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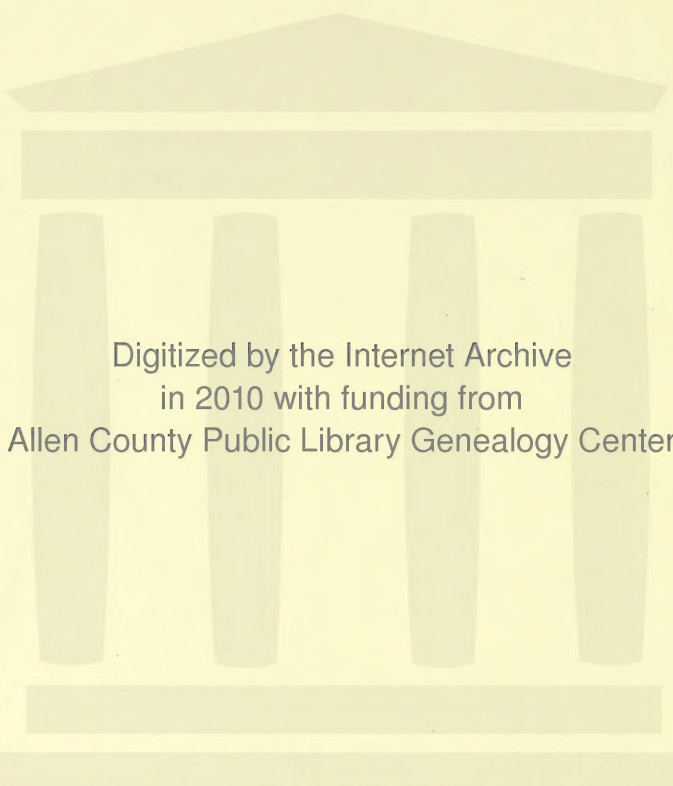
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# HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

## COUNTY OF CARLOW.

BY JOHN RYAN, ESQ., M.R.S.L.

Condo et compono quæ mox depromere possim. HOR.

La docte ANTIQUITE fut toujours vénérable: BOILEAU.

Nature has implanted in our breasts a lively impulse to extend the narrow span of our existence, by the knowledge of the events that have happened on the soil which we inhabit, of the characters and actions of those men from whom our descent, as individuals or as a people, is derived. GIBBON.

DUBLIN:

RICHARD MOORE TIMS, GRAFTON-STREET:  
GRANT AND BOLTON, DAME-STREET.

1833.





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Ryan, John, M. R. S. L.

The history and antiquities of the county of Carlow.  
By John Ryan ... Dublin, R. M. Tins [etc.] 1833.

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WOLF CARD

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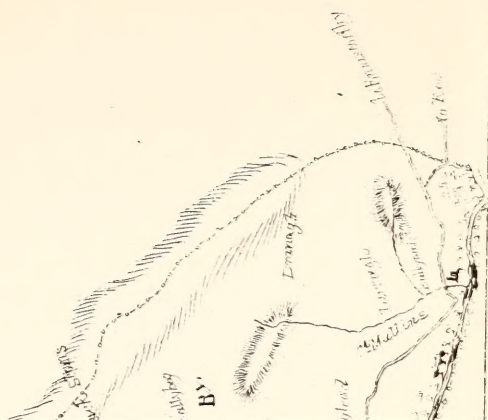
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County Wicklow

# A MAP of the County of Carlow

County Wicklow

## Reference.

Scales

1/2 Mile

Bare Roads

Hills

Bays

Woods

Churches in Ruin

Churches and Castles in Ruin

Farm Houses

Rivers and Bridges

Boundaries of Parishes

Queen's  
County

County Wexford

County Kilkenny



F429126.76

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33 Castle Green, Bristol.  
10<sup>th</sup> Oct 1840.

Madam,

Permit me to forward for  
your acceptance a copy of The History and  
Antiquities of the County of Carlow, of which  
I am the author. I perceive that you intend  
to publish a work on Ireland and perhaps  
you may find the volume I send of some use.  
I should be much gratified to learn that it  
had been made available. It would be some  
slight return on my part for the pleasure which  
I have experienced from the perusal of your  
writings. The History of Carlow is formally  
noted in the enclosed little journal, to which I  
am happy to perceive you are an occasional  
contributor.

I am, Madam,

With great respect,  
Your obedient servant  
Chas. Ryan





TO THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, AND MEMBERS OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE,

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED :

BY THEIR MOST

OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.



## PREFACE.

To the disadvantage and to the discredit of Ireland, literature has heretofore been but little cultivated or encouraged by her inhabitants. To the disadvantage, because mental culture is one of the most effectual agents in the civilization and moral regeneration of any people:

—Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes

Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros. OVID.

To the discredit, because a neglect of the arts, sciences, literature, betrays an absence of those noble, intellectual aspirations which mainly distinguish man from the lower orders of creation. These positions are incontrovertible, and therefore, any elaborate support of them would be superfluous.

I shall now briefly advert to the past and present state of that branch of literature to which the following work appertains.

The prospect in this case is far from cheering. While in Great Britain, every county, and many baronies, parishes, cities, towns, villages, and even private houses,\* have had their historians and antiquaries, little, indeed, has been done in Ireland. With the exception of SMITH's histories of Cork, Waterford, and Kerry, published in the last century, and others "few and far between," the local records of the country yet remain to be collected, its ancient structures are yet to be visited, explored, and accurately portrayed.† It is not difficult to account for the immediate cause of this circumstance: public support has not been forthcoming; and even now, the attendant difficulties are such as would, perhaps, deter most persons from the pursuit: in fact, no small share of enthusiasm is necessary to carry a work on antiquities, (or indeed on any other subject), in Ireland, to a successful conclusion. The example of our English and Scotch fellow subjects, however, was striking; the deficiency existed; and the author, feeling an interest in his native county, resolved at all hazards, to collect its history and survey its antiquities. The present volume is the result of his determination.

Knowing that in too many instances writers have been led into gross blunders by improperly attempting to des-

\* The following are a few of these works, with the prices marked in the bookseller's catalogue:

Hutchinson's Hist. of Dorsetshire, 2nd edit. 4 vols fol. Price 50l. 0s. 0d.

Doctor Robert Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire 2l. 10s. 0d.

Wright's History and Antiquities of the county of Rutland 1l. 15s. 0d.

Dr. Leigh's Natural History and Antiquities of Lancashire 18s. 0d.

Sir Peter Leycester's Historical Antiquities of Chester 15s. 0d.

Allen's History of Lambeth, 8vo. 1l. 15s. 0d.

Faulkner's History of Chelsea, 2 vols. 8vo. new edit. 2l. 2s.

Hist. and Antiquities of Hengrave-hall, in the county of Suffolk, by John Gage, Esq. F.S.A.

† The low price of 13s. 6d. is placed on the present History and Antiquities of the county of Carlow and its accompanying map, partly in order to enable individuals of all classes to procure copies. The work may be fairly said to contain as much matter as would form two octavos, printed in the manner now general with new publications.

† The Statistical Surveys of the Royal Dublin Society are chiefly agricultural; but one short chapter being devoted to history and antiquities. Gazetteers, or topographical dictionaries, must be necessarily brief as to each particular district.



cribe places and structures which they had never seen,\* the author resolved on visiting every ancient place, or building, in the district to which his work relates. He has, accordingly, traversed the shire from north to south, and from east to west; from Rathvilly to St. Mullins, and from Old Leighlin to Hacketstown have been attentively explored; and if he has failed in obtaining comprehensive information on the present state of the antiquities of the county of Carlow, it has not been from deficiency in physical exertion. Like Sir WALTER SCOTT, (in his rambles through the border country, when collecting matter for his exquisite works), the author adopted the pedestrian mode in his survey; by far the best where minute inquiry is the object; though he cannot say, that he has often walked thirty (Scotch) miles a day, as Sir Walter is stated by one of his biographers to have frequently performed.† Such, in short, was the ardour of the author's search for information, that the humorous lines applied by BURNS to the facetious antiquary Captain GROSE, might with equal justice have been applied to him. A mass of matter, however, has by this means been collected, relating not merely to the ancient structures, but to most of the time-honoured burial-grounds of the county.

Regarding literary information, the most approved original works have been consulted; manuscripts have been inspected; the public records have been searched; and application has been made to every accessible source. As relates to one authority, KEATING, a word or two is necessary. The precise degree of credit due to him, it is difficult to ascertain. O'Reilly styles him neither more nor less than the "Herodotus of Ireland," while Sir RICHARD COX says, "as for the histories that treat of the times before the English conquest, Doctor KEATING'S is the best;" but an important qualification of this opinion follows: "it is after all," says Cox, "but an ill-digested heap of very silly fictions."

Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

Certainly, we, ourselves, have detected very serious flaws in KEATING'S chronology, and there is assuredly, a want of verisimilitude in many of his statements; but we conceive, that we should not be justified in altogether rejecting him as an authority; which would, besides, be at variance with the practice of several modern writers of judgment.

\* Instances could be multiplied, but the following may be taken as a sample. Describing the column erected on the scene of the battle of the Boyne, a late writer says: "There are inscriptions in English on the four sides of it, stating the purposes for which it was erected, underneath one of which is a Latin inscription, mentioning that the first stone was laid in 1736," &c.—*The Northern Tourist*. By P. D. Hardy, Esq. M.R.I.A. p. 17. Now what is the fact? There is but one inscription on the obelisk (as we can testify from personal observation), and that is in English, stating the period of erection, &c. We fear the tourist would place but little reliance on a guide, who, so early in the excursion, betrays his inaccuracy and incompetency.

† The author had far more pleasure in his excursions on foot, (which have not been confined to Ireland,) than he ever enjoyed with either coach, g.g. jaunting-car, horseback, or any other of the artificial modes of locomotion.





The fact seems to be, that his history of Ireland is a compound of truth and error; from which the latter should, if possible, be cautiously winnowed, while the grains of valuable historical fact should be as carefully preserved.

Regarding the result of his applications to individuals for local information, the author cannot complain. While he certainly is not enabled to say that success was inviolable, or that intelligence was, in all instances, freely communicated, he is, assuredly, not compelled to make a report so unfavourable as that of Mr. Dutton, author of the Survey of the county of Clare, who thus writes in the preface to that work: "Had I," he says, "not considered myself bound to fulfil my promise to the Dublin Society, this survey of the county of Clare would never have been published; that ungracious illiberal silence, with regard both to the hundreds of letters I wrote, and to the reiterated verbal applications I made, (and which to the disgrace of Ireland, is complained of in almost every survey that has been published), would otherwise have urged me, at an early period, to decline all further progress. Some, to whom I applied, (whose rank in life should have placed them above such gross ignorance), asked me what a survey was, what it was about, &c.; and some, very wittily, wished to know, was it to take an account of all the pigs in Ennis and Killaloe, with a multitude of other remarks equally sagacious and liberal."—The author of the present work, unquestionably, did not, in all cases, meet an enlightened disposition to afford useful or interesting information; but, to the credit of his native county, he can with truth assert, that in no instance did he encounter barbarism such as that related by Mr. Dutton. Let us hope that the day will speedily arrive, when the gentry of Ireland, universally, will duly appreciate the advantages of mental cultivation, and the benefits arising from the diffusion of useful literature.

The history concludes at the year 1800, for the following reasons: firstly, it is usual to close every work of the kind at some well-defined era; and secondly, the present generation must be perfectly acquainted with the transactions of the last thirty years. The chief and important feature in the history of our county since the Union, we will, however, mention. It consists of a recent effort on the part of the Romish priests and the agitators to destroy the ancient and salutary influence of the gentry over their tenantry, and to usurp the power of returning the county members to parliament. In this latter, they completely succeeded at the general election of 1831; and they have since maintained their unjust and pernicious ascendancy. A detail of the causes which ensured their first success and subsequent supremacy, is needless, and would occupy



more space than could be well afforded in this place. It will suffice to observe, that the gentry themselves, are not altogether blameless in the affair. This, in the spirit of true friends, we think it our duty to state.

The author avows himself attached to Tory, Conservative, and Protestant principles, but he can safely say, that truth and impartiality have been closely studied in the following work. He was not ignorant of Cicero's rules for the historian; the first of which he declares to be, not to state any thing false, and the second, to dare to publish the truth.\* The author trusts, that his adherence to these laws is obvious in the following pages. *Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas.*

It is worthy of remark, that several of the ancient families connected with our county, who formerly were by no means distinguished for their loyalty to the throne, are now among its firmest supporters. It is further a striking circumstance, that so long as the members of these families remained Romanists, so long did they continue disposed to rebellion, but from the time of their adoption of the reformed religion, their political conduct has been that of good subjects, it has been steady, correct, and unimpeachable.

To the various gentlemen who contributed information to the work, the author returns his best thanks. The DEAN of ST. PATRICK'S, WILLIAM HARTY, Esq., M.D., the Rev. H. KINGSMILL, F.T.C.D., SAMUEL LITTON, Esq., M.D., and W. SHAW MASON, Esq., are entitled to his particular acknowledgments, for facilities afforded by them to the collection of valuable historical matter.

In imitation of the plan adopted by the Rev. Mr. Gordon and Dr. O'Halloran, in the publication of their histories of Ireland, subscribers names were received; and the author has to express his thanks to the noblemen and gentlemen who thus promoted the work, and thereby fostered the growth of literature in this much neglected land.

That imperfections do not exist in the following work, the author is not so presumptuous as to suppose. The defective state of our public records, and the occasional difficulty of access to those which exist, will be remembered; while the circumscribed limits of the county (the smallest in Ireland excepting Louth) will not be forgotten. And should the number, beauty, or interest of the ancient works of art, be found not equal to that of some of the neighbouring counties, the author confidently trusts, that for such circumstance he will not be censured. Nor will the reader be so unreasonable as to expect matter foreign to the nature of the work, though, possibly, more absorbing, or exciting, in its specific properties.

Dublin, 12th July, 1833.

J. R.



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The reader is requested to correct the following ERRATA with his pen:—

Page	15, line	13—for	country	read	county.
—	19	—	28	—	is — it.
—	58	—	10	—	charter—chapter.
—	165	—	24	—	formed—farmed.
—	169	—	47	—	Englishman—English.
—	375	—	25	—	possesses — possess.



# THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

## OF THE COUNTY OF CARLOW.

### CHAPTER I.

#### *Geographical Sketch of the County of Carlow.*

**PREVIOUSLY** to entering upon a detail of the history and antiquities of the county, it will be advisable to state its situation, boundaries, extent and divisions. No great space will be required for this purpose.

The county of Carlow, formerly termed Catherlogh, is situated in the kingdom of Ireland, and province of Leinster. It is twenty-six Irish miles in length, from north to south, and twenty-three in breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the Queen's county and the county of Kildare, on the west by the county of Kilkenny, and on the east and south east by the counties of Wicklow and Wexford. The number of baronies in the county, is six, viz.: Carlow, Forth, Idrone East, Idrone West, Rathvilly and Saint Mullins. The quantity of acres in each, according to a survey made in 1789, is as follows:

	Arable acres.	Mountain and bog.
Barony of Carlow	18,487	.....
Forth	21,601	1,937
Baronies of Idrone	38,615	7,109
Barony of Rathvilly	28,510	.....
St. Mullins	16,303	3,171
	<hr/> 123,516	<hr/> 12,217
		123,516
		<hr/> 135,733.

Making a total of 135,733 acres in the whole county, or about 346 English square miles. The baronies are further divided into parishes (all in the diocese of Leighlin), of which the *civil* distribution is as follows:

#### I. CARLOW BARONY:

Ballynacarrig,	Killerig,	Clody, (part of)
Kernanstown,	Urglin,	Thumegurna,
Painstown, (part of)	Grangeforth,	Kellystown.
Carlow,	Clonmulsh,	



*Observations.*—The ecclesiastical parish of Ballycrogue appears to be only a townland in Ballynacarrig parish, forming part of the union of Staplestown. Kernanstown, for baronial purposes, is considered a separate parish; but according to the ecclesiastical divisions, it appertains to Carlow parish, excepting the bog of Kernanstown, which belongs to Urglin parish. The remainder of Painstown parish is in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, county Kildare. The town of Carlow is in the parish of that name. The ecclesiastical parish of Aghade is only now known to exist as a townland in Ardristin parish, which is in Rathvilly barony, but for civil purposes is considered to be in Killerig parish.—The remainder of Clody alias Cloydah parish is in the barony of Idrone West. Thumagurna is called in the ecclesiastical returns, Tullowmaghymah.

#### II. FORTH BARONY:

Barragh, (part of)	Pubbledrum,
Myshall, (part of)	Templepeter,
Ballon,	Bendenstown.

*Observations.*—The remainder of Barragh parish is in the barony of Saint Mullins. A part of Newtownbarry, formerly called Bunclody village, is in Barragh parish. The remainder of the village is in Newtownbarry parish, in the county of Wexford.—The village of Myshall is in the parish of that name. Three townlands of this parish are in the barony of Idrone East, and are included in Fenagh parish. The village of Ballon is in the parish of that name. The parish of Pubbledrum, according to the ecclesiastical arrangements, is considered as belonging to the parish of Barragh. Bendenstown is called in the ecclesiastical returns Gilbertstown.

#### III. IDRONE EAST BARONY:

Slyguff,	Nurney and Augha (part of)
Kiltennell,	Fenagh, (part of)
Clonagoose,	Lorum.
Dunleckny,	
Ballyellen, (part of)	

*Observations.*—A part of the town of Bagenalstown is in Dunleckny parish. The remainder of Ballyellen parish is in Saint Mullens barony. The remainder of Fenagh parish is in the half barony of Shillelagh, county of Wicklow.

#### IV. IDRONE WEST BARONY:

Killenane,	Tullowcrine,
Wells,	Clody, (part of)
Old Leighlin,	

#### V. RATHVILLY BARONY:

Rathvilly,	Hacketstown, (part of)	Benekery
Rathmore,	Ardristin,	Rahill and Broghillstown.
Tankardstown,	Clonmore,	
Tullowphelim,	Haroldstown.	

*Observations.*—The town of Rathvilly is in the parish of that name. The townland of Ladytown, though surrounded by this parish,





belongs to the parish of Baltinglass, in the barony of Upper Talbottstown and county of Wicklow. The ecclesiastical parish of Straboe appears only to be a townland in Rathmore parish, according to the civil divisions of the county. Tankardstown and Tullowphelim parish appear to constitute the ecclesiastical parish of Tullow. The town of Tullow is in the parish of Tullowphelim. The town of Hacketstown is in the parish of that name; the remainder of the parish is in the barony of Ballynacor and county of Wicklow. The townland of Ballyshane in Clonmore parish, is, according to the ecclesiastical divisions, considered to belong to Crycum parish, in the county of Wicklow. In Haroldstown is the village of Coolmanagh. Benkery is not noticed in the ecclesiastical returns; one half of it pays tithes to the incumbent of Ballynacarrig parish, and the other to the incumbent of Urglin parish; this parish, though situated in the centre of Carlow barony, is designated in the old county map, as belonging to Rathvilly barony.

## V. SAINT MULLINS BARONY:

Moyacomb, (part of)	Ballyellen (part of)
Barragh, (do.)	Ullard, (do.)
Saint Mullins, (do.)	

*Observations.*—In this part of Moyacomb parish is the village of Clonagal. The remainder of the parish, which, in the ecclesiastical returns, is called Clonagal, from the church being situated in that town, is in the counties of Wexford and Wicklow. Kildavin village is in Barragh parish. The remainder of Saint Mullins parish, containing four townlands, is in the barony of Bantry, county Wexford. Tinnehinch village is in Saint Mullins parish. The remainder of Ballyellen parish is in Idrone East barony. The remainder of Ullard parish is in the barony of Gowran, and county of Kilkenny.\*

The ecclesiastical divisions of the diocese of Leighlin (including the entire county of Carlow) are as follows. Subjoined to each parish is an initial indicative of its denomination, and figures specify the number of livings.

1. Wells, } R.	9. Tullowmagrimah, } R.
Ballynochen. } chap.	Ballycrogue, } R.
2. Nurrey, R.	Ballynacarrig. } Imp. C.
3. Killinane, R.	10. Old Leighlin, } R.
4. Shrute } P. & R.	Tullowcrine. } Imp. C.
Slatey } R.	11. St Kill, R.
Cloydah } V.	12. Powerstown. R. & V.
Painstown. } Imp. C.	13. Lorum. } V.
5. Clonmore, R.	Slyguff, } V.
6. Tecolme, V.	Ballyellen. } R.
7. Ullard, } R.	14. Grange Silv, R.
Graigue. } R.	15. Kiltannel } V.
8. Aghold, } R.	Clonagoose } V.
Mullinacuffe, } Imp. C.	16. Kilmacabill, V.
Crycrim, } Imp. C.	17. Agha } V.
Liscoleman. } Imp. C.	Dunleckney } V.

\* Returns under Pop. Act.—I cannot here avoid noticing a list of parishes given in "The Traveller's new Guide through Ireland," than which nothing can be more incorrect.



- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 18. Templepeter, R.      | 36. Ballinure. R.              |
| 19. St. Mullins, Imp. C. | 37. Rathvilly, } R.            |
| 20. Old Leighlin. P. C.  | Rathmore, } R.                 |
| 21. Carlow, R.           | Straboe, } R.                  |
| 22. Urglin, } R.         | Rahill, } Imp. C.              |
| Grangeforth, } R.        | 38. Moyne, P. C.               |
| Killerick, } Imp. C.     | 39. Stratford-on-Slaney. P. C. |
| 23. Killeslin, R. & V.   | 40. Corclone, } R.             |
| 24. Fenagh, R.           | Killeany, } R.                 |
| 25. Fenagh, } V.         | 41. Ballyroan, R. & V.         |
| Castlemore, } chap.      | 42. Maryborough, } R. & V.     |
| Ballybenard, } chap.     | Kilcolemanbane, } R. & V.      |
| Tullowbeg, } chap.       | Straboe, } V.                  |
| Drumpey, } chap.         | 43. Abbeyleix, V.              |
| Ardowen, } chap.         | 44. Stradbally. V.             |
| 26. Clonmulsk. R.        | Moyanna. V.                    |
| 27. Grangemunk. V.       | 45. Dysartgalen, R.            |
| 28. Kellystown. R.       | 46. Ballyadams, } R. & V.      |
| 29. Myshall. R. & V.     | Ballintubber, } R. & V.        |
| 30. Tullow. R. & V.      | 47. Rathasbeck, R. & V.        |
| 31. Gilbertstown, } R.   | 48. Timogue, } R.              |
| Aghade, } V.             | Tullomoy, } R.                 |
| Ardristan, } V.          | Killclonbrook, } R.            |
| Ballon, } V.             | Fossey, } V.                   |
| 32. Barragh, V.          | 49. Killeban, R.               |
| 33. Kiltegan, } V.       | 50. Clonenagh, } R.            |
| Kilranelagh, } R. & V.   | Clonagheen, } R.               |
| 34. Baltinglass. R.      | 51. Dysartenos, } V.           |
| 35. Hacketstown, } R.    | Killteal, } V.                 |
| Haroldstown, } V.        |                                |

The towns and villages of the county are : Carlow, Tullow, Hacketstown, Leighlin-bridge, Bagenalstown, Borris, Cloncal, Myshal, Nurney, Rathvilly, Fenagh, Ballon, Palatinetown, Kildavin, Old Leighlin, Coolmanagh, Tinnehinch, and St. Mullins.

The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slaney. The former, styled by the ancients Bergus, Brigus, or Bargus, rises in the Slieve-bloom chain of hills, in the Queen's county, and passing through Portarlinton, Monastereven, Athy, Carlow, Leighlin-bridge, and Graiguenemanagh, forms a junction with the Nore near New Ross. It is navigable for a distance of forty-three miles, commencing at Monastereven. To dilate on the beauties or advantages of this noble river were needless. More than three centuries since, it was thus noticed by SPENSER :

The first the gentle Shure, that making way,  
By sweet Clonmel, adorns rich Waterford ;  
The next, the stubborn Newre, whose waters  
By fair Kilkenny, and Ross-pont bound,  
The third the goodly Barrow.

The Slaney is the Modonus of Ptolomy the geographer, and was also formerly called the Slane or Urrin ; its name of Slane or Slaney being derived, according to Keating, from Slany, king of Leinster. It enters the county two miles north of Rathvilly, and leaves it at Newtownbarry, after a course of about seventeen miles. The



Slaney is navigable from Enniscorthy to Wexford, a distance of thirteen miles. There is no lake in this district.

In general appearance, the county rather inclines to the level and pleasing, than to the mountainous or romantic; a course of elevated ground, however, runs through part of its centre, while Mount Leinster and the Black Stairs, the southern boundaries of the county, are mountains of considerable height. The western division has a hill called the ridge of Old Leighlin.

The county of Carlow forms what was anciently the territories of the Hy Cabanagh and Hy Drone, being the northern part of the principality of Hy Kinselagh. When the district became shire ground, the old denominations fell into desuetude, together with the divisions indicated by them. The population of the country was stated in 1795 to be 44,000; in 1814, it was 69,566; in 1821, it amounted to 78,952; while by the return of 1831, the number of persons had increased to 81,649.\*

## CHAP. II.

### *Hy Cabanagh and Hy Drone anterior to the English Invasion of the Twelfth Century.*

THE ancient history of Ireland has been the subject of much controversy. One class of writers has ventured boldly to present us with the annals of the country from a period as early as the year of the world, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight, or about two thousand years before the birth of Christ; while others maintain, that little credence is to be attached to the historic annals of Ireland until the arrival of St. Patrick, in the fifth century of the christian era. The former, or Irish party, tell us, that in the year A. M. 1978, Partholanus, a native of Greece, settled in this island, of which he and his followers kept possession three hundred years, when they were visited by a plague, which destroyed the whole colony. Ireland is then said to have remained destitute of inhabitants thirty years, till A. M. 2308, when Nemedius, descended from a brother of Partholanus, arrived. In 2540, we are told, the island was visited by a people called Tuatha de Danans, who maintained their sway in it for the space of one hundred and ninety-seven years, when the Milesians landed. These latter embarked at Galicia, (A.M. 2737), in thirty ships, for Ireland. We are further informed, that of the race of Milesius, king of Spain, Ireland had one hundred and eighteen monarchs to the time of St.

\* Further statistical information may be found in the Appendix, No. I.—The references to the Appendix in the following pages, will be by figures. Brewer, in his "Beauties of Ireland," incorrectly states the population of 1821 at 81,287.





Patrick, A.D. 432; while fifty-one kings swayed the Irish sceptre from the days of Laogaire, A.D. 428, to those of Roderick O'Connor, last Milesian monarch of the island.\* On the opposite side, the hardy Ledwich, and others, have openly declared their disbelief in, what they term, the monastic, fabulous legends of ancient Ireland; they deny the high literary cultivation claimed for this kingdom by the aforementioned authors, and even seem disposed to maintain that the Irish, previously to their conversion to christianity, were plunged in rude and savage ignorance, equally devoid of learning and civilization. Truth, we think, may lie between. To enter upon an investigation of the matter, would occupy more space than could well be spared in this work, and, indeed, would be foreign to its express object. Suffice it to say, that it appears to us, that there exists abundant testimony from contemporary writers and others, (testimony credited by the acutest antiquaries), to justify us in the conclusion, that ancient Ireland had much of social cultivation and scholastic knowledge, though, perhaps, not in the high degree represented. It is our immediate purpose to detail such occurrences as relate to that part of the kingdom whose history and antiquities we have undertaken to produce.

We have records of events and circumstances, of a very early date, relating to the district which forms the subject of this work. But we should first premise, as tending to remove obscurity from the subsequent narrative, that, on the death of Milesius, above mentioned, the kingdom was divided between his sons Heber and Heremon; the former choosing the southern half, the latter, the northern. Besides the two just mentioned, Milesius had sons named as follows: Don, Aireach, Amhargin, Ir, Colpa, and Aranann; all of whom joined Heber and Heremon in the invasion of Ireland, and among whom and their descendants subdivisions of the country took place. The kingdom was governed by four provincial kings, while the chief monarch had Meath as his particular domain. Within the provinces were petty princes, who exercised the rights of sovereignty over their own immediate people; subject, however, to the control of the powers above them. In short, the feudal system was that adopted and followed by the Irish. The crown was elective; but none were eligible except members of the royal stock.—The course of events now claims our attention.

We find that in A. M. 2786, Conmaol, the son of Heber, by a victorious engagement, obtained the crown, and governed the kingdom of Ireland thirty years. Continual warfare subsisted between him and the family of Heremon, against whom he fought not less than twenty-five battles, with uniform success. Among nine of the actions enumerated is to be found that of Lochlein, otherwise Leighlin.†

In order to the due comprehension of the facts and allusions to be found in a work of this nature, it is indispensable that the reader

\* *Vide* Keating, O'Flaherty, &c.

† Keating. Hist. Ir. p. 126. fol. ed.



should be reminded of all general revolutions or remarkable departures from ancient custom. Some brief notice of all such cases is necessary to illustrate the train of events. With this view, we shall now mention, that it is stated, on the authority of the Psalter of Cashel, that stone buildings were to be found in Ireland as early as A. M. 3150.\* About a century afterwards, in 3261, fortifications were first constructed. These latter appear to have been the origin of the raths, which subsequently became very numerous. However early the knowledge of masonry may have been, we are fully aware, that until a very recent period, comparatively, it was applied solely to great military and ecclesiastical structures; the dwellings of private individuals being framed of wood.—Would that we could say anything in solution of that knotty subject, the date and origin of the round towers of Ireland. Our satisfaction in such case would be enhanced by the circumstance, that one of these singular structures stood within our county till about twenty years since; when it fell, not before the devouring tooth of Time, but under the devastating hand of man.

In the year of the world 3952, or fifty-two years prior to the birth of Christ, the practice of burying the dead in graves was first introduced into Ireland. Previously to the time of Eochaidh, surnamed Aireamb, who in this year ascended the throne of Ireland, the Milesians covered their dead with great heaps of stones or clay. *Aireamb*, in the Irish language, signifies a grave, and was conferred as a second name upon this prince, because he introduced the more approved mode of burial, adherence to which has since subsisted.†

A.D. 122. Cathaoir More, surnamed the Great, descended from Heremon, succeeded to the monarchy of Ireland. He bequeathed his kingdom of Leinster to his son Rosa Failge. From Fiachadh Baiceada, one of the nine sons of the aforesaid Cathaoir, descended the princely families of Mac Morrough Kavanagh, frequently kings of Leinster, of O'Toole, some time monarchs of that province, of Byrne, in Irish *O'Broin*, lords of Wicklow for a considerable period; likewise from the same monarch sprung the noble families of Cinsealagh, of Ryan, in Irish *O'Riain*, and in some chronicles of Ireland it is called *O'Maoilrian*, of O'Duffy, Murphy, and others.‡ Some further remarks on this subject, by Doctor Keating, will be found in the Appendix. (2)

Con, called of the Hundred Battles, ascended the throne of Ireland in the year 125, or as stated by others, 153. In his reign was confirmed, or instituted, a division of the kingdom into two parts. The kingdom of Leinster extended from Inblier Colpa, now called Drogheda, to the confluence of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow. It consisted of thirty-one territories, nine hundred and thirty towns or villages, and eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty ploughlands. The royal palaces in Leinster, at the period, were those of Dinrigh and the Naas. Keating (correcting Staniburst) states

• O'Halloran, Hist. Ir. † Keating, p. 205. ‡ Keating, p. 225.



that Duva Slany, Deen-ree, or Dinrigh, was so called from Slany, one of the kings of Leinster, and was situate on the western bank of the Barrow, between Carlow and Leighlin; in which fortified palace he resided and died.\* We are not aware that any traces of this structure now remain: however, this cannot affect the credibility of its having once existed, as we know that of fortresses inhabited in this county only two centuries since, not a vestige is now to be seen. That of Clonmullen (of which more anon) is an instance.—It was perhaps at this period that the principality of Hy Kinselagh was exactly defined; of which Hy Cabanagh and Hy Drone formed the northern portion.

The country was reduced to great misery in the two hundred and thirteenth year of the christian era, by the scarcity of provisions, and other distressing circumstances. The people of Deicies, suffering under these calamities, consulted the most eminent Druids as to the future hopes of the land; stating, that should their prospects here be gloomy, they would remove to a more propitious region. The priests exhorted them to remain, and apply to Eana Cinnsealach for his daughter, Eithne, whose husband should prove most favourable to the people of Deicies. Eana granted their request, and his daughter was allied, by the people of Deicies, to Aongus, son of the king of Munster. A considerable period afterwards, Eneas and this lady Eithne were slain by the people of Leinster in the battle of Ceallosnadh, four miles eastward of Lathglin, or Leighlin.†—We cannot avoid here deploring the melancholy recurrence of scenes of strife and bloodshed, commotion and contention, by which the Irish annals are disfigured.

Niall, of the *Nine Hostages*, succeeded to the throne of Ireland, A.D. 375. He was descended from Heremon, and reigned twenty-seven years. During his government, a very singular occurrence took place within the district on whose history we are engaged. We shall relate it with as much brevity as may be consistent with a due regard to perspicuity.

It seems that the ambitious feelings of Eochaidh, son of Eana Cinselach, prompted him to reside at Tara, as monarch of the kingdom, in express opposition to the command of Niall, the rightful sovereign. The former was reprimanded for his unjustifiable conduct by a Druid of eminence, which caused him to withdraw from Tara and relinquish his pretensions to the crown. Niall immediately established himself in the royal palace, to which he had a legitimate right, and ultimately, Eochaidh was obliged to fly to Scotland. Previously, however, to his forced departure, an untoward event happened, which further incensed the sovereign against him. Having visited the house of Laidhgin, the son of Bairceadha, a Druid in great favour with the king of Ireland, he met with some reproaches from him, whereupon he attacked Laidhgin and killed him on the spot. The father was greatly enraged at this deed, and hastened to lay his case before Niall, who engaged to revenge the death of Laidhgin on the prince and people of Leinster.

\* Keating, Pref. † Ibid. p. 259.





Niall expeditiously prepared an army, and, in pursuance of his promise, ravaged Leinster and much distressed its inhabitants. The Druid, pitying the innocent, who thus suffered for the guilty, proposed to check all hostilities provided Eochaidh were delivered into his hands. The people, reduced to the last extremity, reluctantly acceded to the proposal and placed the prince at the disposal of his enraged foe. The Druid resolving to wreak ample revenge on his prisoner, caused him to be chained to a large upright stone, with the view of exposing him to all the pains of a lingering death. The unfortunate prince was compelled to maintain one position, with his back to the stone, and subject to the galling weight of the iron chain; but after some time, the Druid resolved on depriving him of existence by a more summary process. For this purpose, he ordered nine soldiers to attack him; not being without a well-grounded apprehension that Eochaidh, being possessed of great bravery and strength, would make formidable resistance. Nor was he mistaken. Rendered desperate by the approach of his executioners, the prince made a super-human effort to obtain his liberty, in which he succeeded by forcing one of the rivets of the chain by which he was confined. He immediately attacked the soldiers, possessed himself of arms, slew some of them, and finally effected his escape to Scotland, as already noticed.\* Doctor Keating states, that the stone to which Eochaidh was chained, might be seen in his time, "on the west side of the Slainey, between *Cill Brighde* and *Tullach O'Feidhlin*." This is not correct, as the stone lies south of *Tullach O'Feidhlin*, or Tullow, and not between it and *Cill Brighde* or Celbridge. A full description of it may be found in a subsequent chapter.

We have now arrived at the era of a most important event in the history of this country; one which must materially affect the best interests of the people of any period or nation. We allude to the revolution in religion which occurred in the fifth century in Ireland. The system which previously prevailed was that of the Druids, the chief feature of it being, a belief in the immortality and transmigration of the soul, after the notions of Pythagoras. They conceived, that on death the immortal spirit passed from the defunct to a living being, and was thus continued for a series of ages, till it became sufficiently purified to return to the great source from whence it emanated. It was further understood, that the transmigration took place among beings of like qualities; thus the soul of the noble, brave, or generous, preserved a strict consistency of habitation, as did that of those characterised by opposite qualities of a vicious nature. This system, however, though apparently calculated to regulate the passions, did not produce that result; for, the admiration of ambition, the love of glory, and thirst for revenge were frequent themes of the bards and annalists, who were among the officials or dispensators of this religion. Those who failed to indulge in these passions could hope for no

\* Keating.





eulogium from the bards, no flattering notice from the annalists of the country. The consequence [was such as might be expected; scenes of strife, of contention, and of bloodshed.

A new scene, however, opened upon Ireland by the introduction of Christianity; a religion inculcating tenets the very reverse of those of the system which it supplanted. Patience, forbearance, forgiveness of injuries, contempt of this world, were the principles now inculcated; and the alteration effected was very considerable. It could not be expected that the passions inherent in human nature, passions which were fostered by the Druid system, would be eradicated by the mild doctrines of Christianity. They might however be checked or softened; and such was the result, though not in so great a degree as might be desired by the humane or patriotic. Jarring interests, the love of power, the soarings of ambition, continued to prevail. The philosopher must ever regret the result thus produced in early days, while he cannot shut his eyes to the fact, that even our own times present a very indifferent exemplification of the behests of the religion of Christ. Human nature, indeed, seems to be pretty much the same in all days and in all countries; modified, (too slightly, however), by varieties of religion. Similar passions, and similar effects are observable whether we peruse the history of the Jews, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Mahometans, or of the modern Europeans. It can therefore hardly be matter of wonder, that the heathen Irish and their Christian successors should not afford any remarkable contrast in the materials presented to the historian of their common country.

Some historians assert, that the Christian religion found footing here immediately after the preaching of the apostles. They say further, that missionaries not only preached, but founded churches here in the fourth century. It was, however, reserved to the fifth to become the era of any great or universal reception of Christianity in Ireland. We are told by the venerable Bede, that "in the eighth year of the reign of the emperor Theodosius, (A.D. 431), Palladius was sent by Celestine, bishop of the Roman church, to the Scots (Irish) believing in Christ, to be their first bishop."\* He was attended by twelve Irish missionaries, but his success was small, and after a sojourn of the brief space of three months, he retired to Britain, where he died. Celestine lost no time in looking for a successor, when the merits of Patrick pointed him out as a person highly eligible to the office of missionary to the Irish. When he reached the scene of his future labours, (in 432), he found that the number of Christian teachers and disciples was considerable. He conciliated them by the mildness of his deportment, and had great success in making converts among the princes, nobility, and chief persons, to whom his attention was first directed; most of whom in a few years he reckoned as members of his flock. He seems to have first visited Meath, (which comprehended



Westmeath and the present Meath), and having made satisfactory progress there, traversed successively the present county of Wicklow, Maghlicke now called Kildare, Leix, a part of the Queen's county, and thence to the house of his friend the poet Dubtach, who resided in Hy-Kinsellagh, otherwise the present county of Carlow. Anxious to increase the number of his missionaries, St. Patrick asked Dubtach if there was any individual in the district suited to the office. The latter replied that he had a disciple named Fiech, whom he thought highly qualified for the appointment. Fiech was already a convert to Christianity, (A.D. 444), and St. Patrick feeling satisfied of his fitness for the clerical profession, supplied him with the means of prosecuting his studies, in which he made rapid progress. He became a bishop, after the lapse of some time, and was the first Leinster man raised to the dignity. Some say that Fiech superintended a monastery, called Domnach-Fiech, stated to be situated on the east of the Barrow, county of Carlow. St. Patrick, we are told, met with zealous assistance from Crimthan, son of Enda Kinsellagh, king of Hy Kinsellagh, who, although opposed to Fiech, is classed among the most pious princes of his time, and stated to have been the founder of many churches. To Ossory, the apostle of Ireland next directed his steps, which being beyond our limits cannot be here alluded to more particularly. St. Patrick died on the seventeenth day of March, A.D. 493, aged 121 years, having governed the Irish church during the latter half of a very active and laborious life.\*

Camden bears testimony to the great progress of the Irish in literature during the fifth century.

It is well worthy of notice, in this place, that archbishop Usher shows, from the writings of ancient authors of this and other countries, that the doctrines taught by St. Patrick differed very trivially from those now inculcated by Protestant churches, while they vary materially from the tenets of the church of Rome at the present day. Harris gives a summary of Usher's work on this important subject. To enter here upon any theological controversy, would be opposed to propriety and our own inclination.

A.D. 450. About this time, a noble monastery was founded in the territory of Idrone, now a barony in this county. The founder is said to have been St. Fortchern, who was smith to St. Patrick. The monastery was called Kilfortchern.† No trace of it now remains. Among the monasteries founded by St. Patrick was that of Galen, in the district now styled the county of Carlow.‡

Brewer§ and others state, that an abbey was erected by St. Kieran near Carlow about 634;|| the former tells us, that it stood

\* Usher, Harris, O'Halloran, &c. Ledwich has gone so far as to question the existence of St. Patrick; but we really cannot see what advantage can accrue from thus flying in the face of incontrovertible evidence; evidence, Protestant as well as Catholic. A good cause requires not the aid of such defence, and a bad one would not be bettered by it.

† Archdall, Monas. Hiber.

§ Beauties of Ireland, vol. i.

‡ O'Halloran, b. vii. c. 6.

|| Guthrie.



upon the ground now occupied by the seat called Viewmount, and that three towers of the abbey were standing about seventy years since. He further informs us, that at the period of the suppression of religious houses, it was granted to the earl of Thomond. This may be very correct, but it is certainly not borne out in all its parts by Ware, one of the highest authorities. He states St. Kieran's abbey to have been situate in the King's county, and not the county of Carlow. However, we are not prepared to contradict Brewer's representation as to the ruins of an abbey being in existence at the time and place he mentions; particularly as O'Halloran states, in express terms, that, "the first monastery of females on record in Ireland is that of Kill-Liadan, in the county of Carlow, founded by St. Kieran, before the arrival of St. Patrick."\* If before the arrival of St. Patrick, Mr. Guthrie must have made a mistake of at least two centuries, as to the date of the foundation of this structure. Lanigan agrees with O'Halloran in some particulars; but he says, that there can be no doubt St. Kieran, of Saigir, as he calls him, belonged to the sixth century, and became first bishop of Ossory about A.D. 538. He further informs us, that St. Kieran established a nunnery in the neighbourhood, (a rather vague phrase), "for his mother Liadania and some pious virgins her companions, whence the name Kill-Iadhun which the church obtained." He died on the 5th of March, a day on which, we are assured, his memory has been particularly revered in the diocese of Ossory. Such are the materials we have been enabled to collect on the subject of this abbey; a house which existed we have little doubt, but the period of whose establishment remains matter of conjecture.

A.D. 587. This year Hugh Slaine seized upon the government. He was born on the banks of the Slaney, and thus obtained his name.†

The seventh century seems to have been a period at which the religious zeal of the Irish had arrived at a very high pitch; churches, abbeys, and other religious structures accordingly multiplied, and, were we to judge by this circumstance alone, we should say that Ireland well merited the title of "the island of saints." And yet this would be, on a full view of the matter, an unjust judgment; as a brief notice of the civil events of the country will amply show. A.D. 600, Aodh was elected monarch of Ireland. During his reign, two "bloody battles" were fought, in the last of which he was killed, which concluded a reign of but seven years. Maolcobha succeeded, and as some state, fell, at the end of three years, by the sword of his successor, Suibhre-Mean, who was elected in 610. Daniel, brother of Maolcobha, in a "bloody battle" for the crown, was victorious, and slew Suibhre, whom he succeeded, A.D. 623. There was no bloodshed during the reign of Daniel, which probably arose from the circumstance that for eighteen months of his reign he was confined to his bed. Conall succeeded, "A great

\* Hist. Ir. b. vii. c. 6.

† Keating.





battle" was fought during his reign, followed by another in which Conall was slain. Dearnod and Blathmac succeeded as monarchs. An invasion was made from Britain, when the invader and almost the whole of his army were "put to the sword." Seachnasach succeeded, A.D. 669. The Picts invaded Ulster, when a "bloody battle" was fought, and they were expelled. Seachnasach fell by the sword, and was succeeded by his brother, Ceanfoaladh. His successor determined to dethrone him. Two armies met; "the slaughter was dreadful on both sides." Ceanfoaladh was killed by his opponent, which ended the contest. Accordingly, in 678, Fionaghta was proclaimed king. He fought "a great battle," near Kells with the people of Leinster, and finally fell in action after a turbulent reign of twenty years, which brings us to the conclusion of the seventh century. This outline, (which, by the way, includes very nearly all of which general history informs us), speaks so completely for itself as, to the state of Ireland at the period, that to dwell a moment on the matter would be equally unpleasant and superfluous.

The reflecting mind cannot fail to observe the striking analogy between those times and the present. Now, as then, while one part of the population is busily engaged in the erection of chapels, monasteries, and nunneries, another is freely indulging in bloodshed and spoliation. A state of things, which is about to induce a suspension (we hope a temporary one) of the constitution in Ireland.

The history of our county during the seventh century has some interest. In A. D. 616, St. Gobban founded a celebrated abbey at Old Leighlin. This year, "the blessed Moel Patrick and Munganus, the blessed Anachorite," suffered martyrdom at the same place.\*

About the year 630, a synod of the clergy was held in St. Gobban's abbey at Old Leighlin, to debate on the proper time for the celebration of Easter.† Some discrepancy had arisen between the Irish and the Roman calculation on the subject, and Pope Honorius the first, desirous of bringing the clergy of this country into an uniformity of discipline with his own, had addressed the Irish by letter on the subject. He exhorted them "to reflect, how few they were in number compared to the rest of the world, and that they, who were placed in the extreme bounds of the earth, should not consider themselves as wiser than all the ancient and modern churches of Christ; and that they should not presume to celebrate a different Easter from the rest of the churches, contrary to the paschal calculation and synodal decrees of the whole world."‡ This document evinces, pretty clearly, the tone of authority assumed by the bishop of Rome, at a very early period; and must, assuredly, strike all, as containing an unjustifiable degree of arrogance, coming, as it did, from a person who had no earthly or heavenly authority, whatever, to dictate to the Irish people on either

\* Monast. Hib. † Monast. Hiber. ‡ Bede, Eccles. Hist. lib. ii. c. 19.



spiritual or temporal affairs. This was the view taken, at least in effect, by many of the Irish clergy, as will be seen in the sequel.

It will be proper here to furnish some account of the nature of the question which had arisen as to the celebration of Easter. The Irish church, we learn, had from its original formation adopted a cycle of eighty-four years, and its paschal computation was the same as the British church when Augustin was in Britain. It was different from the Alexandrian method and nearly agreed with the old one of the Romans. Owing to the inaccuracy of the cycle of eighty-four years which prevailed at Rome, an egregious error had fallen into the Roman mode of calculating the days of the month. In the early part of the fifth century, it had increased to a miscalculation of two days. The first day being termed the third, and the fourteenth the sixteenth. Sulpicius Severus corrected this error by naming the latter the fourteenth; which reformed cycle and its rules, St. Patrick brought to Ireland, where it was observed till the arrival of the Roman missionaries in Britain, who considered the celebration of Easter by the Britons and Irish a heresy. Some authorities state, that the Irish merely adhered to the custom of their ancestors, in this matter, and that they had derived their rule from the Eastern churches.\* However, many parts of the south of Ireland had altered their time of celebrating Easter to that of the church of Rome, while the rest of the kingdom adhered to the ancient traditions on the subject. Matters were in this position when the letter of Pope Honorius arrived, A. D. 630. A synod was convened, in pursuance of this letter, and the wishes of several of the clergy, at St. Gobban's abbey of Old Leighlin,† (anciently called *Lethglin*, or *Whitefield*), which was attended by the heads of most of the religious houses then existing in Ireland. St. Lasarian, who, it is supposed, was the bearer of the letter of Honorius, advocated the system of Rome, and was vehemently opposed by St. Fintan Munnu of Taghmon. The majority of the higher clergy seemed in favour of the view taken by Lasarian, but, it is stated, that an individual, perhaps St. Fintan, here interfered and by intrigue rendered of no effect what had been already arranged. As a final remedy, it was proposed that a deputation should be sent to Rome, in order, by personal inquiry and observation, to ascertain the general opinion on this important question. On arrival at the ancient city, the deputies beheld people from many countries manifesting an approval of the Roman system; and, at the end of three years, they returned to Ireland, when they declared, that the rite sanctioned by Pope Honorius was that universally received. On the arrival of this information, the new system met with no further opposition in the southern division of Ireland, which included Munster and the greatest part of Leinster and Connaught. Curious particulars regarding this celebrated controversy will be found in the appendix. (3)

\* Lanigan and others are at issue on this point. † Monast. Hiber.



Some account of the persons who took a leading part in the adjustment of the question, will be appropriate in this place, particularly as they were connected in other ways with the history of our district.

And first of St. Laserian, called otherwise Molissa. He was, it is stated, son of Cairel, a nobleman of Ulster, and of Gemma, daughter of Aidan, king of the British Scots. The time of his birth remains unknown; and of the early part of his life we have little or no account. One writer places him as a disciple of St. Fintan Munnu, while another says he was scholar to an abbot Murin. When arrived at maturity, he travelled to Rome, where he sojourned fourteen years. There, we learn, he was ordained priest by Gregory the Great, and shortly afterwards returned to Ireland. About the year 630, he again visited Rome, probably as head of the deputation, sent by the chiefs of the southern clergy after the synod of Leighlin, when Pope Honorius I. consecrated him bishop. Subsequently to his return to Ireland, A.D. 632, he succeeded St. Gobban as abbot of Old Leighlin, and founded a bishopric there.\* A town of considerable extent was soon raised on the spot. Previously to his death, which occurred on the 18th of April, 639,† he was a chief instrument in finally settling the question of Easter, in the south of Ireland. He was buried in the cathedral, which he himself had caused to be erected.

Fintan Munnu or Munna, the chief opponent of Laserian, belonged to the Niall family, and was son of Tulcan and Feidelmia. It seems probable that he was a native of the north of Ireland. It is stated, that he was first placed at the school of Bangor under St. Comgall, and to have subsequently studied in the school of Kilmore-Deathril, governed by Columbkille before his departure from Ireland. He afterwards went as a disciple to Hy, from whence he returned to Ireland in 597. It is very probable, that soon after his arrival he founded the monastery called after his name Teachmunnu, the house of Munnu, now Taghmon, in the county of Wexford. He is stated to have founded other monasteries. His death took place shortly after the controversy at Old Leighlin, before which he gave in his concurrence to the prevailing opinions on the subject. St. Fintan died on the 21st of October, 635.‡

Cumian or Cumene the white, abbot of Hy, was born in the territory of Tyrconnel, now the county of Donegal, and traced his descent to the princes of that country. On the occasion of the great question as to the celebration of Easter, Cumian continued for a time neuter in the dispute, until he had first made himself accurately acquainted with all the bearings of the case. After a year's investigation, he was one of those who persuaded the bishops and abbots to assemble a synod at Leighlin, in order to decide the point. He favoured the Roman system, for which he was violently reprov'd by the monks of Hy, as a deserter from the traditions of his ancestors, and a heretic. He wrote thus to Segenius on the subject: "I beseech you consider this carefully, that

• Monast. Hib. Ware. † Lanigan. ‡ Lanigan, Eccles. Hist.





you may pardon me; or that either in words or writing you may inform my understanding by more cogent reasons, if you have them, to embrace the other side of the question, and I will thankfully receive them as I have done this. But if you have no such reason to offer, be silent, and do not call us heretics." Archbishop Usher published a work of his on the paschal controversy, which is considered a learned performance. He afterwards governed the abbey of Hy twelve years, where his learning and sanctity were held in such high esteem, that the furious indignation of the monks soon faded away. He died according to Usher in 668.

In the year 632, St. Moling or Mullin founded a monastery at Aghacainid, since called *Teighmolin* or St. Mullin's house, and now bearing the name of St. Mullins. Archdall fixes the time of the erection of this structure as above, while others say, it was about the middle of the seventh century. The discrepancy here is but small. St. Moling is said to have been otherwise called *Dayr-chell*. He was a native of Hy Kinsellagh, and seventh in descent from a brother of Crimthan-cas, the first king of Leinster who received the Christian faith.\* He governed his monastery many years, sojourning occasionally at Glendalough, until 691, when he was consecrated bishop of Ferns. He was styled archbishop of Ferns, as the right of precedency which king Brandulh had obtained for that see still continued in force. He succeeded in inducing Finnacta, monarch of Ireland, to remit the heavy tribute of oxen, with which the province of Leinster had been burdened for a considerable time. It is said, that St. Moling made some remarkable prophecies relative to the kings and affairs of Ireland. He died on the 17th of June, 697, and was buried in his own monastery.† St. Moling has been esteemed one of the principle saints of Leinster.

In the year 639, St. Gobban, founder of the abbey of Old Leighlin, departed this life; and the same year the abbot Delasse McWinge of that abbey died.

St. Dagan was a warm partizan of St. Fintan at the debate touching Easter. Bede alludes to him, and Bale says, that he wrote, "Ad Britannorum Ecclesias, lib. i."

An abbey was founded at a place called Achadfinglass or Achadarglass, near Leighlin, on the east of the river Barrow, in the district of Idrone; but the date of its erection is not clearly defined. Archdall says, that St. Fintan was one of its abbots and that he died on the 17th of February, before the sixth century.‡ Now it is to be regretted, that the learned writer was not more precise, as there were several saints named Fintan; one of whom was engaged, as has been just noticed, in the controversy respecting the celebration of Easter. From other accounts we learn, that St. Fintan of Clonenagh, in the present Queen's county, died on the 17th of February; but he departed this life about the end of the

\* The Kavanagh pedigree, by Sir W. Betham.

† Monast. Hib.

‡ Monast. Hib. p. 35. Lond. ed. 4to.





sixth century. There is still some probability, that he is the person alluded to by Archdall, not only from the concurrence of the day of decease, but from the general admission that he had occasional intercourse with the abbey of Achadfin glass. Archdall adds, that St. Aid was also abbot here, but the date is doubtful. His festival has been held on the 11th of April.

A brief notice of the life of St. Fintan of Clonenagh will be apposite in this place. He was born near Ross in the kingdom of Leinster, and was son of Gabhen and Findath, both Christians. We are told, that on the eighth day after his birth he was baptized. Of the year of his birth we are ignorant; but there can be no doubt it occurred a few years subsequently to the year 520. He was educated by the clergy of his neighbourhood, and afterwards placed himself under the guidance of St. Columbe, under whom he continued until the saint recommended him to establish himself at Clonenagh. He there (though still a young man,) laid the foundation of a monastery, about A.D. 548. The establishment soon gained great celebrity, under his guidance, and numbers from all parts of the kingdom became members of St. Fintan's abbey. The discipline, fasting, and other particulars, were, we are informed, exceedingly severe. Brandubh, a holy bishop from Hy Kinsellagh, is represented among the persons desirous of admission to the house of Clonenagh. For this purpose he waited upon Fintan at the abbey of Achadfin glass, where he was sojourning; when the latter recommended him to remain at the abbey in which they then were, where the discipline did not partake of so much austerity as at Clonenagh. Brandubh followed the recommendation of Fintan on this matter.† It is said, that this saint not only prophesied, but worked miracles; but the degree of credence given to this part of the account, will depend on the quantum of faith professed by the individual. He died on the 17th of February, as before stated, but the year is not mentioned.

A.D. 725. St. Mauchin of Lethglen or Leighlin, died this year; and in 767, the abbot Ernagh M'Ehyn, of the same place, departed this life.\*

The civil history of Ireland during the eighth century is extremely meagre. The usual course of commotion, dissension and carnage seems to have prevailed; and the general historian has little more than the melancholy task of detailing scenes and occurrences which afford small instruction, and can never be productive of satisfaction. But alas! the history of mankind is little more than a black record of rivalry, malignity, devastation and blood. It appears that about A.D. 722, a war broke out between the monarch of Ireland and the people of Leinster. An engagement was the consequence, when the monarch, one hundred and sixty select knights, and many thousand men were slain. In 738, another rupture occurred in Ireland, of which the cause is not stated. However, a "bloody battle" ensued, in which the people of Mun-

\* Monast. Hib.

† Lanigan.



ster vanquished their opponent, the king of Leinster. Three years afterwards, the king of Ireland declared war against the people of Leinster. A battle followed, when the king of Leinster, the choicest of his knights and nobility, together with nine thousand of his best troops, were slain. In 743, a battle was fought between the monarch of Ireland and the king of Leinster. About the same time an engagement occurred between the people of Munster and those of Leinster, in which the carnage was great, and a lake adjoining the field of battle coloured with the blood. At the conclusion of this century, an unfortunate event occurred, which was attended with evil consequences of long continuance to unhappy Ireland. This was the invasion of the Danes and Norwegians, who, under the name of Ostmen, first invaded this island, anno 795. These ferocious people were mere pirates, who infested many of the northern nations of Europe at this period, and continued a deadly scourge to the Irish for a space of not less than three hundred and seventy-seven years, when the English finally ejected them from this island. We shall have frequent cause to notice their proceedings.

It is stated, that about the early part of the eighth century, Pepin, ancestor to the French king of that name, applied to the monarch of Ireland for missionaries to convert the people of Ireland; and Mr. O'Halloran\* is of opinion, that the revival of literature in Europe is more properly to be ascribed to the Irish, than to the Arabians. He stated that universities were founded by Irishmen, under the patronage of Charlemagne, who flourished about anno. 800. Regarding the arts and sciences, his account is quite as flattering. It only remains for us to express our regret, that literature and science had not their usual genial influence, and that they failed in softening the manners, allaying the commotions, or checking the turbulence of the ancient Irish.

A.D. 836. This year one of the most formidable of the Danish leaders, named Turgesius, landed in Ireland. Leinster and most part of the remainder of the kingdom was ravaged by this furious leader and his attendant savages. The picture drawn of the misery to which he reduced the Irish, is dreadful in the extreme. He placed a governor in every cantred† of land, and a captain in every territory of the kingdom. He selected an abbot for every church and monastery, fixed a petty officer in every village, and billeted one of his inferior followers in every house in the kingdom. A heavy tribute was likewise enforced on the subjugated Irish; every householder was obliged, under severe penalties, to pay one ounce of gold annually. The Danes were imbued with the true Gothic hatred of literature, and, therefore, resolved to suppress all colleges and schools in the island; the Irish were not permitted to have their children taught any portion of scholastic knowledge, and they destroyed all the books which came into their possession. The churches were closed. All poets, historians, professors of

\* Hist. Ir.    † A cantred contained thirty-two townlands.



the liberal arts and sciences, or musicians, were banished, imprisoned, or forced into concealment. Nor did these men hesitate to plunder the churches and monasteries, the plate and other valuables of which they appropriated to their own use. At length, after a blighting sway of thirty years, Turgesius was taken prisoner by Malachie, monarch of Ireland, and put to death.\* Thus the unfortunate Irish obtained an interval of peace, soon, however, to be ruffled, by renewed efforts of their implacable tormentors, the Danes, to regain their power and possessions in the island.

Archdall states, that another abbot named Mauchin died in 863 at Old Leighlin; but, very probably, this is a person (of the same name) who was, according to Ware,† bishop of Leighlin, and died in 865. We have no record of the bishops from Laserian to this period.

In the year 864, the Danes pillaged Achadfinnglass, then a rich abbey, the foundation of which has already been noticed.‡

Dungall, abbot of Old Leighlin, died in 876.

The year 908 was distinguished by a battle between the King of Munster and the people of Leinster; the scene of which lay within the present county of Carlow. In 901,§ Cormac Mac Cullenan was called to the throne of Munster. During his reign, we are told, the island remained in tranquillity, and began to recover from the dismal effects of internal discord and foreign invasion. Agriculture received merited attention. The churches and other religious houses underwent repair or were rebuilt; most of them having experienced the sacrilegious devastations of the marauding Danes. Learning again raised its venerable head, seminaries were re-opened; and the reign of Cormac might have continued many years, with glory to himself and advantage to his subjects, had not evil counsel led him into a war little justifiable, it would seem, in itself, and fatal in its consequences to the king of Munster. The pretence for the declaration of hostilities appears to have been, the revival of an old claim for tribute to which the people of Leinster formerly submitted, but which had not been demanded for nearly two centuries past. O'Halloran, however, on the authority of the book of Lecan, states this account to be incorrect, and that the real cause arose out of the forcible seizure of a monastery situate at Monaster Evin, by Cearbhuil, the king of Leinster, on which the expelled monks solicited the aid of Cormac, in order to obtain a restoration of their establishment.|| Be this as it may, we are assured, that the enterprise was not in accordance with the personal wishes of the king. In compliance, however, with the advice of his council, and particularly that of the Abbot of Inis Catha, or Scattery, he resolved to prosecute the war, for which purpose a numerous army was forthwith called into action. He advanced towards Leinster, but before passing the boundaries of that terri-

\* Keating—O'Halloran. † Works, vol. I. p. 453. ‡ Monast. Hiber.  
§ Keating says A.D. 913, but Ware, O'Halloran, and Lanigan are among the dissenters on the point. || Hist. Ir. b. x. c. 5.





tory, he despatched a herald to the king to demand a yearly tribute, or hostages for the same.\* The king and nobility of Leinster proposed a treaty, in order to the satisfactory adjustment of the quarrel. Cormac had every disposition to act amicably, but the unrelenting abbot was not to be so easily appeased; his influence predominated. The king gave orders to his army to march, A.D. 908. They entered the country of the enemy, and reached the bridge of Leithglin, otherwise Leighlin.† The spare horses and baggage were, we are told, sent on before, and a portion of the clergy waited at this bridge, till Cormac with his people reached them. From hence they marched, with great pomp and circumstance, to a place called Mach Ailbe or Moyalbe, where they encamped and entrenched themselves, expecting the enemy. When the engagement approached, the king of Munster formed his men into order of battle, and in three divisions; the king of Ossory and the abbot Ma Jonmuinein commanded the first; Cormac, himself, commanded the second, and the third was confided to the direction of an experienced leader Mac Mothly, king of the Deicies. The adverse parties agreed, it is said, to fight the battle in the plains of Mach Ailbe, where the army of Munster lay encamped. These latter, however, began to lose confidence before the engagement, from accounts received of the great superiority in numbers, as well as discipline, of their opponents.

The onset of the Leinster men decided the fate of the day. It was irresistible. The Munster troops fled almost immediately; when the havoc among them became dreadful. Cormac, himself, many princes and nobles, numbers of officers, together with six thousand of their choicest troops, were reckoned among the slain. Thus ended the career of Cormac Mac Cuillenán, who, from the accounts that have reached us, certainly deserved a better fate. "He was," says Ware, "knowing in the Irish antiquities, and writ the history called *Psalter Cashel*." We have made enquiry for the precise situation of the place called Moyalbe or Mach Ailbe, but the name seems to have become obsolete. O'Halloran and Lanigan state, that perhaps it was at Beallach Mughna (now Ballymoon) that this battle was fought; but it seems somewhat uncertain at which of the two places this remarkable event took place. No material uncertainty exists, however, as to the situation; both positions mentioned, being within the same district and at a short distance from each other.

We are informed, that the conduct of the abbot of Inis Catha greatly incensed the clergy of Leinster, who attributed to him the war and bloodshed which had occurred. He had been taken prisoner at the engagement, and so long as the king of Leinster lived was kept in close confinement, but on his decease Inis Catha was enlarged. The monarch of Ireland, Flann Siona, espoused the cause of the king of Leinster on the late occasion.

\* Keating, p. 453. † Keating.—It was not till centuries after this, that we read of the erection of the present bridge at Leighlin; but possibly it was not the first placed there.



The early part of the tenth century was not a period of union or happiness in Ireland; private feuds and public contentions being then rife in this devoted land. Instead of combining, in order to present a compact front and concentration of purpose to the common enemy, the Danes, the Irish people seemed resolved to follow the dictates of their selfish passions. Devoid of patriotic feeling, and reckless of consequences, they appear to have been more bent upon mutual sacrifice, than opposition to the ruthless invaders of the land. The natural result followed. The Danes continued their system of plunder, and Leighlin was among the places which, in 916, was visited by the marauders.

A.D. 933. This year Moylmartin O'Skellan, the divinity lecturer of the abbey of Old Leighlin, paid the great debt of nature.\*

Condla Mac Dunecan, bishop of Leighlin, died in 943.† He is called, in the Irish annals, prince, as well as bishop, of Leighlin.

In 951, the church of St. Mullins was plundered by the Danes.

Daniel, bishop of Leighlin, died in 969.

Leighlin was plundered by the people of Ossory, in 978, and again in 982.‡

The year 1002§ was distinguished by being that on which, by the concurrent testimony of all historians, one of the most able and excellent of monarchs ascended the throne of Ireland. Brien Boromhe, or Boru, (of the line of Heber), in this year was justly raised from the rank of provincial king of Munster to the higher one of sovereign of the island. To one who anxiously desires to present a favourable picture of the country of his ancestors, who would fain represent it to the present and future times in a creditable light, but, who will not deviate from strict truth in his narrative, an opportunity, such as the present, of noticing in favourable terms the conduct of an Irish monarch, is as an oasis in the desert, a spring-well in the waste. Unlike other leaders, who, so far from opposing the freebooting Danes, absolutely formed alliances with them, Brien employed all his energies to bring them into subjection; and his efforts were crowned with deserved success.—Brien was, however, eventually slain in a great engagement with these people, at Clontarf, near Dublin, on the 23d of April, 1014, aged according to Ware 74, or, as stated by O'Flaherty, 80 years.||

It was in this reign, that surnames were extensively introduced among the Irish. Brien perceived the confusion which arose from the indefinite nature of the former designations, and, in order to remedy the evil, passed a decree, that all the great families should follow the name of some distinguished ancestor, having *O*, or *Mac* prefixed; which would shew them to be descended from the person whose name they bore, as *O'Brien*, the son or descendant of Brien. This salutary custom had previously been partially in use, but

\* Monast. Hiber. p. 36. † Ware. vol. i. p. 453. ‡ Monast. Hiber, § O'Flaherty's Ogygia. Part. iii. chap. xcii. || O'Halloran says Brien was born in 926. If this be correct, he must have been 88 when he fell. O'Halloran, however, agrees with Ware and O'Flaherty as to the time of his death.



under the auspices of Boru, it became general in the island.\* It was not until about the same period, that surnames appeared in France, England, and Scotland. It should also be observed, that under the paternal care of Brien Boru, the cities, towns, churches, and all public institutions, revived from the abasement and decay into which they were sunk by previous commotion and neglect. Piety and peace, plenty and prosperity, we are told, abounded throughout the land. Even the savage Danes became so much reformed by the moral as well as physical treatment of Brien, combined with the exhortations of the clergy, that much progress was made towards their final conversion to Christianity. With the death of Brien, however, the country seemed to relapse into its former miserable state of turbulence and disorder.

In the year 1017, Donagan, king of Leinster, with many of his principal nobility, were barbarously murdered, at an entertainment, in the palace of Teige O'Ryan, king of Ondrona,† by Donogh MacGiolla Patrick, prince of Ossory.‡ Malachie, the monarch of Ireland, justly desirous of punishing so atrocious an act, entered the territory of Patrick, whom he slew, with several of his abettors, and then retired to Tara, bringing with him many prisoners.

Cleiric O'Muinic, bishop of Leighlin, died in 1048.—In 1060, the cathedral was totally consumed by fire. We may fairly infer, from the frequent occurrence of the destruction of buildings by fire, that previously to the arrival of the English, most of the edifices of the country were constructed of wood. Cox says, in express terms: "The first pile of lime and stone that ever was in Ireland was the castle of Tuam, built anno 1161, by Roderic O'Connor, the monarch."§ Were this the fact, we could have no doubt, that the cathedral of Leighlin, a century previously to 1161, must have been constructed of wood; but the statement of Cox proves too much, as the mere mention of the round towers will amply manifest. We have, in short, abundant evidence, that stone buildings did exist in Ireland, anterior to 1161; but they were comparatively few in number.

About A.D. 1060, the priory of St. Stephen, at Leighlin, was founded or endowed by Burchard, (the son of Gurmund), a Danish commander. The lands of this priory were afterwards annexed to the deanery. Burchard was buried in the choir of the cathedral, under a marble monument, on which was placed his statue, and underneath this inscription:

"Hic jacet humatus, dux fundator Leniæ.  
En Gormondi Burchardus, vir gratus ecclesiæ."||

No appearance of either tomb or inscription is now discoverable. They might have been destroyed at the period of the fire just noticed.

\* Ware's Works, vol. ii. p. 51. † Now Idrone in the present Co. of Carlow.

‡ Keating, Hist. Ir. p. 515. O'Halloran, Hist. Ir. b. xii. c. 2.

§ Apparatus, Hist. Ir.

|| Monast. Hiber. p. 36.





Felix was prior of St. Stephen's, but the precise time cannot be ascertained.

A.D. 1113. Condla O'Flain, bishop of Leighlin, died this year.

A.D. 1115. A general convention of the clergy was summoned this year, by Giolla Easbuig, bishop of Limerick; who then held the appointment of legate, and presided over the assembly. Among other things, it was ordained, that the southern half of the island, called Leath Modha, should have twelve episcopal sees, and that the like number should be constituted in Leath Cuinn, or the northern division. The province of Leinster was divided into five bishoprics, viz.: Kilcullen, Laighlin or Leighlin, Kildare, Glendalough, and Wexford, otherwise named Fearná.\*

Archdall states, that in the year 1138, the abbey of St. Mullins was destroyed; I presume by fire. The Augustinians obtained a settlement here, and erected a house, the remains of which, we are told, continued at the end of the last century.†

A.D. 1144. Died, Sluagad O'Catan, bishop of Leighlin.

About the year 1151, an abbey was founded at a place called Athaddy, within our county, for nuns of the order of St. Augustin, by Dermot, the son of Murchad, king of Leinster. He appointed it to be a cell to the nunnery of St. Mary de Hoggis, in the city of Dublin.

A.D. 1152. Dungal O'Cellaie, otherwise O'Caollaighe, bishop of Leighlin, died. The same year, on the 9th of March, a synod met at Kells, in Meath, convened by cardinal Paparo. The names of the prelates who attended this meeting, are handed down to us in the following order: the bishop of Lismore, pope's legate; the primate of Ireland, archbishop of Tuam, bishop of Dublin, bishop of Glendalough, Dungall O'Caollaigh, bishop of Leighlin,‡ who died shortly afterwards, as is above noticed. Judging from the high place on the list, and the precedence given to Leighlin over many others, it is clear, that its rank was great among the Irish sees. The chief business of the synod seems to have been, the creation of two additional archbishoprics; Ulster and Munster only, having heretofore possessed them. The instructions of cardinal Paparo from the pope, were to this effect; but, we learn that the proposition met great opposition from the existing archbishops, who apprehended a diminution of their privileges and authority. Their efforts, however, proved vain, and the four archdioceses, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam, with their respective suffragans, were established.§ Among the decrees of this council, was one in condemnation of usury; and the cardinal commanded, in virtue of apostolical authority, that tithes should be rendered to the clergy.||

A.D. 1158. This year, Donat succeeded to the see of Leighlin; as appears from the foundation charter of canons of the blessed Virgin at Ferns; he being a subscribing witness to that

\* Keating, Hist. Ir. p. 520.

† Monast. Hiber. p. 39.

‡ Keat. Hist. Ir. p. 527. Keating incorrectly states the date of this synod to be 1157. § O'Halloran.

|| Lanigan, Eccles. Hist. vol. iv.





document. Donat rebuilt the cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire. He died at Leighlin in 1185, and was buried in the church of that place.\* A considerable space of time intervenes between the period of his death and the mention of the next bishop. Either the see remained vacant, or the name of its occupant has eluded research.

In the year 1166, Roderic O'Connor, last Milesian monarch of Ireland, ascended the throne. During his eventful reign, the English power first became established in the island, the Danes were expelled, and the dominion of the native princes was reduced to a state of great insecurity, to be followed, in time, by complete annihilation.

It appears, that Dermot Mac Morrough, king of Leinster, the chief agent in effectuating this important revolution, was a man, on whose conduct no great share of commendation can be bestowed. The immediate cause of his disasters, as stated by some, was an unlawful passion which he entertained for Dearbhorgil, daughter to the king of Meath, and espoused to O'Rourke, prince of Breffny. A private correspondence subsisted between Dermot and the lady, who encouraged him so far, as to intimate, in express terms, her wish, that he should avail himself of the convenient absence of her husband, in order to secure the possession of her person. As might be expected, Mac Morrough instantly complied, and had the object of his irregular passion carried to the castle of Ferns. We further learn, that, on the discovery of the calamity which had befallen him, O'Rourke communicated a statement of the affair to Roderick O'Connor, who resolved on affording him instant aid in an expedition against the king of Leinster. The forces of Roderic marched into the district of Hy Kinsellagh. Mac Morrough attempted to oppose their progress, but without success; he retired to his castle of Ferns and shortly afterwards was obliged to fly to England, A.D. 1167. We are informed, that at this important crisis, Mac Morrough found himself deserted by the nobility and military, so shocked were they at his conversation with the wife of O'Rourke.† We, however, may very fairly, and far more rationally, conclude, that motives of political hatred and private pique were the true causes of this signal defalcation of the people of Mac Morrough; and, indeed, of the invasion of the Irish princes. For, we find that Dermot had been heretofore a formidable personage in Ireland. He invaded O'Neill and the king of Meath, compelling them to give hostages; and O'Carroll, another prince, had been necessitated to place his son in Dermot's hands as a pledge for his good behaviour.‡ This selfsame king of Meath and O'Carroll were among the foremost in the subsequent crusade against Dermot; and all men can judge, how far we are justified in the inference, that these personages were spurred on chiefly by a desire of revenge for public humiliations of no ordinary nature. Then, as regards the desertion of Mac Morrough by his

\* Ware, vol. i.

† O'Halloran.

‡ Regan.



subjects ; a far more reasonable ground for this conduct, than that already assigned, may be gathered from the fact, that he had been an oppressor of his people, and a cruel tyrant over his nobility,\* who very naturally felt no great zeal in his service. These seem to be the unquestionable motives, by which the princes of Ireland and the people of Leinster were actuated on this momentous occasion ; and we can only express our regret, that O'Halloran, should have so far distorted the truth, as to place the matter in a very incorrect, though perhaps a more creditable light. Besides, he is not borne out in his representation by the general standard of morals in ancient Ireland ; for, independently of other matters, it is well known, that illegitimate birth was considered so venial, that persons thus situated enjoyed nearly all the prerogatives and advantages of legitimacy ; as O'Halloran himself† and many others testify.

The designs of Henry II. king of England, upon the kingdom of Ireland, had been entertained at a much earlier period than that of which we are now treating. The dissensions by which the kingdom was torn asunder, the propinquity of its situation, and the superior skill in arms of his followers, presented Ireland to him as an easy conquest. The more urgent affairs of England and France had, however, hitherto caused a postponement of his intentions, but now the opportunity seemed so inviting as to become irresistible. He had been further furnished with the authority of the church for this expedition, as may be collected from the following

## BULL OF POPE ADRIAN IV.

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“ADRIAN the bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his most dear son in Christ, the noble king of England, sendeth greeting, and apostolic benediction : Your magnificence hath been very careful and studious how you might enlarge the church of God here on earth, and increase the number of his saints and elect in heaven ; in that, as a good catholic king, you have and do, by all means, labour and travail to enlarge and increase God's church, by teaching the ignorant people the true and christian religion, and in abolishing and rooting up the weeds of sin and wickedness. And wherein you have, and do crave, for your better furtherance, the help of the apostolic see, wherein more speedily and discreetly you proceed, the better success, we hope, God will send, for all they which of a fervent zeal and love in religion do begin and enterprise any such thing, shall, no doubt, in the end, have a good and prosperous success. And as for Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the christian religion received, it is out of all doubt, and your excellency well knoweth, they do all appertain and belong to the right of St. Peter, and of the church of Rome, and we are so much the more ready, desirous and willing to sow the acceptable seed of God's word, because we know the same in the latter day will be most severely required at our hands.

\* Giral. Cambren.

† Hist. Ir. b. iv. c. 7.



You have (our well-beloved son in Christ) advertised and signified unto us, that you will enter into the land and realm of Ireland; to the end to bring them to obedience unto law, and under your subjection, and to root out from among them their foul sins and wickedness; as also to yield and pay yearly out of every house, a yearly pension of one penny to St. Peter, and besides, also will defend and keep the rites of these churches whole and inviolate. We therefore, well allowing and favouring this your godly disposition, and commendable affection, do accept, ratify and assent unto this your petition; and do grant, that you (for the dilating of God's church, the punishment of sin, the reforming of manners, planting of virtue, and the increasing of christian religion) do enter to possess that land, and there to execute according to your wisdom, whatsoever shall be for the honour of God, and the safety of the realm. And further, also, we do strictly charge and require, that all the people of that land do with all humbleness, dutifulness and honour, receive and accept you as their liege lord and sovereign, reserving and excepting the right of holy church to be inviolably preserved; as also the yearly pension of Peter-pence, out of every house; which we require to be truly answered to St. Peter and the church of Rome. If therefore you do mind to bring your godly purpose to effect, endeavour to travail to reform the people to some better order and trade of life, and that also by yourself, and by such others as you shall think meet, true and honest in their life, manners and conversation, to the end the church of God may be beautified, the true christian religion sowed and planted, and all other things done, that by any means shall or may be to God's honour, and salvation of men's souls, whereby you may in the end receive of God's hands the reward of everlasting life; and also, in the mean time, and in this life, carry a glorious fame, and an honourable report among all nations."\*

// This document was issued A.D. 1156. There are two points in it worthy of particular notice. The first is, the characteristic assumption of authority manifested by pope Adrian, in bestowing a country upon Henry II., which was not his to bestow, and to the possession of which, he had not even a shadow of right. The second remarkable feature, consists in the care with which his holiness reserved to himself the tribute unjustifiably called "*Peter-pence*," but which, most assuredly, St. Peter, himself, had he been alive, would never have extorted. A worldly spirit had, however, long previously crept into the church, and was fast advancing, in the twelfth century, to that high pitch which it afterwards attained. Of the existence of this spirit, the bull of pope Adrian contains abundant internal evidence.

The proceedings of the king of Leinster, being intimately connected with the history of our district, it is proper that we should trace them with somewhat of minuteness.

On his journey to the court of the king of England, Dermot





was attended by a suite of sixty faithful adherents; all of whom arrived safely in Bristol, where the royal stranger was hospitably entertained by Robert Fitzharding, at St. Austin's abbey. After a brief stay there, he embarked for Aquitain, where Henry then sojourned.

He appeared in the presence of his majesty (A.D. 1168) in humble attire, suited to his present fortunes; and falling at the king's feet, made an eloquent representation of his case. He depicted the malice of the neighbouring Irish princes, the treachery of his pretended friends, and the rebellion of his subjects in glowing terms; he declared, that the fame of Henry's magnificence and generosity had been his inducement to call on him for assistance; and concluded, by reminding his majesty, that the highest merit of an earthly potentate, consists in a disposition to relieve the distressed and support the defenceless. The king, however, being engaged in affairs of importance, could not aid him personally; but, moved to compassion by the forcible appeal of Dermot, (and perhaps having ulterior views in contemplation,) he made him large presents, and presented him with the following letter patent, having first taken his oath of allegiance:

"HENRY, king of England, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, earl of Anjou, &c. Unto all his subjects, English, Normans, Welsh, and Scots, and all nations and people, being his subjects, greeting.

Whereas Dermot, prince of Leinster, most wrongfully (as he informeth) banished out of his own country, hath craved our aid; therefore, forasmuch as we have received him into our protection, grace and favour, who soever within our realm, subject to our commands, will aid and help him (whom we have embraced as our trusty friend) for the recovery of his land, let him be assured of our favour and licence in that behalf."

Highly gratified at the result of his interview, MacMorrough repaired to Bristol, where he published the king's letter repeatedly, and made liberal offers of remuneration to all who would espouse his cause at the present juncture. The person who seemed most forward to assist him, and upon whom his chief reliance was placed, was Richard, earl of Chepstow, surnamed Strongbow, a nobleman of considerable influence in Wales, but of shattered fortune. He obtained the additional name of *Strongbow*, from his great bodily power, which enabled him to draw a bow of more than ordinary strength; his arms were so long that, in an upright position, the palm of his hands reached to his knees.\* This enterprising earl engaged to bring Dermot succour early in the following spring, provided he could obtain the particular permission of his sovereign to embark in the expedition. On the other hand, MacMorrough promised Strongbow the hand of his daughter Eva, together with the kingdom of Leinster, on his decease.

\* Mills' Catalogue of Honour.



Further to forward the object of his visit to Britain, Dermot next proceeded to St. David's, in Wales, where he prevailed upon Rhees, the prince of that country, to liberate Robert Fitz-Stephen, who was then his prisoner, and who was afterwards to prove a leader in the conquest of Ireland. The bishop of St. David's had succeeded in inducing this knight, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, to espouse the cause of the king of Leinster; who promised them in return, a grant in fee, of Wexford and two cantreds of land adjoining. Having thus completed his arrangements, having secured the desired aid, he departed for Ireland, in August, 1168, landed at Glascarrig, and thence proceeded to Ferns. Here he was cordially received by the clergy, to whom he gave a flattering account of his mission, and of the power, number, and valour of his newly acquired allies. Dermot preserved strict privacy at Ferns during the winter; a course, which the state of his affairs rendered imperative.

Matters were now prepared to effect that invasion, which the miserable state of affairs in Ireland had long provoked, but which was now about being carried into execution. Writers, of all creeds and parties, deplore the distracted condition of the island, for a considerable time previously, and the utter recklessness with which its princes sacrificed the public good to their own selfish purposes. But now, to use the words of C. O'Connor,\* "the measure of their iniquity was full," and for the important consequences, they themselves, and they only, are responsible at the bar of posterity.

We shall conclude this chapter, by some brief notice of the laws, learning, customs, and other matters in the economy of the ancient Irish.

A great reformation, we learn, took place in the *laws* of Ireland under the auspices of Feidhlimidh, of the line of Heremon, monarch of Ireland, A.D. 141. The principle feature of his improvements was the abolition of the laws of Earc, or Fines, and in its place the substitution of the *lex talionis*. The punishment of crime by pecuniary mulct was totally abrogated. It was ordained, that murder should be punished with death; and the minor offences of maiming, became punishable by like treatment of the perpetrator. Thus was the law of retaliation substituted for one whose deficiency in efficacy had been amply proved.† Others of their laws, however, do not merit equal commendation; that of *tanistry* for instance. This system had the effect of conferring the inheritance of families on the strongest member of them. For though there appeared to be a protection of the rights of seniority, yet they were little consulted; superiority in mental or bodily qualities generally substantiating a claim, without regard to the age of the individual. This circumstance led to general rivalries, and, sometimes, to the most disastrous consequences in families. From rendering succession uncertain and possession precarious, improvement was checked and peace was destroyed. This law was subsequently abolished by

\* Dissertations on the History of Ireland. p. 259. † O'Halloran, Hist. Ir.



judgment in the Irish court of King's Bench, at Hilary term, in the third year of the reign of king James I. *Gavel-kind* was equally objectionable. It ordained, that when an individual died, his whole effects should be ascertained, and divided among the members of his family. The distribution was effected by the chief of the house, who admitted illegitimate males, but excluded daughters and wives. This law also impeded the improvement of the country, and checked industry in individuals. It was abolished at the same time and place. The Brehons, or judges, of the ancient Irish, held their office by descent, or inheritance; in which respect, historians, physicians, bards, and harpers, were similarly circumstanced. This rule was assuredly not judicious; inasmuch as talent is not hereditary, and, therefore, the majority must have been very incompetent to the performance of the duties annexed to their station.

With regard to learning and mental cultivation, it is undeniable, that much existed among the Milesian Irish.\* From its insulated situation, Ireland seemed a place where the learned might retire, to pursue in peace their studies and researches; and, accordingly, we find that many individuals from Britain and the continent of Europe, repaired to this island to cultivate the ample fields of literature. It is stated, that there were not less than seven thousand students at Armagh at one time. Ledwich, himself, admits that much learning existed in Ireland during the middle ages.† Quite clear, however, it is, that the learning of ancient Ireland was chiefly confined to ecclesiastics; the majority of the laity being quite as ignorant here, as in any of the surrounding nations.

*Dress.*—The clothing of the male part of the population, consisted of a mantle and a kind of trowsers or pantaloons, which fitted close, and had stockings appended to them. That of the females was a mantle and petticoat. Both had thin pumps; the man wore a small cap, and the woman a kerchief on her head. "Their shifts," says Sir Richard Cox, "were dyed in saffron to save washing, and contained thirteen or fourteen yards of cloth, so that a law was made against that extravagancy.‡ It must be a matter of regret to all, that a slovenly neglect of neatness is yet too observable among the peasantry of Ireland; and, that they present, in this particular, a lamentable inferiority to the natives of Great Britain.

It is worthy of notice, that orders of knighthood were introduced at a very early period into this country.§ There were five classes of knights; the first of which was the *Niagh-Nase*, or knights of the golden collar. This order was confined to members of the royal family, none having a claim to the crown who had not been invested with it. The knights of Ulster, or of the Red Branch, took the second rank; and the members of the Munster order came

\* Cox admits this. *Vide* *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i.

† *Antiquities of Ireland*, p. 160. ‡ *Apparatus*, *Hib. Angl.* vol. i.

§ O'Halloran.





next. Leinster and Connaught followed in order of precedence. The Irish knights were superior in rank to all other classes, except the members of the blood-royal or doctors in the different sciences; the privileges of which latter were very great. A regular course of education and preparatory discipline, was, we are informed, appointed for the aspirants to the honour of knighthood; and a highly polished picture is drawn of the dignity and splendour of the order; but it would much enhance the satisfaction of the inquirer on this subject, could he discover somewhat more of practical proof, that Ireland anciently enjoyed the blessings of peace, civilization, and refinement.

### CHAP. III.

*From the arrival of the English, A.D. 1169, to the death of Henry II. A.D. 1189.*

In the month of May, 1169,\* the expected succours of Dermot Mac Morrough arrived. Robert Fitz-Stephen, Meiler Fitz-Henry, Meiler Fitz-David, and Hervey de Montmorency, together with thirty knights, sixty esquires, and three hundred archers, landed at the Bann, in the county of Wexford. On the following day an additional force of ten knights and two hundred archers, under Maurice de Prendergast, reached the same place. Thus was the first effort to conquer the kingdom commenced; an attempt, which Sir John Davies terms "an adventure of a few private gentlemen."† They were, however, men of no ordinary cast, as their subsequent successful career fully proves. Their first care on landing, was to communicate the circumstance to the king of Leinster, which they did by letter, dated the 11th of May, 1169.‡ Dermot immediately made the contents of the epistle public, when his subjects, who formerly had deserted him in utmost need, now flocked to his standard in great numbers; proving that fickleness and attachment to the power of the day are prominent ingredients in the character of the multitude.

On the night of their arrival, the English encamped on the sea-shore, and on the following day marched towards Wexford; where Donnell Kavanagh (natural son of the king of Leinster), brought them a reinforcement of five hundred men. Mac Morrough, himself, joined his new allies soon afterwards, and renewed his former compacts with them. They then determined on the attack of Wexford.

\* Regan.—Cox and several others say 1170; but this must be an error, as a competent cotemporary writer (who on such a point must be the best authority) states differently.

† Historical Relations. ‡ O'Flaherty's Ogygia.





The garrison of this town were rather vigorous in their defence. Two thousand of them made a sally; but the formidable array of the English, the novel appearance of their armour, and their martial bearing completely intimidated the Irish, and caused their instant retreat; not, however, before they burned the suburbs of the town. Fitz-Stephen then made his first attack, in which he was repulsed, and eighteen of his men killed. This greatly incensed the invaders, and induced among them a full resolution to obtain possession of the town or perish in the attempt. With this view, they forthwith burned their ships, offered up public prayers in the camp, and prepared for a second assault; but, at this critical moment, some of the Irish clergy interposed, and the town surrendered upon articles, on the fourth day of the siege. Dermot immediately conferred Wexford and two cantreds of land adjoining on Fitz-Stephen and Fitz-Gerald, according to his former stipulation. And, as a mark of his gratitude and favour to the Earl of Chepstow, he granted two cantreds (situate between Wexford and Waterford) to Hervey de Montmorency or Mountmaurice, who acted as a species of envoy from Strongbow on this occasion. Thus was the first settlement of the English made in this island; from which small beginning, the final conquest of the entire kingdom was in time effected.

Dermot Mac Morrough, being naturally in high spirits at the success which crowned this first essay of himself and auxiliaries, invited the English to his castle of Ferns, where three weeks were spent in festivity and rejoicing. The distinguished valour of his new allies, was a favourite theme of Dermot, who now proposed an expedition to Ossory, the territory of one of his implacable enemies; to which they cheerfully consented. This affair was also decided in their favour; the prince of Ossory was defeated, obliged to swear fealty, and give hostages to the king of Leinster. (4)

These proceedings of the invaders did not escape the attention of Roderic, the monarch of Ireland. He immediately called a general meeting or parliament of the princes of the island, who unanimously resolved to expel the English, and for this purpose raised a great army, with which they marched into Hy-Kinsellagh.

The king of Leinster, unable to oppose such superiority of numbers, as well from the inequality of his troops as the unsteadiness of their attachment, (which, on the appearance of a reverse, became again manifest), applied to Robert Fitz-Stephen, and stated to him in plain terms, that unless they now made a signal effort, their cause was hopeless, the kingdom of Leinster would be lost irretrievably.\* To this address, Fitz-Stephen boldly replied, that, having left their country and connections in order to espouse his quarrel, having destroyed their ships, and exposed their lives in the cause, they would not now abandon it. "Be you true to us (continued he) and we will never be false to you. Your royal spirit should condemn these hostile efforts, which can be of no long

\* Stanihurst.



continuance, for either death or glorious victory must speedily deliver us from all our difficulties."

This speech much encouraged Dermot, who was naturally a man of much bravery. He was, we are further informed, of large stature; and in consequence of frequent commands or addresses to his followers, his voice had become quite hoarse. It is added, that he desired to be feared rather than to be loved; while, he exhibited true benevolence in raising and protecting the poor or defenceless;\* a trait, often the concomitant of a proud disposition.

By the advice of his faithful ally, Fitz-Stephen, the king of Leinster retired to an almost inaccessible fastness near Ferns; which, by raising embankments and felling trees, he speedily rendered impregnable. Meanwhile, Roderic, conscious of the uncertainty of war, was resolved first to try the effect of negotiation; and in pursuance of this determination, addressed a letter to Fitz-Stephen, which he accompanied by presents; but in this application his failure was signal. The very curious epistle of Roderic, together with its equally singular reply, may be found in the appendix. (5) He next entreated Dermot to abandon the English, and combine the forces of Leinster with those of the kingdom at large, in order to effect the expulsion of the invaders; in which event, the king of Leinster was guaranteed the peaceable possession of his territory for the future. But MacMorrrough, actuated by a sentiment of honourable attachment to his confederates, and perhaps lacking confidence in the promises of Roderic and the other princes, rejected the propositions of the monarch of Ireland.

Roderic had now no alternative. He prepared for the attack; first addressing his followers in a speech of some length, in which he virulently assailed Dermot, stating that he designed the extirpation of the Irish, and for that purpose had introduced their most detested enemies; that no mercy could be expected from him, and that the present engagement would decide the fate of their country for ever.

MacMorrrough spoke to his soldiery and people to the following effect:—"Ye men of Leinster, the ties of kindred and the justice of our cause have hitherto united us; let us not now fail in resolution, let us manfully make our defence. Roderic, that grasping and wicked man, desirous of universal sovereignty and dominion, now attempts to drive us from our country, or effect our destruction. Surrounded by the multitude of his followers, he is inflated with arrogance, and contemplates our speedy downfall; but often hath it happened, that a small band of valiant and well-appointed men have prevailed over superior numbers. If Roderic make claim to the crown of Leinster, because some former king may have been tributary to a sovereign of Connaught; then, by the same rule, may we assert a right to the province of Connaught, as our ancestors have been the sole governors and monarchs, not only of that district, but of the entire kingdom. But, in short, he seeks, not

\* Giral. Cambren. l. i. cap. 6.



to rule as a monarch, but to usurp and destroy as a tyrant, to expel us from our country, to possess himself of the inheritance of every individual, and render himself master over all. Many boast of their great multitudes and place their confidence therein; but let them rest well assured, that we Leinster men, though few in number, were never yet, nor are we now afraid to encounter with the best and proudest. Because, victory is not obtained through numbers, but by virtue and resolution, strength and courage. We have on our side, humility against pride; against wrongs we have equity; against arrogance, modesty; and to intemperance, we oppose temperance and moderation; these virtues will combat for us on the day of trial. The laws of all nations permit us to oppose force by force, and injury by strength; and that cause is just which consists in a defence of our country and protection of our patrimony. Let us be of good courage, inasmuch as we but defend our rights, while they contend for gain. Our post is naturally one of strength, which we have increased by industry; and from its confined limits a small band will amply suffice for its defence."\*

We are further informed, that Dermot reminded his followers of the resolute and powerful auxiliaries they possessed in the English, whose valour had been proved; he represented to them, that Roderic had no pretensions to their respect from personal qualities; that, besides being a ruthless tyrant, he had three wives, then alive, and eleven bastards; that he murdered his natural brother, with several others, and was guilty of numerous debaucheries; and that, in fine, the only end of his specious pretences was the lasting subjugation of them and their children.†

When the king of Leinster had concluded his oration, Robert Fitz-Stephen addressed his companions in the following words:—"Ye lusty young men and my companions in wars, who have abided with me in many perils, and yet still of noble minds and valiant courage: if we would now consider with ourselves, what we are, under what captain, and wherefore we do adventure and attempt these great enterprises, no doubt we shall excel in our wonted valiantness, and good fortune shall be on our side. We first came and descended from the Trojans, and since are of the French blood and race: of the one we have these our noble and valiant minds, and of the other the use and experience in feats of arms: wherefore being thus descended of noble progeny by two manner of ways and in two respects; as we be now well armed and appointed, so let us also be of valiant minds and lusty courage: and then no doubt this rascal and naked people shall never be able to resist nor withstand us. Besides you see and know how that at home, partly by the subtle and crafty dealings of our own cousins and kinsmen, and partly the secret malice and devices of our familiars and acquaintances, we are bereft and spoiled both of our country and patrimony. And now we are come hither, not as greedy cravers for large sti-

\* Gir. Camb. l. i. cap. 8.

† Cox, Hibernia Anglicana, vol. i. p. 16.





pende, nor yet as covetous prowlers for gain and lucre: but only in respect and consideration to have and enjoy the lands and towns to us, and to our heirs after us, offered and promised. We are not come hither like pirates or thieves to rob and spoil, but as faithful friends, to recover and to restore this noble and liberal gentleman to that his patrimony, whereof he is spoiled and dispossessed. He it is that hath allured and flocked us hither; he it is that loveth our nation: and he it is who purposeth to plant and settle us and our heirs in this isle. And peradventure by these means the whole land, which is now divided into five provinces or portions, may be deduced and brought into one, and the same in time be wholly unto us and our heirs: if that by our valiantness and prowess the victory be gotten, and MacMorrhough by our service, means, and industry be restored, and then the whole dominion to us and to our heirs for ever to be reserved.—O how great were then our honor and glory! yea so great, that with the perils of our bodies, loss of our lives, and the danger of death, it is to be wished for, sought and adventured. For why should we be afraid? and what is death, I pray you? Is it any other than a short delay or distance of time, and as it were a short sleep between this transitory life and the life eternal to come? What is death, I say, but a short passage from vain and transitory things to perpetual and everlasting joys? And certain it is we must all once die; for it is that inevitable destiny, which is common to all men, and can be eschewed of no man: for be we idle, and do nothing worthy of perpetual fame and memory; or be we well occupied, whereof ensueth praise and honour: yet die shall we. Then the matter being so, let them be afraid of death, who when they die, all things die with them: but let not them shrink or be dismayed, whose virtue and fame shall never die but live for ever. Wherefore ye worthy men, who are ennobled for your valiantness and famous for your virtues, let us with bold minds and good courage give the onset upon our enemies, that in us our noble race and progeny be not stained, but that either by a glorious victory, or a famous death, we do achieve to perpetual fame and honour.”\*

Notwithstanding all these preparations, no engagement ensued. Roderic, having the fear of the English before his eyes, and continuing unwilling to risk the issue of a general action, entered into negotiations for peace; to which MacMorrhough, enjoined thereto by his critical circumstances, without difficulty assented. The terms agreed to were the following: First, that Dermot should renew his homage and be recognised king of Leinster. Second, that he should dismiss the English, when the state of his affairs permitted. And third, that his natural son Cothurne (or Art as some say) should be delivered as a hostage for the due performance of the articles.† The second clause was secret. The hostage was delivered, and the country at peace, when Maurice Fitz-Gerald, (half-brother by the mother's side to Robert Fitz-Stephen),

\* Girald Camb. l. i. cap. 9. † Girald Camb. Cox. O'Halloran.



landed at Wexford with ten knights, thirty esquires, and one hundred archers; with which force Dermot marched to Dublin, in order to punish that rebellious city, in which he succeeded. The inhabitants renewed their oaths of allegiance, and gave hostages for their future good behaviour.

While these scenes were passing, Roderic had entered the territory of Donnell, prince of Limerick, (son-in-law of MacMorrough), to demand chief rent, but he was defeated by Fitz-Stephen, who had been despatched by the king of Leinster to the assistance of his relation.

Encouraged by these successes, Dermot began to entertain projects of a more important character. His ancestors had formerly enjoyed the rank of monarchs of the kingdom, and he now aspired to the dignity of being their successor. Fitz-Stephen and Fitz-Gerald, to whom he first applied for aid in the prosecution of his new design, declared themselves unable to render him any effectual assistance in so extensive an undertaking; but recommended him to state the matter to Strongbow, and again solicit his support. The earl would, we are informed, have reached Ireland before this period, had he not met with an unwillingness on the part of Henry II. to grant him the desired license. This monarch had learned the proceedings of Fitz-Stephen, and felt somewhat displeased at his having engaged in the service of the king of Leinster, without his express permission. After much importunity, Strongbow received an equivocal expression of leave to depart for Ireland; on which he commenced immediate preparation for the expedition. In which task, the following letter of MacMorrough tended to accelerate his movements: "Dermot MacMorrough, prince of Leinster, to Richard, Earl of Chepstow, and son of Gilbert the Earl, sendeth greeting. If you do well consider and mark the time as we do which are in distress, then we do not complain without cause nor out of time: for we have already seen the storks and swallows, as also the summer birds are come, and with the westerly winds are gone again; we have long looked and wished for your coming, and albeit the winds have been at east and easterly, yet hitherto you are not come unto us: wherefore now linger no longer, but hasten yourself hither with speed, that it may thereby appear not want of good will, nor forgetfulness of promise, but the injury of time hath been hitherto the cause of your long stay. All Leinster is already wholly yielded unto us: and if you will speedily come away with some strong company and force, we doubt not but that the other four portions will be recovered and adjoined to this the fifth portion. Your coming therefore the more speedy it is, the more grateful; the more hasty, the more joyful; and the sooner, the better welcome: and then our dislike of your long lingering shall be recompensed by your soon coming, for friendship and good will is recovered and nourished by mutual offices, and by benefits it groweth to a more assuredness."\*

\* Gir. Cam. l. i. cap. xii.



A.D. 1170. Previously to his own embarkation for Ireland, Strongbow despatched Raymond, surnamed *le Gross*, with ten knights and about one hundred archers, who landed in May, at the rock of Dundonolfe, (since called Dundorogh), about six miles east of Waterford. Raymond was nephew to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, being son of their elder brother William, and was a brave and expert commander.\* He lost no time in securing his position at Dundonolfe, by raising entrenchments, and other means; the prudence of which step soon became visible. For the citizens of Waterford,† naturally alarmed at the settlement of a body of foreign military so near their town, took immediate steps to repel the invaders, and together with O'Phelan and O'Ryan of Ondrone, proceeded to attack them. The Irish amounted in number to three thousand men. A force so superior to that of the English, that their instant annihilation might be expected; but the invaders, rendered desperate by their situation, performed prodigies of valour, and finding their enemies in disorder, slew five hundred of them and took seventy prisoners, who, by the advice of Hervey de Mount-Maurice, (lately arrived from Wexford), were all drowned.‡ “Our victory,” said Hervey to his party, “is to be so used, that the destruction of these few may be a terror to many; whereby all others and this wild and rebellious nation may take an example, and beware how they meddle and encounter with us.” A system of policy, long after adopted by Oliver Cromwell, and upon which each individual will make his own comment and form his own opinion.

In the month of September, A.D. 1170, Strongbow, with two hundred knights and one thousand soldiers, landed in the haven of Waterford. He was immediately joined by the King of Leinster, Fitz-Stephen, Fitz-Gerald, and Raymond le Gross; which last was appointed general of the field. They decided on attacking Waterford forthwith, and on the next day, Raymond carried the resolution into effect. After two repulses Raymond succeeded in taking the city; when every individual discovered within it (except O'Phelan, prince of Decies, and a person named Reginald) was put to the sword.

Immediately after, MacMorrough gave his daughter Eva to Strongbow, when they were publicly married in the city, and he acknowledged presumptive heir to the kingdom of Leinster, according to the original compact.

Brief, however, was the time devoted by Strongbow to the softer offices of love. Ambition, and the state of public affairs, both called him into a state of activity. Orders were given for the army to march to Dublin; which they reached through the defiles of Glendalough, the direct route being impeded by the Dublinians, who had again rebelled. Mac Morrough hated the people of Dublin exceedingly; which is not surprising, as they had murdered his

\* Gir. Cam. l. i. cap. xii. † Cox says Wexford, which is certainly an error.

‡ Gir. Cam. cap. xiii. Regan.





father, and treated his remains with great indignity. However, at the intercession of St. Laurence O'Toole, archbishop of Dublin, he listened to their proposals for peace; but on the expiration of the time allowed for the treaty, Raymond le Gross and Miles de Cogan forced their way into the city, (21st Sept. 1170\*), sacked it, and committed great slaughter. Hastulphus, the governor, with some of the higher class of citizens, escaped by sea.†

Leaving Cogan governor of Dublin, Strongbow and Mac Morrough then invaded east Meath, a territory of O'Rourke, in which they committed great devastation. Roderic, the monarch, becoming alarmed at the proceedings of Mac Morrough, wrote him a letter of severe rebuke, threatening that unless he observed the terms of the late treaty, his son's head must answer for the infraction of them. Dermot, under excited feelings, replied that he would next proceed to the conquest of Connaught; when Roderic cruelly ordered Art to be decapitated. It is stated, that he at the same time ordered the execution of a son of Donnell Kavanagh, who was also a hostage in his hands.‡

King Henry had become acquainted with the proceedings of Strongbow, and felt no little jealousy and apprehension of the possible consequences. He therefore issued a proclamation, forbidding the exportation of any article into Ireland, commanding his subjects to return from thence previously to the next Easter, and ordering them to cease from further proceedings there, on pain of forfeiting their estates in England. The earl decided on despatching an envoy to Henry II. who was then in Aquitain. Raymond le Gross was selected for this office, and became bearer of a letter from Strongbow to the following effect: "My right honourable lord,—I came into this land with your leave and favour (as I remember) for the aiding and helping of your servant Dermot Mac Morrough. And whatever I have gotten and purchased, either by him or by any others, as I confess and acknowledge the same from and by means of your gracious goodness: So shall the same rest and remain at your devotion and commandment."§ The king treated Raymond courteously, but made no concession to the adventurers.

A.D. 1171. About the month of May, Dermot Mac Morrough, king of Leinster, died at Ferns, where he was buried. Immediately after, Strongbow proceeded to Dublin, in order to preserve the possession of that turbulent city; but being debarred of a supply of men or provisions, by the proclamation of king Henry, he was reduced to great difficulties; while the almost total defection of the Irish from his standard, on the death of Mac Morrough, did not lessen the ills by which he was surrounded. Donnell Kavanagh, Mac Gely of Tir Bryn, (the territories of the O'Birnes, of which he was chieftain,) and Auliffe O'Carvy, were the only persons who adhered to his cause.|| We are further informed, that the earl, desirous of rewarding his faithful allies, granted to

\* O'Halloran.  
vol. i. p. 48.

† Giral. Cambren. l. i. cap. xvii.  
§ Gir. Camb. l. i. cap. xix.

‡ Leland. Hist. Ir.  
|| Regan.





Moriertagh the country of Kinsellagh, and to Donnell Kavanagh, the plains of Leinster; of which districts they were immediately called kings, the custom of the ancient Irish being to style every lord of a country, king of the same.\*

Roderic O'Connor, and the other Irish princes, now thought they had a favourable opportunity to effect the complete extirpation of the English settlers; to which undertaking they were incited by Lawrence, archbishop of Dublin. They accordingly made formidable preparations for the siege of the city. Meanwhile, Donnell Kavanagh, (called by Cambrensis *MacDermot*, or the son of Dermot, and who seems to have been a man of much skill, activity, and bravery), arrived in Dublin, having passed with great difficulty through the enemy's possessions, and informed Strongbow, that the people of Wexford and Kinsellagh, to the number of three thousand, had besieged Fitz-Stephen in his castle of Carriek, near Wexford, and that unless succour was offered within three days, he must inevitably fall into the hands of his implacable enemies.†

Dublin was now invested by Roderic, and his subordinate princes; among whom we notice an O'Kavanagh, appointed successor of MacMorrough in the kingdom of Leinster.‡ He was perhaps another illegitimate son of Dermot, (who left no lawful male issue), and brother of Donnell, who adhered to the cause of the English. But this is mere conjecture. A council of war was called by Strongbow, at which Maurice Fitz-Gerald and Raymond le Gross delivered their sentiments, both expressing great anxiety for the fate of Fitz-Stephen. They determined to make a sally early on the following morning. At day-break, they carried their intention into execution, with great gallantry; when Roderic narrowly escaped being made prisoner, and the defeat of his forces was signal and complete.

Having made due arrangements for the security of the city, Strongbow marched on the following day to the relief of his compatriots at Wexford. The opposition to which he was exposed on his route was formidable in the extreme. Having reached the district of Hy-Drone, in the present county of Carlow, he was assailed by O'Ryan, lord of that country, and his followers. The Irish, having waited till the invaders had arrived at a place bounded on every direction by woods, hills, and morasses, seized the favourable opportunity, and suddenly attacked Strongbow and his army. The unexpectedness and violence of the onset, the ferocious cries of the assailants, combined with a disadvantageous situation, threw the English into disorder, and rendered the utmost efforts of their leaders necessary, in order to prevent a total defeat. The skill and conduct of Meiler Fitz-Henry was conspicuous on this critical occasion; he was bravely performing his duty, when he was brought to the ground by a missile from the enemy, and was with difficulty rescued. Animated by their first success, the Irish had nearly obtained a complete victory, when Nicholas, an English

\* Regan. † Gir. Camb. l. i. cap. 22. ‡ O'Halloran, Hist. Ir. b. xiii. c. 2.



monk, who attended the army, slew O'Ryan, the leader of the Irish, with an arrow, when his followers fled, and thus ensured to the English a successful termination of the contest.\* A very affecting incident occurred in connection with this engagement. It is said, that Strongbow's only son, aged then about seventeen years, dismayed by the number and savage demeanour of the Irish, fled from the field of battle to Dublin; but learning the favourable result, returned to congratulate his friends on their victory; when Strongbow, having upbraided him with his cowardly conduct, ordered him, with Roman severity, to be instantly executed. It is even said, that he performed the office of executioner himself, by cutting the body of his son in two parts with his sword.† An act, which, in a father, few will justify, and still fewer commend.—The scene of this rencontre was afterwards called the *Earl's pass*.

Meanwhile, Fitz-Stephen had been assaulted by the Irish, and having surrendered on articles, was, in direct infringement of them, made prisoner, and many of his associates killed.‡ Strongbow heard these melancholy tidings on his march to Wexford, and was further informed, that if he proceeded to attack the town, the Irish would immediately behead Fitz-Stephen and the other prisoners. With much reluctance he now changed his route, and, sojourning a short period at Ferns where he exercised the rights of sovereignty, next proceeded to Waterford, where Hervey de Mont Maurice handed him a letter from Henry II., commanding his instant attendance at court. In compliance with the wishes of his sovereign, he repaired to England, and with the assistance of Hervey, succeeded in appeasing the displeasure which Henry entertained on the subject of his proceedings in Ireland. The earl yielded to Henry, Dublin and the other seaports, took an oath of allegiance, and was permitted to retain the rest of Leinster, in subjection to the king of England and his heirs.

A.D. 1172. Henry, having made extensive preparations, now embarked at Milford Haven, and in a few hours, reached the harbour of Waterford, on the 8th of October. His force consisted of five hundred knights and four thousand men at arms. When the king had landed, Strongbow did homage for his kingdom of Leinster, and many of the Irish princes came forward, voluntarily submitted to Henry, and acknowledged him as their monarch. While, the people of Wexford immediately delivered Fitz-Stephen into his hands. From Waterford, the king marched to Lismore, and thence to Cashel, where he called a synod of the clergy, and submitted to it the Bulls of Adrian IV., confirmed by one from his successor Alexander III., by which the kingdom was transferred to his jurisdiction. These documents were accepted by the synod, and Henry became the acknowledged monarch of the island.

The king returned to Waterford from Cashel, and shortly afterwards marched to Dublin. On his route, several Irish princes,

\* Regan. Gir. Cam. l. i. c. 28, Cox. Leland.

† Cox. Leland seems to suspect the correctness of this story.

‡ Gir. Cam. l. i. c. 25.



and Roderic among the rest, made their obeisance, and did homage to him as monarch. Thus, says Giraldus, "was fulfilled the old and vulgar prophecy of St. Molin: before him all the princes shall fall down, and under a dissembled submission shall obtain favour and grace."

Henry II. observed the festival of Christmas, at the Irish metropolis, with as much splendour as the place permitted. There being no buildings of sufficient extent in Dublin, a spacious one was constructed of smooth wattles, according to the mode of the country; in which, by the introduction of a profusion of plate and other costly articles, a degree of magnificence was exhibited which astonished the Irish.\*

According to one account, Henry during his stay created three palatinates in Ireland, in imitation of the counties palatine of Chester, Durham, and Lancaster; viz., Leinster, Meath, and Ulster. Each palatinate had its writs, courts, seals, judges, officers, and every royal right.† Of Munster no notice is taken here. Besides, we have reason to think, that the king not only made grants of Leinster, Ulster, Meath, and parts of Munster, but created counties within these territories, subject to the laws of England; which he possessed full right and liberty to perform. For, it appears, that as the king's writs were sent into Ireland from the time of the conquest, to hear and determine causes, there can be no doubt that the English laws were given by Henry II. to this country. It seems also to follow inevitably, that he must have formed counties, sheriffs, and other officers; for otherwise it would be almost impossible to preserve his reservations in *capite*, or execute any portion of the law.‡

We have further very strong presumptive proof, that the various officers of justice usual in England, were appointed by Henry II.; arising from a patent granted by him of land in Ireland, which is enrolled in a register of the reign of Edward III., and runs as follows: *Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Vicecomitibus, Ministris, Justiciariis, &c. salutem.*—"Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy, and earl of Anjou, to his archbishops, sheriffs, ministers, justices, &c. greeting."—Unless we imagine that his majesty directed his patent to imaginary beings, there must have been at this period, justices and sheriffs, and consequently counties in Ireland.

The generally received opinion is, that counties were first erected by king John in 1210, thirty-eight years subsequently; but a high authority states, that he merely effected a resuscitation of the institutions of his father, which had been set at nought by the Irish whenever they had sufficient power for the purpose.§ Cambrensis despatches the matter in a few words, saying, that the king "set his realms of Ireland in good order." Leland is of opinion that Henry made a division of that part of the kingdom subject to him

\* Cox. Hib. Ang. † Anthologia Hib. ‡ Reply to Bolton's Declaration.

§ Harris' Ware, vol. 2. p. 33.





into shires or counties. Those who support a contrary view, and fix 1210, as the date of the existing divisions, are Cox, Guthrie, Seward, and many others.

It is important, however, that we should be fully aware, that, although the English statutes were generally introduced at the time of the conquest, certain leading persons among the Irish had permission to hold possessions within the king's jurisdiction as feudaries, paying tribute, but not subject to the laws of England. Thus some of the descendants of Dermot MacMorrough, and of some inferior chiefs, though tributary to the king of England, continued for many years to govern their septs according to the old Irish institutions.

From Dublin, Henry marched to Wexford, where he was detained by tempestuous weather for three months. At length he departed on Easter Monday, 1173, and the same day at noon landed at St. David's, in Wales; having left Hugh de Lacy governor general or lord justice of Ireland.\*

Lacy being unable to manage the kingdom, the sovereign appointed Strongbow in his stead, with Raymond Fitz-Maurice, surnamed *le Gross*, whom we have had frequent occasion to notice, and who was one of the most distinguished of the English knights, as his assistant. At this period many of the Irish had revolted, the army was mutinous, and its generals at variance. Raymond being appointed by Strongbow to the command of the army, (A.D. 1174) immediately marches against the Irish and defeats them; after which he departs for Wales, in consequence of the death of his father. Hervey de Mont Maurice replaced him in the command of the army, which caused much trouble to the earl.

A.D. 1175. Hervey marches to attack the prince of Ossory, and is defeated, while Strongbow is confined to the city of Waterford. This reverse of fortune was a signal to the disaffected Irish, to shake off their allegiance; they openly proclaimed an utter disregard of their former covenants and engagements. Even Donnell Kavanagh, son of the late king of Leinster, who had hitherto manifested a firm attachment to their cause, now joined the ranks of the enemy, and asserted a claim to the throne of the province. This could not have occurred without strong cause. Very possibly Donnell had met with some unfair or ungenerous treatment in reference to his possessions, or perhaps the cruelty of Strongbow, (who it is said caused a son of Donnell to be executed†), might have led to his defection.‡ Under these circumstances, Strongbow wrote to Raymond, offering him the hand of his sister Basilia, and entreating his speedy succour; with which request the latter speedily complied, and reached Waterford very seasonably. Thence Raymond and Strongbow marched to Wexford, where the proposed marriage was solemnized; the bridegroom receiving as a

\* Camden says, that till the time of Edward III. they were called *justices* of Ireland, and their lieutenants *deputies*.

† Leland, Hist. Ir. vol. i. p. 63.

‡ Harris.



portion, Idrone, Glascarrig, Fethard, and the constableness of Leinster. We here observe, that Idrone, formerly granted to Donnell Kavanagh, was transferred from him to another; no doubt, in consequence of his recent overt acts of disloyalty. Regan informs us, that Idrone was, at the period of the arrival of the English, a territory belonging to the O'Ryan's, but they, in consequence of their unbending opposition to the invaders, were, of course, deprived of their possessions;\* this district was afterwards granted to Donnell Kavanagh, and after him to Raymond le Gross, as just mentioned.

Scarcely had the marriage between Raymond and Basilia taken place, when intelligence arrived, that Roderic had invaded Leinster. Strongbow and Raymond marched immediately to Dublin, pursued the invader, and killed one hundred and fifty of his followers. Among the slain was Donnell Kavanagh, who fell in contest with a party of his own countrymen, who were in the service of the English.†

A.D. 1176. In September, this year, Raymond marched against the prince of Limerick, and defeated him. He then left a garrison in Limerick; but speedily heard from them, that they were besieged by Daniel O'Brien; on which Raymond, by desire of Strongbow, proceeded to their relief. For this purpose he took a force of eighty gentlemen, two hundred horse, and three hundred archers, with some Irish, under *Morrrough* of Kinsellagh and Donnell of Ossory. O'Brien retreated, and Raymond relieved the garrison. Shortly afterwards, O'Brien gave hostages; and also, Roderic, the monarch, who placed his son in the hands of king Henry.

Richard de Clare, earl of Chepstow and Pembroke, prince of Leinster, surnamed Strongbow, died on the 27th day of May, 1177. He was son of Gilbert, earl of Chepstow, and of Isabel, aunt by the mother's side to kings Malcolm and William of Scotland. He enjoyed the rank of earl of Ogie, in Normandy, earl marshal of England, and vicegerent of Normandy.‡ As already stated, he married Eva, daughter of MacMorrrough, in whose right he inherited the kingdom of Leinster, to which he was declared heir during the life of Dermot. He was the chief instrument in effectuating the conquest of Ireland. About the year 1174, the priory of Kilmainham was founded by him. He left but one child, a daughter, named Isabel, who was immediately taken under the guardianship of king Henry II.; whose care she received until the event of her marriage, twelve years afterwards. Giraldus furnishes the following account of Strongbow's appearance and personal qualities: "The earl was somewhat ruddy and of sanguine complexion and freckled face, his eyes grey, his face feminine, his voice small, and his neck little, but somewhat of a high stature: he was very liberal, courteous and gentle: what he could not compass and bring to pass in deed, he would win by good

\* Harria.

† Leland, Hist. Ir. vol. i. p. 102.

‡ Borlase.



words and gentle speeches. In time of peace he was more ready to yield and obey, than to rule and bear sway. Out of the camp he was more like to a soldier companion than a captain or ruler; but in the camp and in wars he carried with him the state and countenance of a valiant captain. Of himself he would not adventure any thing, but being advised and set on, he refused no attempts: for of himself he would not rashly adventure, or presumptuously take any thing in hand. In the fight and battle he was a most assured token and sign to the whole company, either to stand valiantly to the fight, or for policy to retire. In all chances of war he was still one and the same manner of man, being neither dismayed with adversity, nor puffed up with prosperity."

Basilia, the lady of Raymond, communicated the death of Strongbow to him in an ambiguous letter, which displays much ingenuity; conveying, as it does, her intelligence, in a manner only to be understood by the person for whom it was intended. This very creditable specimen of female tact, ran as follows:—"To Raymond her most loving lord and husband, his own Basilia wisheth health as to herself. Know ye my dear lord, that my great cheek-tooth, which was wont to ache so much, is now fallen out; wherefore, if ye have any care or regard of me, or of yourself come away with all speed."—Raymond having for a moment weighed the contents of this letter, (written in a style which the circumstances of the time rendered necessary), immediately perceived its meaning, and forthwith returned to the capital. On his arrival there, he was appointed lord deputy, by the council, A.D. 1177. The same year he was superseded by William Fitz-Adelm, who treated Raymond, the Geraldines, and all the first settlers, with great disfavour. He created his nephew, Walter Almain, seneschal of Wexford and Waterford; who was every way unworthy of the appointment, inasmuch as among other delinquencies, he received bribes from MacMorrough of Kinsellagh, as an inducement to injure Raymond le Gross.\* He was recalled, and replaced in 1179, by Hugh de Lacy, the grantee of Meath.

This very able man was sensible that in a strange country, and surrounded by enemies, the English could only maintain possession by superior skill and means of defence. He therefore castellated his own district of Meath, and a great part of Leinster. The castles of Carlow, Leighlin-bridge, and Tullow were built by him.† The erection of the former structure has been attributed to various other persons; among the rest to Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMorrough,‡ to Isabel, daughter of Strongbow, to king John, to Hugh le Bigod, fourth earl of Norfolk,§ and to Bellingham, lord deputy of Ireland.|| With regard to the first, we do not find that the statement is supported by any ancient record; Eva, or rather Strongbow, her husband, was obviously so much engaged in pre-

\* Gir. Camb. l. ii. c. xvi. † Cox, Hib. Angl. vol. i. p. 23. Ledwich, Antiq. Ir. ‡ Kavanagh pedigree. § Brewer || Camden's Britannia. vol. 3. p. 532.





serving the existing possessions during his very brief career, as to be completely precluded from devoting time to the erection of extensive structures. With regard to Isabel; she was conveyed to England on the death of her father and remained there till her marriage in 1189, and we have no positive evidence, that she returned to Ireland. The castle was certainly in existence previously to the connection of the earl of Norfolk with this country. For we find, that William, Earl Marshal, in his charter to Carlow (as hereafter inserted) mentions "the castle;" and the earl of Norfolk first acquired his property in Ireland, by marriage with the daughter of the said Earl Marshal. Respecting Bellingham, the assertion is preposterous; as will at once appear, upon mention of the year of his deputyship, which was 1548. Authority, collateral evidence and verisimilitude, all fix upon de Lacy as the founder of the castle of Carlow.

Were further evidence necessary in reference to the founder of the castle of Carlow, we could bring Hanmer into the field; who states, that Lacy built those of Carlow and Leighlin. Though he observes, that some represent Eva, the lady of Strongbow, as the founder; which he doubts, as he considers it evident, that all the castles in Ireland were built by the Danes and English. Hooker states, that, "by the course of history it is plain, that the castles builded in Leinster, were done by the Englishmen only, and for their defence and safety." Hanmer informs us further, that Lacy built a castle in Fotheret Onolan for Raymond, and another for Griffin his brother, the sons of William Fitz-Gerald. This Fotheret Onolan must be the same district as *Foert Onolan*, afterwards called the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow. Several notices of Foert Onolan will be found in a subsequent part of this work.

The castle at Leighlin-bridge was anciently called the Black Castle, and was of great strength. Robert Powre was appointed to the charge of it by Henry II.; but relinquished his post through cowardice.\* Touching this person's conduct Cambrensis (a contemporary) exclaims as follows: "O what worthy champions and fit marchmen were this Powre and Fitz-Adelm (the late lord deputy), to be sent to dwell and rule in a nation, which is destituted and wanteth noble and valiant men! But a man may see the course of fortune, who when she is disposed to smile, how she advanceth and raiseth up men from base estate to high degrees; for why these two had more pleasure in chambering and playing the wanton with young girls, and to play upon a harp, than to bear a shield, or staff, or to wear armour. And truly it was to be marvelled, that so noble a prince could send such cowards to bear rule, and have authority in places of service."—*Roger le Powre*, constable of Leighlin, was a man of much fame and high credit about this time.†

A. D. 1180. This year Laurence, otherwise St. Laurence O'Toole, archbishop of Dublin, died at the castle of Angiers, in

\* Gir. Camb.

† Ibid.





Normandy; about the month of December. He is said to have been an illegitimate son of one Maurice. This latter being at continual variance with Dermot MacMorrough, king of Leinster, at length agreed to a treaty of peace, and delivered his youngest son Laurence into Dermot's hands, as a hostage for the faithful performance of his part of the compact. Dermot sent him to a barren, uncultivated part of the country as a sort of prisoner, where he was in imminent danger of perishing by famine. Maurice being apprized of this fact, seized on twelve of MacMorrough's principal followers, incarcerated them, and notified to the king of Leinster, that he would behead them, unless he restored Laurence from his miserable captivity and returned him to his father. Dermot released the youth, and delivered him, not to his father, but into the hands of the bishop of Glendalough, who entrusted the care of his education to his chaplain. Laurence was brought up so carefully, so perfectly was he trained to the practice of virtue, that, shortly after, he was appointed to the high office of abbot of Glendalough; and not long subsequently, was raised to the still higher post of archbishop of Dublin. He was, we are informed, a just and a good man. Henry II., however, held him in considerable suspicion, as he had attended the council of Lateran, and there inveighed much against the honour and conduct of the king of England. For which reason, on his return homewards, he was detained in Normandy, and died there as above mentioned.\*

In the month of July, 1184, John Comin, archbishop of Dublin, arrived in Ireland, to prepare for the reception of the king's youngest son, John, earl of Moreton; to whom the kingdom of Ireland was assigned as his portion, at the parliament of Oxford in 1177. John had but the subordinate rank of lord of Ireland; the great seal of that country having this inscription: *Johannes Filius Regis Angliæ, Domini Hiberniæ*. We also find that the pope's legate had commission to exercise jurisdiction in *Anglia, Wallia, et illis Hiberniæ partibus, in quibus Johannes Comes Moretonii potestatem habet, et dominium*.

On Wednesday, in easter-week, anno 1185, John, lord of Ireland, (aged then about twelve years) embarked at Milford Haven, accompanied by about four hundred gentlemen, including Giraldus Cambrensis, and a numerous train of inferior attendants. After a favourable passage he landed at Waterford, where the Irish princes flocked to his court in great numbers; but from the disrespectful treatment which they received from John's Norman courtiers, they retired in disgust, and many others who were preparing to attend and pay homage, relinquished their intention. This circumstance contributed not a little to the want of success attending John's visit to Ireland; while the internal dissensions among the settlers contributed considerably to the same result. After a sojourn of eight months, he was recalled in September, 1185, and John de Courcy, earl of Ulster, appointed lord deputy.

\* Hammer—Gir. Camb. l. ii. c. xxvi.



A.D. 1186, Roderic, last Milesian monarch of Ireland, voluntarily abdicated the throne.\* He died in 1198, and with his death the sway of the native kings terminated, after a continuance of about two thousand five hundred years. A class of historians, who compose what may be termed the *ultra* Irish party, deplore this event with much seeming earnestness, are outrageous at the part taken by Dermot MacMorrrough, and look on the commencement of a fresh era and the establishment of a novel dynasty with dislike and dissatisfaction. But to the man who affords the matter impartial consideration, to him who dispassionately views the conduct and proceedings of the Irish princes, and is cognizant of the ancient state of this distracted country, little just ground will seem to attach to their sentiments. For what is, in brief, the simple fact. We find, that of a list handed down to us of one hundred and sixty nine monarchs who reigned in Ireland from Milesius to Roderic, not more than fifty one (the 1st. 4th. 18th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 28th. 40th. 54th. 55th. 56th. 68th. 70th. 78th. 85th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 95th. 96th. 100th. 101st. 106th. 107th. 112th. 116th. 118th. 119th. 122nd. 125th. 134th. 136th. 141st. 145th. 147th. 148th. 149th. 151st. 154th. 155th. 156th. 158th. 160th. 161st. 163rd. 164th. 165th. 166th. 167th. 168th. 169th.) appear to have died a natural death; and even of this number, some, perhaps, might be deducted, did we know the circumstances of their exit, which appear to be uncertain. Now most assuredly, the evils entailed on Ireland by the English conquest, might, in the opinion of the above writers be very great, the consequences to the country might be most pernicious, their sway might prove most detrimental; but the inevitable question here arises, could any change, under such circumstances, be for the worse? Could the invaders enact greater horrors, could they entail more of commotion, anarchy, and bloodshed on this unhappy land, than that to which she had been already subject? Assuredly not; and the result proves the fact. On the contrary, we cannot but consider it a happy circumstance, a decided amelioration in the circumstances of this country, that the miserable contentions of the native princes were abolished, by the introduction of the sway of one monarch for the kingdom in general.† This topic would admit of further amplification, but in a local history, any lengthened discussion of a general nature would be inappropriate.

King Henry II. died in Normandy, on the 6th of July, 1189. So much satisfaction did the conquest of Ireland afford him, that, in the list of his titles, he placed that of lord of Ireland, before the introduction of the hereditary rank arising from Normandy and Aquitain. Henry II. was a generous, wise, and valiant prince. He may justly be classed among the most estimable monarchs of the age in which he flourished.

\* O'Flaherty's Ogygia. † According to Campion, the Irish are *beholding* to God for being conquered.



## CHAP. IV.

*Reign of Richard I. A.D. 1189 to A.D. 1199.*

RICHARD, in consequence of his great valour, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded his father on the throne of England. It seems, however, that his brother, John, retained the government of Ireland, in pursuance of the donation of 1177, already mentioned. During the reign of Richard, (long absent in the Holy Land), and part of that of John, the country was plunged into continued commotion; confederacies were formed against the English, who suffered many reverses; but disunion among the natives, combined with skill and firmness on the part of the government, at length restored a temporary peace.

In the first year of this reign, Isabel, only daughter and heir of Strongbow, by Eva, princess of Leinster, was married to William Maxfield,\* lord Maxfield, earl marshal of England. This nobleman descended thus: Walter Maxfield accompanied William the Conqueror to England, as his marshal; this Walter had issue William, who had issue, Walter, whose son was John, whose son was William, married to Isabel.† He was greatly in favour with king Richard, and at his coronation carried the royal sceptre, on which was a cross of gold.

A.D. 1191. This year, the aforementioned William, earl marshal, was appointed lord justice, or governor of Ireland; in which office he continued for six years; a long period in those unsettled times. He was a man of much personal valour, and from his princely possessions in Ireland, was considered the most eligible governor; at a time when the higher powers seemed to abandon all care of the country. He was also the third of the temporal coadjutors appointed by Richard to assist the bishop of Ely in the administration of affairs in England.‡

King Richard returned from the Crusades in 1194. One Fulco, a priest, spoke very boldly to him on the vices of his court. "Thou hast, O mighty king," said he, "three daughters of very vicious and evil dispositions; take good heed of them, and betimes provide them with good husbands; I mean Pride, Covetousness, and Lechery." The king smiled, and calling his lords and barons, said: "Here before you all, I do presently bestow my three daughters. First, I give my daughter, swelling Pride, to the proud Templars; my greedy daughter, Avarice, to the covetous order of the Cistercian monks; and my daughter, Lechery, to the wanton prelates of the church."§ This dialogue, assuredly, presents no very flattering picture of the state of morals, either of clergy or laity, in those days.—The Knights Templars soon after-

\* Hanmer. He is styled *Wm. de Hampsted*, by Sir W. Betham, in the Kavanagh pedigree.

† Ibid.

‡ Cox. Borlase.

§ Hanmer. Goldsmith.





wards established themselves in our county; the record of which event will be found in its proper place.

In the year 1197,\* Hamo de Valoniis, or Hanno de Valois, (a gentleman of an ancient family in Suffolk), succeeded William, earl marshal, in the governorship of Ireland. This deputy, finding the Irish treasury nearly exhausted, did not hesitate attempting to effect its replenishment, by an invasion of ecclesiastical property. About the same period, John, a Cistercian monk, and abbot of the monastery *De Rosea Valle*, otherwise Monasterevan, was appointed to the bishopric of Leighlin, by the charter of that diocese; and, in consequence of the absence of the archbishop of Dublin, John Comin, (who was either in England or Normandy), he was duly confirmed by Mathew O'Heney, archbishop of Cashel, and apostolic legate of Ireland. Hanno de Valois, however, opposed the election of John, seized the temporalities of the cathedral of Leighlin, and took possession of the property of the canons. Under these circumstances, archbishop O'Heney was deterred from consecrating John; who, finding he had no other resource, proceeded to Rome, where he was well received by Innocent III., who immediately performed the ceremony of consecration. The pope then handed the newly appointed bishop a letter, addressed to the chapter, clergy, and people of the town and diocese of Leighlin; in which, among other matters, he mentions, that he has consecrated John, that he now sends him to his church; and commands that he may be obeyed. Pope Innocent also wrote a very severe letter to John, lord of Ireland, in which he complains of the violent and unjustifiable proceedings of his deputy, Hanno, in presuming to oppose the election of the canons, and taking possession of their goods. He censures John, for detaining the archbishop of Dublin in Normandy, and commands him not to molest the bishop whom he had consecrated, in the performance of his duty, nor permit him to be injured by any other person either in spirituals or temporal. He further desires him to compel Hanno to surrender to the church and canons of Leighlin, the property of which they had been deprived; and threatens, that in case of refusal, certain wishes of his will not meet with compliance. By another epistle, his holiness orders, that the bishop shall not be subject to excommunication, except by the pope, unless for manifest and reasonable cause. These letters were written in September, 1198, being the first year of the pontificate of Innocent III., and are to be seen among the decretal epistles of that pontiff.—John, bishop of Leighlin, enjoyed his new dignity but two years, having died in 1201.† Hanno de Valois continued governor till the death of Richard I., when he was recalled. At a subsequent period, he granted twenty plough-lands to John Comin, archbishop of Dublin, and his successors, as compensation for the detriment which the metropolitan see had sustained at his hands.‡

Richard I. died at Chalons, in France, on the 6th of April, 1199.

\* Incorrectly stated by Lanigan. 1192. † Ware. Lanigan. ‡ Lanigan.



## CHAP. V.

*Reign of King John. A.D. 1199, to A.D. 1216.*

JOHN, who had been lord of Ireland since 1177, usurped the crown of Great Britain, on the death of his brother Richard. Arthur, nephew of John, was the rightful heir, but he was, it is said, murdered, by order of his uncle, who by this nefarious deed secured the succession to the throne. Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, was a chief instrument in effecting this usurpation. The pen of the bard of Avon, as well as that of the graver historian, have done ample justice to the transactions of this dark period in our annals.

William, earl marshal, was created earl of Pembroke, by the king, on the 27th May, 1199.\* Thus was he raised to the high rank, as he already enjoyed the extensive possessions, of the late Richard, earl of Pembroke, his father-in-law.

In this reign, Gilbert de Borard founded a preceptory at Kiltlarge, in our county, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, for Knights Templars.† (6).

Herlewin succeeded John in the bishopric of Leighlin, in the year 1201. He was, like his predecessor, a Cistercian monk. The order of Cistercians was by far the most wealthy in the kingdom; which circumstance will amply account for the advancement which so frequently attended them. He bestowed on the burgesses of Old Leighlin, their burgages or dwelling-houses, accompanied by a grant of the franchises or free-laws of Bristol, (on the rules of which corporation, many in Ireland were modelled); reserving to his see a yearly rent of twelve-pence out of every burgage. This was the first charter of Old Leighlin; but I cannot find that any full copy of it is extant. We should observe, that the word *burgage*, here used, is to be taken in a sense different from its common acceptation. It is generally understood to mean, a socage tenure, by which a citizen, burgher, or townsman, held his house or lands within the city, borough, or town from the king or lord, at a certain yearly rent; and was classed among the ignoble tenures, which had no relation to knight's service. Here, however, it is to be taken as implying, not the tenure, but the dwelling-house in a borough town; or a burgess's house. A burgage in some places is called a frank-house.‡ The liberties of Old Leighlin extended about a mile and a half round the town, and were defined by large stones, inscribed *Terminus. burgens. Lechlinen hic lapis est.*§

William, earl marshal, and earl of Pembroke arrived in Ireland, A.D. 1207.¶ Since his recall from the government of Ire-

\* Mills' Catalogue of Honour.

† Monast. Hib. p. 36.

‡ Ware's Works, vol. I. p. 456. fol. ed. § Ledwich's Antiquities of Ir.

|| Hanmer. Cox, Hibernia Anglicana, vol. I. p. 51.



land, he had been employed by John as ambassador to the French court, and in other offices of importance. He was much, and justly, in great favour with the royal family; as is evidenced by the repeated honours and splendid gifts conferred upon him.

The earl commenced the erection of his castle of Kilkenny, immediately after his arrival, and in the following year (1208) was presented by his sovereign with a renewal grant of the principality of Leinster, which he enjoyed in right of his wife. This charter, (which may be seen among the records preserved in the tower of London, dated 9th John, 18th March,) appears to have contained some exceptions as to royalties, which were not introduced into that granted by Henry II. to Strongbow. The following is an abstract of its contents. It confirms to earl William all his lands in Leinster, with the appurtenances, to hold to him and his heirs by the service of an hundred knight's fees: saving to the king and his heirs, the city of Dublin, and two cantreds adjoining, and the coinage of money, and suit and service of the county of Dublin, as was heretofore customary. Saving also to the king and his heirs, the pleas of the crown, as treasure, trove, rape, forstall, burnings, and appeal for breach of peace, or felony between the inhabitants of his territory. Saving likewise complaints for want of justice in his courts, so that the complainant may prove the default in the king's court, and that the plea should receive its final determination by the king's writ: saving also, that if any one should complain of injury done him by earl William or his court, and the complainant gives recognizances and pledges in the king's court to prosecute his complaint, that the said plea be determined by the judgment of the king's court. Finally, saving the collation of bishoprics and dignities belonging to them.—Then the king grants to earl William, the custodium of idiots of the lords of these fees, which otherwise are held of the king *in capite*; saving the marriages of the heirs of such fees.\*

On the 8th day of November, 1208, John further granted to William, earl marshal and Pembroke, the marshalship of Ireland, in fee; by patent dated at Woodstock.

About this period, the said earl marshal, incorporated the town of Kilkenny, exempting it from toll, lastage, pontage, and all other customs throughout Leinster;† and there can be no doubt, that it was at the same time he granted the following charter to Carlow, (being the first it received) as the privileges run in the same terms.

CHARTER GRANTED TO THE BURGESSES OF CATHERLAGH BY  
WILLIAM EARL MARSHAL AND EARL OF PEMBROKE.

(Translation.)

Be it known to all men, now and hereafter, that I, WILLIAM MARSHAL, EARL OF PEMBROKE, have granted to my Burgesses of Catherlagh all such liberties as Burgesses ought to have, and

\* Harris's Wars.

† Cox. Hib. Aug.





as it is lawful for me to confer, to be held and enjoyed for ever of me and my heirs by them and their heirs.

Imprimis, viz. That no Burgess shall be drawn into any suit, or answer any plea which shall arise within the bounds of the Borough, in the castle, or elsewhere, than in the hundred court of the town; except pleas which concern the men of my household or my bailiffs; but it shall be held in the hundred court of the town. No homicide committed within the bounds of the manor shall be esteemed a murder. Item, no Burgess shall be compelled to single combat, or any appeal which may be made against him, unless for the death of a man and for larceny, or any other plea for which single combat can be reasonably awarded. Also the said Burgesses shall be quit of toll, lastage, passage, pontage, and all other customs throughout my whole territory and jurisdiction, except in my town of Pembroke and my town of Wexford. No Burgess shall be amerced in any sum of money unless by the adjudication of the hundred court, and that amercement also to the utmost shall not exceed ten shillings; the half of which shall be excused and the other half rendered as an amercement. But in minor pleas, such as of bread and beer, or other like forfeiture, the amercement shall not exceed two shillings; the half of which shall in like manner be remitted, and the other half shall be rendered as an amercement; and if any one for bread and beer, or such like, shall have incurred an amercement for the first time, it shall not exceed two shillings, the half of which shall be remitted, as has been before said, and the other half rendered as an amercement. But if on second offence, he shall have incurred a like penalty, he shall pay two shillings, and if on third offence he shall have incurred like judgment, he shall pay half a mark, and the hundred courts shall be held weekly. Item, no Burgess shall be drawn into any suit by misnomers. Item, it shall be lawful for every Burgess to plead without frequent motion; it shall be lawful for the said Burgesses to distrain their debtors, by such distress as shall be found in the town of Catherlagh, or if it happens that the plea shall be of live stock or for distress taken and brought into the hundred, and if perchance it shall have happened that toll shall have been taken from any Burgess within my land, or jurisdiction, if any one shall have taken it and have been required to restore it; and shall have refused by seizure, if the goods of any one of the same place from whence he is, shall be found at Catherlagh, they shall be distrained to recompense them. It shall not be lawful for any foreign merchant to sell cloth by retail, or to keep a wine tavern in the town of Catherlagh, unless for forty days; and if any one would have it for a longer period, what remains shall be seized for the common profit of the Burgesses of the town. No Burgess shall be driven or distrained within my land or jurisdiction for another's debt, or unless he be surety or principal debtor. No Burgess shall be compelled to bail any one, even though he should have holden from him unless by his own free will. I have also granted to the said Burgesses of Catherlagh, that they may con-





tract marriage for themselves, their sons, daughters, and widows, without leave of their lords, unless they hold foreign tenements outside the borough of me in chief; none of the lords of which Burgesses of Catherlagh who held foreign tenements shall have the custody or giving away of their sons, daughters, or widows; but, nevertheless, they shall have the custody of their own tenants until those who have been in their custody shall arrive at age, unless they held of me in chief, as aforesaid, without the Borough. It shall also be lawful for the said Burgesses to have a guild of merchants and other guilds, and their freemen with every liberty belonging to them, as is the custom of other good towns. It shall be also lawful for the said Burgesses to dispose of their tenements which they held in Burgage without prejudice or injury to their neighbours, as they shall deem expedient, whether edifices, or gardens, or enclosures, or other things. I have also granted to them power to dispose of all their acquisitions, whether by gift, sale, or mortgage, without my consent, saving the services which are therefore due, except to religious men. It shall be lawful for the said Burgesses outside my inclosures to have common of my woods. Item, no Burgess shall be compelled to lend his chattels, unless security be first given him of restoring them at a certain day; and if any Burgess shall of his own accord lend his chattels to the bailiffs of my castle, if they be not delivered up within forty days, he shall be paid for their use beyond that time. And if perchance there shall arise a change in my bailiffs, or my bailiffs shall resign, I will compel the bailiff, so retiring, to restore his due to them, as they shall be able reasonably to prove him indebted. I have also granted to my said Burgesses to have the power of making such of their tenants free as hold tenements of twenty feet of land, that thus they may enjoy a common liberty with the Burgesses. It may be lawful for my said Burgesses to establish and prove their debts by suit of lawful men. I have also granted to them, that if any man shall have taken their chattels for another's forfeited without the borough, they shall be restored to them without question, if they shall be able reasonably to prove them their property. I have also granted to the said Burgesses a right to grind their corn in my mills for a reasonable toll. I have besides granted to the said Burgesses; that they and their heirs may have and hold of my heirs freely and quietly for ever, their burgages with their appurtenances for the rent of ( ) Geoffrey Fitz-Robert first constituted, viz: Each burgage with its appurtenances for the rent of twelve pence per annum, to be paid, half at the feast of Easter, and the other half at the feast of St. Michael. I will, also, that no assize of victuals shall be made in the borough unless by joint consent of the Burgesses and my bailiffs, and, that this concession at all future times may continue firm and stable. I have confirmed this charter with my seal. Witness, *John Marshall, Thomas Fitz-Winton*, then Seneschal of Leinster, *Fulk Fitz-Warine, Walter Purcell, William Grasse, jun. Hamond Grasse, Roger Hyde, Rodolph de Ralegh, Robert de Crupt*, Master



*Henry*, Master *Hugh*, *Ralph* and *Robert*, clerks, and many others.\*

The situation of Ireland had become so deplorable, from the turbulence and disloyalty of the natives, and other causes, that in the year 1210, John found it necessary to embark for Ireland. He landed at Waterford on the 8th of June; when O'Neill and twenty other aboriginal chieftains made their submission. The king then diligently undertook the improvement of the circumstances of the country. And first, he coined money and rendered it current in both kingdoms, by his proclamation; in the next place, he proceeded to establish the English laws in Ireland. Henry II. had done as much as time and the state of affairs permitted; but John made a more ample arrangement in all important matters. He erected or confirmed the division of that part of the country subject to him, into twelve counties,† among which Catherlagh, or Carlow, was one. He appointed sheriffs and other officers as in England. He caused an abstract of the English laws and customs to be drawn up in writing; to which he affixed his seal, and had it deposited in the office of the Exchequer at Dublin. He further, with consent of parliament, ordained that said laws should be observed in Ireland, and erected courts of justice in the metropolis.‡ It is, however, to be observed, that the Irish continued generally amenable to their own laws; a practice, the permission of which, was a deplorable error on the part of the government.

John returned to England on the 30th of August, 1210; having done much towards amending the miscarriages of his former visit to Ireland. The country continued comparatively tranquil during the six remaining years of his reign. King John died at Newark, on the 19th day of October, 1216.

## CHAP. VI.

*Reign of Henry III. A.D. 1216, to A.D. 1272.*

HENRY III. succeeded his father in all his titles and estates, at the early age of nine years. He was proclaimed king in the presence of William, earl marshal and earl of Pembroke, &c., the pope's legate, and others. The said William, earl marshal, had the command of the armies at the death of John, and was now appointed to the high and dignified office of protector of the

\* Enrolled A.D. 1296, 24th year reign Edward I.

† The term *county* originally signified the territory of a count or earl. Its sense is now the same as that of the word *shire*; the former being derived from the French, the latter from the Saxon.

‡ Chronicles of Ireland. fol, ed. 1587. Cox. Leland.



king, and director of the affairs of the kingdom; which power, says Hume, "could not have been entrusted into more able and more faithful hands." He renewed the great charter granted by John, and issued a proclamation addressed to the nobility, gentry, and people in general, calling on them to be true and faithful to their king, Henry III.; which they the more readily acceded to, as Louis, prince of France, (a rival power) was at this time excommunicated, and began to decline much in authority. The appeal of the earl had much influence with the barons; enforced, as it was, by the character of honour and constancy which he had ever supported.\*

Herlewin, bishop of Leighlin, died in 1216, or 1217, according to the annals of St. Mary's abbey, near Dublin; and was interred in the conventual church of Dunbrothy, a great part of which he had built.†

He was succeeded by Richard, by some called Robert Fleming, who was consecrated bishop of this see in the year 1217. He had a severe contest with the prior of Conall for some lands and tithes belonging to his bishopric, in Leix, now a part of the Queen's county. The suit, however, was terminated by composition; the bishop resigned the lands and tithes to the prior, receiving an annual pension of ten marks, payable to him and his successors at Leighlin.‡

A.D. 1219. On the 16th of March, in this year, William, earl marshal, &c. &c., departed this life, and was buried in the new Temple at London.§ He played a very distinguished part during the reigns of Richard I., John, and Henry III.; and is much lauded by historians for his many virtues. His loyalty and fidelity to his royal masters, merit our highest eulogium; and Henry III. was clearly indebted to him for the stability of his throne during the early part of his reign. The principles upon which he acted, on the death of John, are thus set forth by Hume: "This nobleman, who had maintained his loyalty unshaken to John during the lowest fortune of that monarch, determined to support the authority of the infant prince; nor was he dismayed at the number and violence of his enemies." Which statement is fully supported by the subsequent career of this eminent individual.—By his wife Isabel, (who died *anno* 1221, and was buried at Tintern abbey in Wales,) he had five sons and five daughters. First, William married Eleanor, sister of Henry III.; died the 6th of April, 1231, and was buried in the choir of the Friars Preachers, at Kilkenny. Second, Richard, who was mortally wounded at a battle on the Curragh of Kildare, against the O'Connors and others. He died on the 12th of April, 1234; not without just grounds for the opinion, that his death was caused by members of his own party. In fact, to atone for the death of Richard, Maurice Fitz-Gerald (then lord justice) found it necessary to enter into an explanation of his conduct before the king; offering

\* Hume.

† Harise's Ware.

‡ Ibid.

§ Hanmer.





to erect and liberally endow an abbey, in which to provide for the repetition of prayers for the repose of earl Richard's soul.\* Fitz-Gerald was dismissed from the justiceship; but, through the mediation of the nobility, succeeded in appeasing the wrath of Gilbert, the third son, who succeeded his brother Richard in his titles and estates. He married Margaret, daughter of William king of Scotland, in 1235; and died, in consequence of a fall from his horse,† at a tournament, on the 28th of March 1242. Walter, the fourth son, succeeded. He had some difficulty in obtaining the king's permission to enjoy the possessions of the family; as he had suggested and directed the tournament at which his brother was killed. Walter died at Godrike castle near Monmouth, and was buried at Tintern, A.D. 1245. Anselm, the fifth son of earl marshal, became possessor of the patrimony on the death of Walter. He had married Matilda, or Maud, daughter of the earl of Hertford, who survived him; but in consequence of Anselm having neglected doing homage to the king, previously to his taking possession of his estate, she was debarred from the benefit of dowry. Allusion is thus specially made to the case, in the English statutes: "When any dieth and his heir entereth into the land, that his ancestors held of the king, the day that he dieth, before he hath done homage to the king, and received seizin of the king, he shall give no freehold thereby; and if he died seized during that time, his wife shall not be endowed of the same land, as came late in use, by Maud, the daughter of the earl of Hertford, wife of Anselm, the marshal. Who after the death of Walter, marshal of England, his brother, took his seizin of the manor and castle of Strogul, (Chepstow), and died in the same castle, before he had entered by the king, and before he had done homage unto him; whereupon it was agreed, that his wife should not be endowed, because that her husband had not entered by the king, but rather by trusion."‡ Anselm died on the same month with his predecessor Walter; none of the brothers leaving issue.

Previously to noticing the daughters of William, earl marshal and of Pembroke, we shall state some further particulars which have reached us relative to his male heirs.

William, the eldest son, was a person of considerable distinction in his time, and enjoys a prominent place in the annals of his country.§ On his accession to the possessions of his father, the bishop of Ferns, (a Cistercian monk), made a formal complaint to the king, that William, the late earl, had forcibly taken possession of two manors, or lordships, belonging to his church, and held them by the sword. Having frequently remonstrated with the earl, but to no purpose, the bishop thundered against him the sentence of excommunication; which the earl completely despised, and alleged his determination to retain the lordships by the law of arms.

\* Cox, Hib. Angl. vol. i. Hanmer.  
Hanmer says he was "slain."

† Hanmer, Chron. of Ireland.

‡ Mills' Catalogue of Honour.

§ See Hume, Hist. England.



On which declaration, one Melkeria, we are told, wrote the following distich, personating the earl Marshal :

*Sum quem Saturnum sibi sensit Hibernia, solam  
Anglia, Mercurium Normania, Gallia Martem.*

Thus anciently Englished :

I am whom Ireland Saturn hight, and England Sol me calls,

Amidst the Normans Mercury, and Mars among the Gauls.

But the satire had as little effect on the earl, as the threats of his opponents, and he died in full possession of the disputed territory; which consequently descended to his son William, earl marshal, the younger. On the death of the earl, the bishop journeyed to London, and, as already stated, laid his case before Henry; entreating him, in regard to the earl's soul, to use his sovereign authority, and issue his princely mandate for the restoration of the two manors; adding, that on their delivery to him, the earl might though dead, obtain the benefit of absolution. The king, (then about twelve years of age), was moved at this appeal of the bishop; and desired that he would repair to the earl's tomb, at the Temple, and absolve him; when he would endeavour to have the matter satisfactorily adjusted. The king, accompanied by the prelate, proceeded to the tomb of earl marshal, when the latter, in a loud voice, delivered himself as follows: "O William, that here liest interred, and wrapped in the bonds of excommunication, if the thing which thou hast injuriously taken away from my church be restored by the king, or by thine heir, or by some one of thy kindred or friends, with competent satisfaction, I absolve thee; otherwise I do ratify the said sentence, that thou being ever wrapped in thy sins, may remain damned in hell." The king was much incensed at this language of the bishop, and sharply reproached him for his immoderate rigour. The prelate answered, "My lord and dread sovereign, marvel not, though I be out of patience, for he hath spoiled my church to his great commodity."—The king then privately conferred with William, the eldest son of the deceased earl, and some of his brethren, and urgently recommended them to restore the manors unjustly obtained, and thereby deliver their father's soul. To which William replied: "I do not believe, neither is it to be credited, that my father took them injuriously, for that which is gotten by the sword, may lawfully be enjoyed; for if that old and dotting bishop hath given a wrong sentence, let the curse light upon his own pate. I will not weaken my estate, nor diminish the inheritance wherewith I am intrusted, my father died seized of, and I have rightly entered." To these words all the brothers yielded their concurrence. The king being then young, and under the guardianship of a tutor, was not disposed to severity against a personage of so much consequence as the earl; who was, moreover, the son of his best friend. When the bishop perceived that his suit was fruitless, and observed, the favour shown to the sons of the late earl, he was greatly excited, and turning to the king, confirmed his malediction in these words, which he spoke aloud: "What I have said, I have said; what I have written, I



have written; never to be blotted out." He then departed, prophesying all manner of ill success to earl William and his brothers.\* In allusion to this affair, Jeffry Keating says: "Out of five sons not one survived to enjoy the cursed acquisitions of the father, who died childless."† In these few words there is much of unbecoming acerbity of language, and much of untruth; for the five sons of the earl *did* survive and enjoy his estates, and so far was he from dying childless, that he had ten children on his decease; through the females of which, his possessions were handed down to succeeding generations. The priest might be excused for a little violence in reference to the conduct of the earl, who certainly does not appear to have been a very bigoted adherent of the church; but nothing can excuse a writer, and particularly a reverend doctor of divinity, for a barefaced deviation from truth.‡

In the year 1221, William, Earl Marshal, had great contests with Hugh de Lacy of Meath, in which the latter district suffered great detriment.§ However, in 1224, when the earl was Lord Justice, Lacy was compelled to submission, and at the end of the year was pardoned.|| Soon after the arrival of Geoffry de Marisco as Lord Justice, it is probable that the earl marshal repaired to England, to render an account of his administration: the Irish took immediate advantage of the absence of so formidable an opponent, and raised an army of 20,000 men, who, however, were speedily defeated by De Lacy.¶

A.D. 1239. This year king Henry celebrated Christmas at Winchester, with the usual festivity. The servants of Gilbert, (at this time earl marshal), were with their master in attendance on the occasion; and conceived that they had received offence, in consequence of being prevented from entering the king's court with their tipstaves. The earl complained to the king, from whom he unexpectedly received a short and unsatisfactory answer; which displeased him so much, that he immediately left the court, and perhaps never returned to it.

We now proceed to the co-heiresses of William, earl marshal; and as full information on the subject must be interesting and desirable, we shall give the accounts of four different authorities on the subject; pointing out where discrepancies exist.

\* Hanmer.—Cox.

† Hist. Ir. p. 557. fol. ed. Lond. 1726.

‡ We may as well here notice another extraordinary error (or something else) which we have detected in Keating's history. In p. 18, of this work, is given a statement from him, referring to A.D. 213, where he says, that a considerable time afterwards, Eneas and Eithne were slain, &c. And when, reader, think you, did this "considerable time" arrive? In the year 473! not less than 260 years afterwards; when we find it expressly stated,—"now it was, that the battle of Cill Osnach was fought at Moigh Fea in the county of Caharlo, four miles eastward of Leighlin. In this action Aongus, who had been king of Munster thirty-six years, lost his life; his wife also, whose name was Eithne Uathach, was slain." (Hist. Ir. p. 348 fol. ed. Lond. 1726.) Of a verity, antediluvian lives were enjoyed to a later period than we had before conceived! In sober sadness, we fear that the rigid critic might here remark, that a certain description of persons should have good memories.

§ Hanmer.

|| Cox.

¶ Cox.—Borlase, Reduction of Ireland.





1. The eldest daughter Maud married Hugh, Earl of Norfolk; William, Earl of Warren, and Walter, Lord Dunstanvil.\*

Maud was married to Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who was Earl Marshal of England in right of his wife: by whom he had Ralph Bigod, father of John Bigod, the son of the lady Bertha Furnival; and Isabel Lacy, wife to John Lord Fitz-Geffery, by whom after the death of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, she had John de Waren, Earl of Surrey, and his sister Elizabeth d'Albany, countess of Arundell.†

The county of Carlow was allotted to the eldest.‡

*Palatinate of Carlow.*—Hugh le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, earl marshal and lord of Carlow, *jure uxoris*, married Maud, daughter and heir, lady of Carlow.—William Plantagenet, earl Warren and Surrey was her second husband.—Walter, lord Dunstanville, third husband, brother to Alan, ancestor to the present lord Dunstanville.

*Issue by first husband.*—Roger le Bigod, earl of Norfolk, lord of Carlow, and marshal of England, who conveyed Carlow to the crown. The county of Carlow and marshalship of England were afterwards granted by king Edward I. to Thomas de Brotherton, (first son by his second wife), from whom the lordship and county of Carlow descended through the families of Howard, dukes of Norfolk, and lord of Carlow and Berkeley, who forfeited by reason of the statute of absentees.§—Ralph Bigod, third son, who had issue Isabel.—John Fitz-Geffery, lord of Berkhamstead, married Isabel, from whom John Fitz-John Fitz-Geffery, lord of Berkhamstead. His issue; Richard, John, Maud, first daughter and coheir, wife of Gerard, lord Furnival. Isabel, wife of Robert, lord Vispont of Westmoreland. Rolline, wife of Walter, earl of Ulster. Joan, wife of Theobald, lord Butler of Ireland.—Thomas, lord Furnival, issue of Maud, married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter de Montfort. Thomas, lord Furnival, married Joan, daughter and coheir of Theobald, lord Verdon.—William, lord Furnival, married Thomasine daughter of Sir — Dagworth.—Joan, daughter and heir of lady Furnival, married Sir Thomas Neville, lord Furnival, *jure uxoris*.—Maud, daughter and coheir, married Sir John Talbot, created earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, lord of Wexford, *jure uxoris*. *Issue by second husband.*—William, earl Warren and Surrey, from whom the Duke of Norfolk descends.||

It will be seen, that the statement of Mills, and the last, agree precisely as to the connections of Matilda, or Maud, the eldest daughter of William, earl marshal.

2. The second daughter of William, earl marshal, named Joan, married Warren, lord Montchensy, the richest baron in England.¶

Joan Marshal (whom Camden, or rather the annalist from whom he copies, incorrectly styles the fourth sister) was married

\* Mills' Cat. of Hon.

† Camden's Britannia, vol. 3. p. 670.

‡ Anthologia Hib. vol. i. p. 38.

§ Temp. Henry viii.

¶ The Kavanagh pedigree, by Sir W. Betham, Ulster King at Arms.

¶ Mills.





to the lord Guarin de Mountchensey, and had issue, Joan de Valens.\*

The county of Wexford was allotted to the second.†

Joan, second daughter and co-heir of William de Hampsted. She was lady of Wexford. Married Warine, lord Montchensey, lord of Wexford, *jure uxoris*.—Joan, daughter and sole heir, lady of Wexford, married William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, half brother to king Henry III., lord of Wexford, *jure uxoris*. Issue: Aymer, earl of Pembroke, died without issue. Isabella, wife of John, lord Hastings of Abergavenny, to whom she brought Wexford as her share.—Agnes, wife of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, to whom she brought Geshill and Ophaly, and was ancestor to the earls of Kildare and dukes of Leinster. She married, secondly, Hugh de Baliol, brother to John, king of Scotland, and thirdly, John de Avenes.—Joan, wife of John de Comyn of Badenoch, to whom she brought Gainsborough.—John Hastings, lord of Abergavenny and Wexford, died 12th Edward II., married Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas de Leybourne, lord of Eltham. Laurence Hastings, lord of Abergavenny and Wexford, created earl of Pembroke, 13th October, 13, Edward III., 1348; married Agnes, daughter of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, died 42 Edward III.—John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, lord of Abergavenny and Wexford, married Anne daughter of Sir Walter Manning. Issue, John Hastings, who died without issue.—Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of the above John, lord Hastings and Issabella, married Roger, lord Grey of Ruthyn. From whom, Reginald, lord Grey, lord of Wexford, who married Mary, daughter of John, lord Strange of Blackmore.—Reginald, lord Grey of Ruthyn, and lord of Wexford, married Joan, daughter of William, lord Ashley.—Sir John Grey, K.G. died during the life of his father; married Constance, daughter of John Holland, duke of Exeter.—Edmond, lord Grey de Ruthyn, Hastings and Wexford, eldest son and heir, created earl of Kent, whose descendant still enjoys the title of baroness Grey of Ruthyn. He married Katharine, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland.‡

3. The third daughter, Isabella, married Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, and afterwards Richard, earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans.§

Isabel was married to Gilbert Clare, earl of Gloucester; she had Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and the lady Anise; countess of Aversa, who was mother of Isabel, the mother of lord Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick, in Scotland, afterwards king of that nation.||

The county of Kilkenny was allotted to the third sister.¶

Isabella, third daughter and co-heir of William de Hampsted,

\* Camden. † Anthol. Hib. ‡ Kavanagh pedigree, 1817. § Mills.

|| Camden. Chambers, in his History of Scotland, gives a copious account of this branch.

¶ Anthol. Hib.



had Kilkenny as her share. Married first, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertfort; secondly, Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, and second son of king John, by whom she had no issue.—Issue by first husband: Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertfort, lord of Kilkenny, married Maud, daughter of John de Lacy, earl of Lincoln.—Gilbert, earl of Gloucester and Hertfort, died 1295. Married Joan, princess of England, daughter of king Edward I. called Joan of Acre. Issue: 1, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, slain at Bannockburn, 1314, without issue. He married Joan, sister of John de Burgh, son of Richard, earl of Ulster.—2, Elizabeth, eldest sister and co-heir, married Theobald de Verdon, who got the honour of Clare; issue: Joan, daughter and co-heir, wife of Thomas, lord Furnival, from whom the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury and lords of Wexford.—3, Margaret, wife of Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall, secondly of Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester, *jure uxoris*.—4, Elinor, wife of Hugh le Despenser, the younger, who had Kilkenny with her, and sold it to Edmond, earl of Carrick, ancestor to the Marquis of Ormonde.\*

4. Sibilla, the fourth daughter of the earl marshal, married William, earl Ferrers and Darby.†

Sybil, countess of Ferrars, had issue, seven daughters; the eldest, called Agnes Vescie, mother of lord John and lord William Vescie; the second, Isabel Basset; the third, Joan Mohun, wife to lord John Mohun, son of lord Reginald; the fourth, Sybil Mohun, wife to lord Francis Mohun, lord of Midhurst; the fifth, Eleanor Vaus, wife to the earl of Winchester; the sixth, Agnes Mortimer, wife to lord Hugh Mortimer; the seventh, Maud Hyme, lady of Carbury.‡

The county of Kildare was given to the fourth daughter of the earl.§

Sibilla, fourth daughter and co-heir of William de Hampsted, whose share of Leinster was Kildare, married William de Ferrars, earl of Derby. Issue: Agnes, wife of William de Vesey, lord of Kildare, *jure uxoris*.||

5. The fifth and youngest daughter, Eva, married William de Breos, lord of Brecknock.¶

From Eva de Breos, descended Maud, the mother of lord Edmond Mortimer, mother of the lady Eva de Cauntelow, mother of the lady Milsoud de Mohun, who was mother to lady Eleanor, mother to the earl of Hereford.\*\*

The palatinate of Leix, now part of the Queen's county, was allotted to the fifth.††

Eva, fifth daughter and co-heir. Her share was Leix or Dunmore in Ossory. She married William de Braose, lord of Brecknock and Leix, *jure uxoris*.—Issue: Maud, daughter and heir: from this lady the royal families of Great Britain, France, Prussia,

\* Kavanagh pedigree.

† Mills.

‡ Camden.

§ Ant. Hib.

|| Kavanagh pedigree.

¶ Mills.

\*\* Camden.

†† Ant. Hib.



Denmark, the Netherlands, Sardinia, Savaria, Saxony, and also the imperial house of Austria, descend. She married Roger Mortimer, lord of Wigmore and of Leix, *jure uxoris*.\*

Partition was made between the five co-heiresses at Woodstock, on the 3rd of May, and thirty-first year of the reign of Henry III.† It will be recollected, that these noble personages were descendants of Dermot MacMorrough, last king of Leinster; who had, also, numerous and distinguished posterity through his illegitimate son, Donnell; of which, the particulars will be found in another part of this work.

A.D. 1226. Richard Fleming, bishop of Leighlin, died this year, having governed the see about nine years.

He was succeeded in 1227, by William, archdeacon of Leighlin, who being elected bishop, obtained the royal assent on the 14th of November; yet not without many applications and considerable delay, in consequence of the election having taken place without the king's previous license. However, the informality was at length excused, on account of the high character of the bishop elect; but the chapter and clergy were obliged to sue out letters patent, certifying that such a *conge d'elire* had issued, lest at any future time the irregularity might be prejudicial to the prerogatives of the king or his successors. The manner of this election, (notwithstanding the endeavours made to remedy its first illegality), afterwards proved a bad example to many chapters in the kingdom, who, in several cases, proceeded to elect in the first instance, and afterwards sought the necessary approval. Thus showing the dangerous consequences attendant on the permission of undue encroachments. In 1246, the bishop granted thirty days' indulgence to such as would contribute to the building of St. Paul's, London. He died in 1251, (having held the episcopal office twenty-three years), and was buried in his own church.‡

By virtue of a *conge d'elire* from the king, one Thomas was elected by the chapter on the 22nd of April, 1252; and the same year was consecrated bishop. He was the first prelate of this see who bestowed prebends on his canons.§

It appears that Idrone, last granted to Raymond le Gross, changed owner again in this reign; Raymond resting satisfied probably with very extensive grants in other parts of the country; since enjoyed by his descendants the ancient families of Fitz-Maurice and Grace. Maud, countess of Norfolk, or perhaps her husband, granted the barony of Idrone by certain services in fee to the family of Carew.|| It seems, however, that the MacMorroughs, descendants of Donnell Kavanagh, remained by sufferance, and under tribute, in the same district.¶

Towards the conclusion of the present reign, one of the Carews founded a monastery for Carmelites, or White Friars, near the

\* Kavanagh pedigree.

† Mills. Baron Finglas informs us, that the daughters were all married during the lifetime of their father and brothers.

‡ Harris's Ware. vol. i. p. 456.

§ Ibid.

|| Harris.

¶ Finglas.





Black Castle, on the east bank of the river Barrow, at Leighlin-bridge. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.\*

King Henry III. died at London, on the 16th of November, 1272; after a protracted reign of fifty-six years.

## CHAP. VII.

### *Reign of Edward I. A.D. 1272 to A.D. 1307.*

EDWARD I., (from the shape of his person, styled *Long-Shanks*), succeeded his father.

We find two persons named William le Gras (or Grace) governors of Carlow, in the years 1268 and 1275. They served as deputies to the earls of Norfolk, lords palatine of the district.

Thomas, bishop of Leighlin, died on the 25th of April, 1275, being twenty-three years since the period of his election.

He was followed by Nicholas Chevers, a Franciscan friar and archdeacon of Leighlin, who was duly elected by the chapter, and obtained the royal assent on the 16th November, 1275. He was not, however, restored to the temporalities until the year 1277; the reason of which delay is not exactly known. The circumstance is conjectured to have arisen from the fact, that the see of Dublin was then vacant and continued so for several years; so that the bishop elect could not apply to his metropolitan for confirmation. This cause is in some degree implied in a bull of pope John XXII., dated 28th of October, 1276, and directed to John, bishop of Clonfert, the pope's nuncio, and others: in which having noticed the election, the vacant state of the see of Dublin, and the application of bishop Chevers to the court of Rome for confirmation, he authorizes his commissioners to make inquiry into the said election, and the merits of the person elected, and to confirm him, if no objection existed. His confirmation immediately ensued.†

A.D. 1281. The Irish were very turbulent at this period. Mortagh MacMorrough Kavanagh and his brother Art, two of their leaders, were beheaded at Arklow.‡

In the year 1296, William de Ross, prior of Kilmainham, was appointed deputy on the departure of Sir John Wogan, late governor. The rule of a priest had no terrors in the eyes of the Irish;

\* Ware, Archdall. Ware mentions a nunnery founded at Graney, in 1200; which Harris states, that he incorrectly places in the county of Kildare instead of county Carlow; but this generally accurate antiquary is here in error. Graney is a parish in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, county Kildare---there is no such townland or parish in the county Carlow; and therefore Sir James Ware is right. Graney borders on the county Carlow, and hence, probably, the mistake of Harris.

† Harris's Ware.

‡ Hanmer. Cox. Kavanagh pedigree.



who, finding a favourable opportunity, arising from this cause, as well as the absence of most of the nobility and gentry, who were in attendance on the king in Scotland, forthwith broke out into rebellion in various parts of the country. The insurgents of Slieumargy burnt Old Leighlin and other towns. This deed led to a charter from the succeeding king, Edward II., empowering the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of Leighlin to take effectual steps for their protection against these marauders. This document will be found in its proper place.

About the year 1300,\* a preceptory was built at Ballymoon, in our county, by the Knights Templars; who, however, did not long enjoy the possession of it.

A.D. 1301. The Irish of Leinster were in a state of open insurrection at this period.

Felix was prior of St. Stephen's at Leighlin, but the time is not known. In 1304, Philip was prior, and the year succeeding John held the office.†

On the 1st of April, 1307, Morrough Ballagh (probably one of the Kavanaghs) was beheaded at Merton, by Sir David Cauntoun, Knt.; who was afterwards hanged for it in Dublin, anno 1309.‡

King Edward I. died on the 7th of July, 1307, in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, and sixty-eighth of his age. During the period he held the sceptre, the condition of Ireland was most deplorable. Being himself actively engaged in the affairs of Great Britain, it necessarily followed, that the government of Ireland should be entrusted to other hands. And unfortunately, the wise or benevolent measures of the deputy of the day, met with little support from the barons or clergy; who seem to have indulged in the gratification of their selfish passions, rather than in attachment to the course which duty dictated.

## CHAP. VIII.

### *Reign of Edward II. A.D. 1307, to A.D. 1327.*

Edward the second, son of the late king, succeeded his father.

In the year 1308, the king, having received the commands of the pope, caused all the Knights Templars in Great Britain and Ireland to be made prisoners, and their property sequestered. Being a formidable body of men, it was necessary that much caution should be observed in the management of this

\* Monast. Hib. p. 36. Archdall erroneously states the place to be, *Bally-MacWilliam-Roe*. He is also incorrect in stating it to be "near Clonegal;" from which place it is distant at least twelve miles.

† Monas. Hib.

‡ Cox.—Chron. of Ir. 1587.



affair. Accordingly, the king issued a precept to all sheriffs in England, ordering them to cause a specified number of knights, or persons on whom he could place reliance, to assemble at a place named in the writ, on the Sunday next after Epiphany; and commanding the said sheriffs not to fail in their attendance on the occasion, in order to execute such matters as might then be communicated to them. This writ is dated at Westminster, 15th December, and first year of the reign of Edward II.—The subsequent precept was conveyed to the sheriff, by a chaplain, who was authorized to administer an oath to that officer, by which he was bound to observe strict secrecy as to the object of the assemblage, until the same was carried into effect. The instructions delivered to him were: that he should arrest all the Templars within his district; for which purpose he had authority to command the aid of as many of the knights, and others, as he deemed necessary. He was further ordered, to seize all their lands, cattle, and goods, and to cause an inventory of the same to be made in presence of the warden of the place, whether he were Templar or not, and in presence of respectable persons of the neighbourhood; retaining one copy of the inventory himself, and leaving the other in the hands of the warden. And further, to place the said goods and cattle in safe keeping, and to have the lands manured and cultivated to the best advantage. He was prohibited from committing the Templars to prison, or subjecting them to irons; but was ordered to preserve them in safe custody in some convenient place. He was ordered to preserve charge of the goods and chattels, till he received the commandment of the king, as to their final disposal. And lastly, he was to render an account of his proceedings under the writ, to the court of Exchequer, on the morrow after the purification. This last document was dated 20th December.\*

There was likewise a writ directed to John Wogan, lord justice of Ireland, informing him of the proceedings adopted in England for the apprehension of the Templars, and seizure of their goods, and commanding him to proceed in a similar manner against those in Ireland; but the time and place for the assembling of the sheriffs and their followers, was left to the discretion of the said lord justice and the treasurer of the exchequer.—It was, however, ordered that the writ should be executed before the Templars could learn the proceedings against the members of the order in England.

In pursuance of these commands, the establishments of the knights Templars at Killarge and Ballymoon, in our county, were suppressed.

In the fourth year of the reign of Edward II., a charter was granted by him to the town of Old Leighlin, of which the following is a translation. The privileges here granted were rendered imperatively necessary by the frequent incursions of the Irish, and the unprotected state of the town.





CHARTER GRANTED BY KING EDWARD II. TO THE BURGESSES OF  
OLD LEIGHLIN.

THE king to his well-beloved Adam le Bretoun health.—  
Whereas, at the supplication of certain nobles of our realm of Ireland, and gentlemen of the town of Leighlin, we, for the public good and to resist the wickedness of the Irish living in the neighbourhood of Leighlin, have granted to the said men, a muragium (*i. e.* grant for building walls) for enclosing their town aforesaid—and whereas the said men have come before our beloved and faithful ( ) Wogan,\* our lord justice of Ireland, on the Lord's day next following the feast of St. Valentine the martyr last past, supplicating at his throne the aforesaid muragium which we had so granted to them, we are pleased to grant unto you who have taken ( ) a certain stone tower near the aforesaid town, between the said town and the Irish aforesaid ( ) to complete the said tower ( ) and the aforesaid town become better fortified against the said Irish, to the great advantage of the said town and country, and especially because the muragium aforesaid amounteth to so small a sum of money. ( ) time allowed them because the said town cannot thereby be enclosed and the said tower may be erected with less expense than the said town could be surrounded with a stone wall. And whereas it is found by enquiry made before our lord justice aforesaid, that it would be more for the advantage of the whole country aforesaid at the rate of ten marks per ann., and likewise of the said town at forty shillings per ann. if the said muragium were granted to you for building the tower aforesaid, than for enclosing the aforesaid town, if you maintain for ever three men of arms and two hobillers for the defence of the aforesaid town and country, as you have engaged to keep and maintain before our said lord justice: we therefore grant unto you for the support of the aforesaid men at arms and hobillers, from the day of the completion of these presents, for the five years next following, to enjoy in the aforesaid town the customs hereafter recited—(then follows a long enumeration of tolls and customs with market privileges &c.) and therefore we permit you to exact these customs aforesaid in the said town, as well from burgesses of the said town as from others, to the end of the aforesaid term of years, after which period the said customs shall utterly cease and be extinct. In testimony whereof we, &c. Witness our lord justice aforesaid, in Waterford, this 4th day of March, in the fourth year of our reign.†

The unsettled state of our district, may further be collected from

\* Sir John.

† 4. Mar. 1310. An. 4. Edw. II. E Rot. Par. 3, 4, Edw. II. in. 7d. The blanks, as above, are to be found in the original document. It should be observed, that Sir John Wogan was lord deputy at two different periods.





a patent, dated third year of the reign of Edward II., 26th January, which notices the many robberies, depredations, &c. lately committed in the county of Carlow, and in order to check same, appoints J. de Bonevill, in his majesty's castle of Carlow, seneschal of Carlow and Kildare.

Nicholas Chevers, bishop of Leighlin, died at a very advanced age, on the 20th of July, 1309; having directed this see for a period of thirty-two years from the time of his restitution to the temporalities. After his death, John Chevers, dean; and Ralph le Brun, chancellor of Leighlin, forged various grants, to which they affixed the episcopal seal. But the fraud was subsequently discovered, and the delinquents underwent suitable punishment.\*

Maurice of Blanchvill, canon of Leighlin, being lawfully elected, was duly confirmed on the 13th November, 1309. He governed this see during a period of nearly eleven years, and departed this life in the year 1320.

Miler le Poer succeeded. The king having issued his license to the dean and chapter, they proceeded to an election, when this individual, who held the office of chanter of Leighlin, was the object of their choice; on the 5th November, 1326. He was descended of a noble family. On the 29th January following, he was duly confirmed by his metropolitan, Alexander Bickner, archbishop of Dublin. He was afterwards (as Friar Clynns says,) consecrated at Waterford, on Palm-Sunday, 1321, and held the direction of the see of Leighlin for upwards of twenty years.†

It appears that the noble lords who possessed the palatinate of Carlow, having large estates in England, directed but a small portion of their attention to the care of their Irish territory, and did not even, in some cases, visit this country. They, for a time, collected, in an irregular and imperfect manner, the issues and profits of their principality, until, at length, they observed that these revenues daily decreased in amount; and were convinced, that some effectual steps must be taken to secure their rights, if the total loss of them would be averted. But, unfortunately, the remedy adopted proved worse than the disease. They retained one of the Kavanaghs, as a kind of military agent, who might employ the law of the land, or the sword, as circumstances would require. Kavanagh was thus placed in a situation peculiarly tempting to a man of turbulent and ambitious character; and we should not feel much surprise, that in about twenty years after his appointment, (and commencement of the present reign), he seized upon a great portion of the counties of Carlow and Wexford, of which he declared he was the rightful owner. (7) He further assumed the title of MacMorrough, and speedily acquired much power; to which he added, by an alliance with the Byrnes and Tooles. Their combined forces were shortly afterwards found sufficient to secure a great portion of the district situate between Carlow and the Irish channel, by which the authority of the English was much weakened for centuries afterwards.‡

\* Harris's Ware.

† Ibid.

‡ Finglas.



In the sixth year of this reign, Simon Lombard and Hugh Tallon granted to the eremites following the rule of St. Augustin, (commonly called Austin Friars) a house and three acres of land in the village of St. John, near Tullow.\*

A.D. 1314. The knights hospitallers, or of St. John, were this year invested with the lands of the suppressed order of Templars. The king had before received four hundred pounds, (a large sum in those days), being the produce of their goods.

A.D. 1315. Adam was prior of the Carmelite monastery at Leighlin-bridge.†

The lord justice, Sir Edmund le Butler, was created earl of Carrick, (A.D. 1316),‡ and John Fitz-Thomas was raised to the dignity of earl of Kildare. Selden remarks, that the earl of Kildare's patent is the most ancient form of creation he had seen.

The said lord justice, earl of Carrick, defeated MacMorrrough in an engagement at Ballylethan.

About this period Edward Bruce, brother of the king of Scotland invaded this country, and with his army passed through Castledermot and Gowran, laying waste the country in his progress.§ It is probable that the county of Carlow suffered on this occasion, though no specific mention is made of the circumstance.

The bridge of Leighlin was built in the year 1320, by Maurice Jake, or Jakis, canon of Kildare.|| Would that we had more deeds of this useful and praiseworthy character to record! It is the most pleasing part of the historian's task, to hand down an account of the actions of good men, to a posterity, who we hope are not ungrateful.

A. D. 1323. This year Donnell, son of Arthur MacMorrrough, "a slip of the royal family," (as Campion calls him,) raised forces, and displayed his banner within two miles of the city of Dublin. He was speedily taken prisoner by Sir Henry Traherne and Walter de Valle, who received one hundred and ten pounds for this service. Donnell paid Traherne two hundred pounds sterling, to save his life; after which, he was conveyed a prisoner to the castle of Dublin. O'Nolan, and twenty-five of his followers, were killed on the occasion. The O'Nolans seem to have laid claim to the barony of Forth, in our county.\*\*

It is worthy of note here, that Pope John XXII. relieved the king's dominions in Ireland from the tribute of Peter-pence, which had been enforced from the time of the conquest to the present year.

Cox states, that the barony of Idrone; (the property of a member of the family of Carew) was in this reign seized by one of the Kavanaghs. But this, I think, is an error. The Kavanaghs might, and probably did take forcible possession of a portion of the county, as already stated; but regarding Idrone, the legal

\* Ware. Archdall.

† Monast. Hiber.

‡ Borlase.

§ Cox.

|| Cox.- Marleburrough. Monast. Hib. p. 39.

\*\* Campion. Camden.



owner seems, on the best evidence, to have possessed it, till the reign of Edward III.; under which period we shall recur to the subject.

We learn, that the sabbath was very negligently observed in Ireland at this period; the markets, in several places, being held on Sunday; but, at *Carlow*, the market was now fixed for another day of the week.\*

A.D. 1326. This year, Friar William de Tisudelm was preceptor of the establishment of knights hospitallers at Killarge, or Killergy, in our county. And the same year, Friar William de Fyndrum was preceptor.—Ballymoon seems to have been deserted on the suppression already noticed.

## CHAP. IX.

### *Reign of King Edward III. A.D. 1327, to A.D. 1377.*

On the resignation of his father, Edward III. was proclaimed King, the 25th day of January, 1327; being then but fifteen years of age.†

Friar William de Wall was preceptor of Killarge at this period.‡

In 1329, Donnell MacMorrough, who had been some time in prison, contrived to make his escape, by means of a rope, conveyed to him through the instrumentality of Adam Nangle, or Mangle; for which deed the latter was afterwards executed.||

A.D. 1331. The Irish of Leinster, at this period, plundered the English and burned their churches. One outrage of the latter description was attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The savages attacked the priest and congregation at the church of Freineston, set fire to the building, and burned its inmates, consisting of about eighty persons. The priest, attired in his vestments, and bearing the host in his hands, attempted to escape, but these barbarous assailants, with an utter, and, it would seem, extraordinary disregard of the circumstances, forced him back with their javelins into the flames, where, with the entire congregation, he was consumed. When the pope heard of this diabolical act, he remitted a bull to the archbishop of Dublin, commanding him to excommunicate the persons engaged in the affair, together with all their adherents and followers, and to lay their lands under interdict; with which order the archbishop immediately complied. But it would seem, that the Irish despised the excommunication, interdict, and chastisement of the church, again assembled in great numbers, and invaded the county of Wexford. However, Richard White and Richard Fitz-Henry, with the burghers of Wexford, and

\* Cox.

† Ibid.

‡ Archdall, *Monas. Hib.*

|| *Campion. Cox.*





others of the English, attacked and defeated them; four hundred of the Irish being killed, and many drowned in the river Slaney.\* The situation of Freinestown is not exactly defined; but from the context and collateral circumstances, I think it not improbable, that it may have been the present Friarstown, a townland in the county of Carlow. For the honour of our country, we could wish that the reader of the above horrible massacre, were not thus reminded of a similar event, which occurred in a neighbouring county, in the year 1798; most persons will know, that we refer to the dreadful scenes at the barn of Scullabogue.

The depredations of the Irish had become so formidable about this time, that decisive steps were necessary in order to check them. It was, however, deemed advisable, in the first instance, to summon the prelates and nobles of most distinguished rank in Ireland to a council, or parliament in England; there to debate on the measures to be adopted. The colonists of the Irish settlements regarded this requisition as a grievance; and in few, if any instances, complied with it. The return of the writ to the county of Carlow says: "Having by virtue of this writ called before me the commons of the county, they unanimously allege, that there is no layman able, by reason of poverty, from the frequent robberies and depredations of the Irish enemies, to meet our sovereign lord the king in his parliament in England," &c.—We further learn, that so degrading was the situation of the government, and so weak and defenceless were the English settlers, that they became tributary to the Irish chieftains, and paid them regularly for their protection or cessation of hostilities, what was called the *Black Rent*.†

In the year 1332, the castle of Clonmore was taken by the English.‡ We cannot say whether this is the castle of Clonmore, the ruins of which now stand in our county. There is certainly no record of its erection previously to the above period.

The lord justice, Sir John Darcy, not being invested with power sufficient to oppose the great number of Irish now in rebellion, invited Maurice (afterwards earl of Desmond) to his assistance, (A.D. 1332) with a promise of pecuniary remuneration from the treasury. With this proposition, Maurice complied; and advancing against the O'Nolans and O'Morrroughs, routed them, burned their district, and compelled them to submit and give hostages.§ Finding himself unable to pay an army so numerous as that now collected, (which amounted to ten thousand men), the lord justice connived at the extortion of coin and livery, now first practised by the English; the evils of which custom are justly deplored by all historians of the country. Sir John Davies thus alludes to this practice: "But the most wicked and mischievous custom of all others was that of *coygne* and *livery*, often before mentioned; which consisted in taking man's-meat horse-meat, and money, of all the inhabitants of the country at the will and pleasure of the

\* Camden's Britannia, vol. iii. p. 670. † Camd. Brit. ‡ Chron. of Ir. § Cox.

coygne  
livery



soldier, who, as the phrase of Scripture is, did eat up the people as it were bread, for that he had no other entertainment. This extortion was originally Irish, for they used to lay bonaght\* upon the people, and never gave their soldiers any pay. But when the English had learned it, they used it with more insolency and made it more intolerable; for this oppression was not temporary, or limited either to place or time: but because there was every where a continual war, either offensive or defensive, and every lord of a country, and every marcher made war and peace at his pleasure, it became universal and perpetual; and was indeed the most heavy oppression that ever was used in any Christian or heathen kingdom."

In the year 1331, John de Kell held the rank of prior of the Augustinian monastery near Tullow; when king Edward III. confirmed the grant, which was made by Lombard and Tallon in the last reign †

A.D. 1335. Friar Ralph de Bradley was preceptor of Killarge this year; which office he continued to hold in 1337. In 1339, Friar John de Wassingle was preceptor of the same establishment.‡

A.D. 1339. At this time Edward III. revoked, under his signet royal, all the franchises, liberties, and grants, which had been made to the kingdom of Ireland, or to any individuals thereof. This rash exercise of the prerogative justly created universal dissatisfaction, and caused great discord among the English of the pale. They laid a remonstrance before the king, which produced a restoration of their possessions.

In this year the Irish were again in arms. The earl of Kildare pursued the O'Dempseys, many of whom in their flight were drowned in the river Barrow; and the greatest booty ever seized in the country was now (February) brought from Idrone, in the county of Carlow, by the lord justice (the bishop of Hertford) and the English army.§

William St. Leger succeeded to the see of Leighlin, in 1341; and died at Avignon, about the beginning of May, 1348.||

Thomas of Brackenbergh next filled the episcopal office of this diocese. He was a Franciscan friar. Pope Clement VI. by a bull, (dated the 18th of March, and 7th year of his pontificate), advanced him to this dignity. He was restored to the temporalities on the 5th of August, 1349. It is thought, that he died in July, 1360, in the eleventh year after his consecration; and that the see continued vacant three years.

John Young, treasurer of Leighlin, succeeded as bishop of this see. Like his predecessor, he owed his advancement to an exercise of the pope's prerogative, and was restored to the temporalities by king Edward III., on the 21st of September, 1363.

In the twentieth year of his reign, Edward III. granted to Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk and marshal of England, his

\* Billets. † Archdall, Monas. Hib. ‡ Ibid. § Camd. Cox.  
|| Harris's Ware. vol. i. p. 458.



uncle, licence to hold the county of Catherlough and all castles, islands, manors, towns, lands and tenements *in capite*.

Donal Oge MacMorrough, called prince of Leinster, was most perfidiously murdered by his own followers, on the 5th day of June, 1347.\*

A.D. 1358. About this time, the castle of Kilbelle, in our country, the property of Sir John de Cornwalle, knt., was destroyed by the O'Nolans and their accomplices.—Two fortalices at Galbarrstown and Rathlyn near Leighlin, suffered the same fate at the hands of the MacMorroughs and O'Birnes.

In the year 1359, the king ordered a proclamation to be issued in Ireland, to the effect, that no *mere Irishman* should be mayor, bailiff, or officer of any town within the English dominion, (*i. e.* the pale), nor be eligible to any ecclesiastical office. In the following year, the severity of the regulation was somewhat diminished by a provision, that it should not extend to such clerks as had preserved their loyalty, or rendered service to the king.—Resolving to effect some reformation in the unhappy state of Ireland, Edward determined on appointing his son Lionel, duke of Clarence, lord lieutenant of that country. The king had, however, sufficient sagacity to perceive, that, let the rank of the individual be what it might, unless he had efficient and powerful support, his mission must prove fruitless, his labours be nugatory. With a view to the prevention of this inevitable result, he summoned all the great proprietors of land in Ireland (among whom we find the duchess of Norfolk) to appear in person, or by proxy, before him and the council, in order to consult upon the defence of their possessions in Ireland. They were further required, to repair to that kingdom in person, (or send a sufficient deputy), with all the forces they could raise, by a certain day.

On the 8th of September, 1361, Lionel, arrived in Ireland, with a large army. In the list of the officers who attended him, we find the name of Sir John Carew, *Banneret*, who was allowed four shillings *per diem* for himself, two shillings for one knight, twelve pence each for eight esquires, and six pence a day each for ten archers on horseback.† These allowances may seem exceedingly small to those who are unacquainted with the exact value of money in those days; but when we inform them, that the price of a cow was but ten groats,‡ or three shillings and four pence, they will be of a different opinion.

The new lord deputy immediately issued a proclamation commanding all holders of land in Ireland, who might be absent from the country, to return to it forthwith on pain of forfeiture. He prohibited all persons of Irish birth, (without discrimination,) from approaching his camp; but the impolicy of this decree becoming soon apparent, from the deficiency in numbers of his army, he relaxed it soon afterwards; by which his affairs were much benefited.

\* Camden.—Cox.  
vol. i.

† Chron. of Ireland, fol. 1587.—Cox. Hib. Ang.  
‡ Cox.





Lionel soon marched against O'Brien of Munster and defeated him; on which occasion, he created many knights among the English of blood and of birth.—Not long subsequently, he removed the exchequer to Carlow, and expended a sum of five hundred pounds in walling that town.\* He performed many other acts of a beneficial character, by which the clergy and laity of the time were so much gratified that they presented him with two years profit of their lands and tithes, to enable him more vigorously to prosecute the war in Ireland. Indeed one feels somewhat of satisfaction, on meeting the records of a chief governor, who seems to have acted with judgment, energy, decision, and promptitude, in which many of his predecessors appear to have been lamentably deficient. But men of the high endowments of Edward III., and of his son, are not often to be encountered.—The duke of Clarence proceeded to England on the 22nd of April, 1364, and returned to his government on the 8th of December following.†

The evils of Ireland, the neglect of the English government, the intestine feuds of the settlers, had been of long continuance; and no individual, however gifted, could, in a short space of time, check the current of events, or heal the disorders of the country. In short, to such a height had the power of the Irish (MacMorrhough Kavanaghs, and others) arisen, in the thirty-seventh year of Edward III., that the more distant districts of the pale were in some instances relinquished, and in the rest, with difficulty retained. An order appears in our records of that year—*Pro barrio amovendo a Catherlogh usque ad Dublin*—for removing the barrier from Carlow to Dublin.‡ Thus the works erected by Lionel, duke of Clarence, at Carlow, proved totally useless; inasmuch as the retention of that place was no longer possible.

A.D. 1367. This year, being the fortieth of the king's reign, a famous parliament was assembled at Kilkenny, by Lionel, duke of Clarence. This distinguished personage perceived, that the lords and gentlemen of the king's territories in many instances began to degenerate, and adopt the Irish laws and customs; and, in order to remedy the disastrous consequences, already apparent, of this inclination of the settlers, and prevent its further continuance, he caused certain laws to be enacted, which have been since styled the *statutes of Kilkenny*. We notice this important event, as it fully declares the state of our district at the time; on which subject, much evidence of its unhappy circumstances has been already adduced.—“In the fortieth year of his reign,” says Sir John Davies, “king Edward held that famous parliament at Kilkenny, wherein many notable laws were enacted, which do show and lay open (for the law doth best discover enormities) how much the English colonies were corrupted at that time, and do infallibly prove that which is laid down before: that they were wholly degenerate, and fallen away from their obedience. For first it appeareth by the preamble of these laws, that the English of this realm, before the

\* Chron. of Ir. Cox. † Borlase. ‡ Grose's Antiq.—Anthol. Hib. v. 2. p. 393.





coming over of Lionel, duke of Clarence, were at that time become mere Irish in their language, names, apparel, and all their manner of living, and had rejected the English laws and submitted themselves to the Irish, with whom they had made many marriages and alliances, which tended to the utter ruin and destruction of the commonwealth."

The statutes enacted on this occasion were to the following purport: that the Brehon (or old Irish) law is an evil custom, and the use of it be deemed treason: that marriage, nursing, and gossiping with the Irish, be treason: that the use of Irish names, apparel, or language, be punished with forfeiture of lands or imprisonment, until the party give security to conform to English customs; that the settlers should not make war upon the Irish without the order of the state: that the English should not permit the Irish to graze upon their land: nor present an Irishman to an ecclesiastical benefice: nor receive them into monasteries or religious houses: nor entertain any of their minstrels, rhymers, or news-tellers: nor cess horse or foot upon the English subject on pain of felony: and that sheriffs might enter any liberty or franchise to apprehend felons, or traitors: and that four wardens of the peace should be appointed in every county, to assess every man's equal proportion of the public charge for men and armour.—These laws may seem severe, but we should first consider the circumstances which extorted them. In short, the very existence of this country as an appendage to the English crown, seemed the matter in question. So long as those enactments were observed, a visible amelioration of the country took place; but shortly after the departure of the duke of Clarence, an infraction of some of them, by the great lords, (Kildare, Ormonde, and Desmond), was unceremoniously made.\* As regards the Irish, the statutes of Kilkenny were a mere nullity; for they were governed by their own laws till the reign of James I.

In 1369, the rebels of Leinster were vigorously opposed by Sir William de Windsor, lord deputy.

On the 3rd day of December, 1371, king Edward III. granted to the prior of the Carmelite monastery at Leighlin-bridge, the sum of ten marks yearly, for the repairing and rebuilding of their house. In 1375, Alan was prior of this establishment. A renewal of the grant of ten marks per annum was made in 1377.†

The priory of St. Stephen, at Old Leighlin, being situated in a depopulated and wasted country, and the prior having given refuge and succour to the king's good subjects in this neighbourhood, and intending to pursue that laudable practice, Edward III. therefore, granted them a *concordatum* on the 1st of May, 1372.‡

A.D. 1376. James, earl of Ormond, lord justice. During his administration, the counties, cities, and boroughs of Ireland sent commissioners to the king to represent the state of that kingdom, and consult on the means of its improvement. Edward III. sub-

\* Finglas.

† Archdall. Monas. Hib.

‡ Monas. Hib.



sequently issued a writ to the lord justice and chancellor, ordering them to levy the reasonable expenses of these commissioners on the respective places from which they were chosen.

King Edward III. died at Shene in Surrey, on the 21st day of June, 1377; in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and fifty-first of his reign. He ranks among the wisest and most powerful kings that have ruled the British dominions. His career was, generally speaking, one of great glory and brilliancy; but when we turn to Ireland, we are warned, that, no unmixed eulogium can be bestowed upon his government. The details of the local history just recounted, sufficiently evince the melancholy state of the kingdom; while the simple fact, that the revenue derived from Ireland did not exceed £10,000 per annum, more fully evidences the feeble, ill-supported and defective condition of the king's authority in this country.

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## CHAP. X.

*Reign of Richard II. A.D. 1377, to A.D. 1399.*

RICHARD II., only son of Edward, (commonly called the *Black Prince*), eldest son of Edward III., was declared heir to the throne by his grand-father. The age of the young king, (being but eleven years), rendered assistance indispensable; the protection of the crown and kingdom was entrusted to his uncles.

Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was director of public affairs in the early part of this reign; when a severe tax was levied on all Irish absentees, except such as had reasonable cause for non-residence. This statute was revived in 1392.

A.D. 1378. In consideration of the great labour, burden, and expense, which the friars of the Carmelite monastery of Leighlin-bridge had previously, and did at this time sustain in supporting their house, and the bridge contiguous thereto, against the king's enemies; he did, on the 13th of March, in this year, grant to the priors thereof, an annual pension of twenty marks out of the rents of the town of Newcastle of Lyons. This grant was again confirmed by the king, February 20th, 1394.\*

John Young, bishop of Leighlin, expended a large sum in repairs of the episcopal houses in his manors; but in 1376, eight years before his death, he was plundered of all his goods by the rebels. He died towards the close of the year 1384, having governed the see upwards of twenty-one years; during which time he was made deputy to Alexander Balscot, bishop of Meath,

\*Monas. Hib.



treasurer of Ireland; as he had been before in the year 1366, to John Troy, who was also treasurer of this kingdom.

John Griffin was advanced from the chancellorship of Limerick to the bishopric of Leighlin, in 1385; which he directed for a period of thirteen years, and was then by the pope translated to the see of Ossory; having been before, (viz. in 1391) made chancellor of the exchequer by the king. He enjoyed the bishopric of Ossory only a short time. While he held the see of Leighlin, Richard II. issued a writ in his favour, dated the 25th August, 1389, to this effect: that the diocese of Leighlin being so much devastated by the Irish enemies, as to render it impossible for the bishop to reside within it, he, therefore, granted him the village of Galroestown, in the county of Dublin, near the marches of O'Toole, an Irish enemy, with all its appurtenances, (being then part of the temporalities of the see of Killaloe, and then in the king's hands, during the vacancy by the death of the late bishop, predecessor to the present, who is a mere Irishman, abiding among the Irish enemies, and not amenable to law or government); to hold by the said bishop of Leighlin, as long as from that cause, the said village should continue in the king's hands. Under this *custodiam* he held Galroestown until September, 1391; when Mathew MacCragh was restored to the temporalities of Killaloe, having been deprived of them upwards of two years from the time of his advancement.\*

Being taunted by foreign powers with the weakness of his authority and government in Ireland, Richard resolved to proceed to that country, in person, and effect the complete conquest of it. On the 2nd day of October, 1394, he landed at Waterford, with a large military force. The Irish, unable to oppose so formidable an army in the field, resolved on ready submission to the king. Thomas Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, and earl marshal of England, was, in consequence, appointed to receive their homage and oaths of fidelity. An open field at Ballygorey, near Carlow, was the place selected for this purpose; when Malachias O'Morrough, Arthur Mac Morrough, Girald O'Birne, Donald O'Nolan, and others, swore fealty before the earl marshal, laying aside their girdles, skeins, and caps, and falling on bended knee. The ceremony being concluded, the marshal gave each of them the *osculum pacis*. In addition to the foregoing, they were bound in great penalties, (O'Nolan, for instance, in ten thousand pounds,) not only to continue loyal subjects, but that on a prescribed day, they and all their followers should relinquish all the lands and possessions held by them in Leinster into the king's hands; and, reserving their moveable goods, should serve him in the field against the other rebels. In consideration of which, the king agreed to grant them pay and pensions during life, and full possession of all such lands as they should seize from his enemies in any other part of the realm. A pension of eighty marcs *per annum* was then betowed on Art MacMorrough, chief of the Kavanaghs; which

\* Harris's Ware.





was continued to his family till the time of Henry VIII., although, it has been observed, that they performed but very few services for it.\*

Hardly, however, had the king departed from Ireland, when the Irish threw away the mask of humility, and assumed as bold a tone of independence as if none of the late arrangements had been effected.

By an inquisition taken in the eighteenth year of this king, it appears, that Sir John Carew died seized of the barony of Idrone, *anno* 36 Edward III., and that, Sir Leonard Carew at his decease, 43rd year of that king, had possession of it; but that upon the death of Sir Leonard, MacMorrough, otherwise Kavanagh, chief of his name, possessed himself of the said barony, and (as the inquisition declares) held it *manu forti*, by a strong hand.† Thus it would seem, that at this period the English land-owners were almost totally dispossessed in our county; a circumstance which can excite no surprise, when we consider the small share of personal attention paid by them to their estates, and the general imbecility of the government.

It is stated by a writer in the *Anthologia Hibernica*,‡ that in 1397, the castle of Carlow was seized by Donald Mac Art Kavanagh, chief of the Mac Morroughs; but I cannot find this substantiated by any ancient writer.

Richard Rocomb, or, as some style him, Bokum, a Dominican friar, was consecrated bishop of Leighlin in 1399; though Bernard Jonghe states that he was not advanced to the see till the year 1400. During his government, the town of Old Leighlin was inhabited by eighty-six burgesses; but was subsequently so much harrassed and plundered by the Irish, that in the seventeenth century, this flourishing town was reduced to the state of "a very sorry village," containing nothing worthy of notice excepting the cathedral and episcopal house.§

Determined now to effect a perfect subjugation of the kingdom and punish the delinquent Irish, Richard again embarked for Ireland, and landed at Waterford on the 1st of June, 1399. He marched to Dublin through the districts possessed by the Morroughs, Kavanaghs, Birnes and Tools; but, his army being much distressed for provisions and means of conveyance through the uncultivated country, he performed no action worthy particular notice, with the exception of the very useful labour of felling timber and clearing the highways in Kavanagh's country. It is worthy of note, that Henry, son of the duke of Lancaster, (afterwards the distinguished Henry V.), was now knighted by Richard for his services against the Irish.—The state of affairs in England compelled the speedy return of the king.

Richard II. reigned the crown on Michaelmas day, 1399. |

\* Cox. Hib. Ang. vol. i.

† Harris's Hibernica.

‡ Vol. 2. p. 393.

§ Ware.



## CHAP. XI.

*Reign of Henry IV. A.D. 1399, to A.D. 1412.*

HENRY IV., duke of Lancaster, seized upon the crown, on the deposition of Richard II.

In the first year of his reign, the king confirmed the annual grant of twenty marcs which had been made to the priors of the Carmelite monastery at Leighlin-bridge, by Richard II.\*

A.D. 1407. Sir Stephen Scroope, lord deputy, accompanied by the earl of Ormonde and others, invaded the territory of Mac Morrough. An engagement ensued, in which the Irish had at first the advantage, but the constancy and resolution of the English ultimately prevailed. O'Nolan and his son, with others, were taken prisoners.†

It is stated by Playfair, that Gerald, fifth earl of Kildare, assisted Scroope on this occasion, and that in 1408, he built the *White Castle* in New Leighlin, or Leighlin-bridge.‡ This seems somewhat improbable, as the earls of Kildare do not appear to have possessed property in the barony of Idrone, in which Leighlin-bridge is situate.

A.D. 1410. In a parliament which sat at Dublin in June, it was made treason to take "coin and livery."

King Henry IV. died on the 14th March, 1412; and so impoverished were his circumstances, that his executors refused to administer.

## CHAP. XII.

*Reign of Henry V. A.D. 1412 to A.D. 1422.*

Henry V. succeeded his father.

The year of his accession, he confirmed the grant of twenty marcs to the priors of the Carmelite monastery at Leighlin-bridge, which had been allowed by Richard II. and Henry IV., and ordered, that all the arrears then due should be discharged.§

A.D. 1414. Sir John Talbot, lord Furnival, was this year appointed lord deputy, and immediately after his arrival commenced a regular military progress through the pale. He began with the Kavanaghs, Birnes, and others in the south, and compelled them to sue for peace. Having, however, brought no forces with him from England, he was not possessed of strength sufficient to make

\* Monas. Hib. † Chron. of Ir. ed. 1587. ‡ British Family Antiquity. vol. 4. p. 8. § Monas. Hib.



any approach towards a perfect conquest of the Irish ; indeed, this continued inadequacy of the military department fully accounts for the narrow limits of the pale, and the prolonged prowess of the Irish. That the services of the lord deputy were, under the circumstances, very considerable, may be collected from the fact, that the lords and gentlemen of the pale caused a certificate declaratory of his merits to be laid before the king. Nevertheless, such was the inability of the government to maintain the military, that the English subjects suffered more from the expenditure on their support, than they derived advantage by their services on the occasion. For a considerable period afterwards, this circumstance continued in operation ; the extortion of coin and livery was necessarily, and by degrees, revived ; nor did the penalty of treason prevent a recurrence of the practice.\*

A.D. 1419. In May, the lord lieutenant succeeded in making prisoner of Mac Morrough, the chief captain of his nation and of all the Irish in Leinster.

In 1420, James, earl of Ormonde, lord lieutenant, summoned a parliament, which met on the 7th June. It granted two subsidies to the king, amounting to one thousand marcs. The proportion paid by the commons of Carlow was four marcs, one shilling, and fourpence ; while the county of Louth, a district of nearly the same extent, paid twenty-five marcs, twelve shillings and five pence.† But the comparative peace and prosperity which attended the latter county, will sufficiently explain the superior amount of its contribution. Kilkenny, a much more extensive territory than Louth, furnished but eighteen marcs, five shillings, and eleven pence on this occasion. We need only add, that Kilkenny was frequently in a state of disturbance.

It appears that a prelate named Richard, bishop of Leighlin, resigned in the year 1420 ; but whether it was Richard Rocomb, or some other, is matter of doubt. The see continued afterwards vacant for two years.

John Mulgan, rector of the church of Lin, in the diocese of Meath, succeeded, in pursuance of a bull of Pope Martin V. directed to Henry V. He was restored to the temporalities on the 1st of September, 1422. He instituted four petty canons in his church.

Henry V. died on the 31st of August, 1422.

\* Davies.

† Cox. Hib. Ang.



## CHAP. XIII.

*Reign of Henry VI. A.D. 1422, to A.D. 1460.*

Henry VI., being but nine months old, was proclaimed king, on the death of his father.

John Mulgan, bishop of Leighlin, died in 1431, having governed the see nine years. He was buried in his own church, near the tomb of Gurmund, the Dane.\*

Thomas Fleming, bachelor of divinity, and a Franciscan friar, was advanced to the see, by a bull from the pope, on the 18th of April, 1432. Dowling states, that he was an Augustin canon of St. John the Evangelist at Kilkenny, and that he died at Leighlin. His body was conveyed to Kilkenny, as he had ordered by his will, and interred there in a monastery of his own order. Soon after he was raised to the bishopric, the ancient priory of St. Stephen, at Old Leighlin, was dissolved, by authority of pope Eugene IV., at the desire of Nicholas Cloal, dean of Leighlin, and the lands of it annexed to the deanery. Bishop Fleming governed this see till the year 1458.†

In 1449, Richard, duke of York, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1450, he held a parliament at Dublin. The bishop of Leighlin was fined for not attending it.

A.D. 1458. Milo Roch, or de Rupe, descended of a noble family, obtained the rank of bishop of the diocese of Leighlin, by a provision from the pope. We learn, that this prelate was more attached to the study of music and poetry than accorded with his station. Many contests arose between him and the clergy of his diocese; in which, however, the latter triumphed.

Henry VI. was deposed in 1460.

## CHAP. XIV.

*Reign of Edward IV. A.D. 1460, to A.D. 1483.*

Edward IV. was proclaimed king on the 4th of March, 1460.

A parliament was held at Trim in 1465. Among the statutes there enacted are the following: That English, and Irish speaking English, and living with the English, shall be provided with an English bow and arrows, on pain of two pence. That the Irish within the pale shall wear the English habit, take English names, and swear allegiance, on pain of forfeiture of goods. That there be a constable and butts in every town.

Ireland was much neglected by king Edward IV. He died on the 9th April, 1483.

\* Harris's Ware, vol. 1.

† Ware. Archdall.





## CHAP. XV.

*Reigns of Edw. V. and Richard III. A.D. 1483, to A.D. 1485.*

Edward V. succeeded his father, the late king, but being of tender years, he was conveyed to prison, and there, it is stated, murdered by the orders of his uncle, Richard III., who seized upon the crown. Richard was killed at the great battle of Bosworth on the 22nd of August, 1485.

During the three last reigns the portion of interest attached to the general history of Ireland is but small. It will not, therefore, be surprising, that as regards our county, we should be deficient in memorials of any particular value.

## CHAP. XVI.

*Reign of Henry VII. A.D. 1485, to A.D. 1509.\**

Henry VII., of the house of Lancaster, obtained the crown by the victory of Bosworth.

Milo Roch, bishop of Leighlin, died in 1489, and was buried in his own cathedral, before the image of St. Lasarian.\*

In 1490, Nicholas Maguire was advanced to the government of this see. He was born in Idrone, (a barony in the county of Carlow), but was educated at the university of Oxford. On his return to Ireland he was made prebendary of Hillard, or Ullard, in the diocese of Leighlin, and stood in high esteem for his learning, (then rather a rare attribute), as well as for his assiduity in preaching. He was advanced to the see by a papal provision on the 30th of April, 1490, being at the time not thirty-one years of age. He commenced many literary works, but death prevented the completion of any of them, except his "Chronicle." Dowling acknowledges the great information he received from this work in the compilation of his annals. Bishop Maguire drew up a minute account of the several divisions effected of the territories inherited in Ireland by the five co-heiresses of William, earl Marshal.†

A.D. 1494. The celebrated Sir Edward Poynings, knight of the Garter, was appointed lord deputy.

The earl of Kildare was at this time suspected of treasonable designs; but on investigation before the king he was acquitted.‡

However, his brother James seized on the castle of Carlow. The lord deputy, resolving to repossess so strong a position, marched immediately against the earl's brother. After a siege of

\* Harris's Ware.

† Ware. Hanmer. ‡ Cox.



ten days, the castle was surrendered to him.\* And yet, *Dennis Taaffe*, who published, what he calls, an *Impartial History of Ireland*, states of Sir Edward Poynings: "He first marched against O'Hanlon, where he was disappointed of his expected glory. His next essay was in the county of Carlow, where he fared no better." But this strange disregard of truth is not very surprising in a work, which can only be designated an ill-written, intemperate, frantic tissue of invective and declamation; a production, calculated to work pure unmitigated mischief among the unthinking and ignorant.

In the same year (1494) Sir Edward Poynings called a parliament, which passed the law called *Poynings' Act*, regulating the mode in which new laws should be introduced. Other enactments were passed to the following purport: that the statutes of Kilkenny be confirmed and executed, excepting those about the Irish language, and riding on saddles: that no man take money, or horse money, by colour of gift, reward, or otherwise by reason of any menace; and, if he do, the giver is to forfeit one hundred shillings, unless he complain seasonably, and the receiver is to suffer the punishment appointed for the takers of coin and livery: that the soldier shall pay three halfpence a meal, and his man a penny, and a penny for six field-sheaves of oats, and litter accordingly; and whoever refuses to quarter soldiers at this rate, forfeits twelve pence each time, unless he be a man of twenty marks estate per annum, and excepting cities and corporate towns. There was also an act passed in favour of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, (who had an establishment at Killarge or Killergy, and probably now Killerig, in our county), enabling them to resume all their possessions alienated by prior Keating, or his predecessor, Thomas Talbot; to effect the restoration of their jewels and relics, which they had pawned; and to depose the preceptors placed by them in the commanderies; with an additional clause, that none but Englishmen should hold the office of prior in future.†

A.D. 1499. A parliament this year enacted, that the nobility should ride on saddles according to the English custom.‡

Henry VII. died on the 22nd of April, 1509.

## CHAP. XVII.

*Reign of Henry VIII. A.D. 1509, to A.D. 1547.*

HENRY the eighth succeeded his father, at the age of eighteen years.

Nicholas Maguire, bishop of Leighlin, died in 1512. His life was written by Thomas Brown, a secular priest, who was his chaplain. He himself wrote the life of his predecessor, Milo Roch.§

\* Cox.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Harris's Ware.



Thomas Halsay, doctor of the civil and canon laws, (which degree he obtained in a foreign university), a native of England, but the pope's prothonotary for Ireland, succeeded Maguire. He was promoted to the bishopric by pope Julius II., at the instance of Christopher Bambridge, cardinal archbishop of York, and then resident ambassador at Rome from king Henry VIII. He assisted at the Lateran council in the years 1515 and 1516; his vicar general, Charles Kavanagh, abbot of Duisk, governing the diocese in his absence. It seems, that Halsay never saw his diocese; having died in England in the year 1521. On the 3rd of February in that year Hazard, prior of Christ-church, as *custos spiritualium* of the see of Dublin, granted to Cornelius, dean, and Charles de Wyche, chancellor of Leighlin, the spiritual jurisdiction of that diocese during the vacancy. He was buried in the church of the Savoy hospital, where the following inscription was to be seen on his monument: *Hic jacet Thomas Halsay, Leighlinensis Episcopus, in Basilicâ S. Petri Romæ, Nationis Anglicanæ pœnitentiarius, summæ probitatis vir; qui hoc solum post se reliquit, vixit, dum vixit bene.* "Here lieth Thomas Halsay, bishop of Leighlin, penitentiary\* to the English nation at St. Peter's in Rome, a man of great probity, who left only this character behind him: he lived, while he lived, well." Under the same tomb lies the body of Gavin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, in Scotland, who died of the plague in 1521.

Maurice Doran, or O'Deoran, was the next bishop of Leighlin; he succeeded in 1523. He was either a Franciscan or Dominican friar, was born in Leix, in the Queen's county, and was distinguished by the probity of his principles and the power of his eloquence as a preacher. His answer to those who advised him to replace the expenses of his election, by the imposition of double subsidies on his clergy, is worth recording: *Se velle suos, dum tondeantur, non deglubi*—that he would have his flock shorn, not flayed. He governed this see but one year and eight months; at the end of which time (in 1525) he was barbarously murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Kavanagh, on the high road, near Glen-Reynold. The bishop had reproved Kavanagh for insolent obstinacy and other misconduct, and threatened him with further correction; on which the resentment of the latter led to the bloody deed. The murderer was afterwards apprehended, and, by command of the lord deputy, Gerald Fitz-Gerald, earl of Kildare, was hanged on a gallows erected at the spot where he had committed the atrocious act. His bowels were afterwards taken out and burned.†

\* There is a difference between a penitentiary and a confessor. The latter is every parish priest who hears ordinary confessions; but a penitentiary was originally an officer appointed by the bishop to go through the towns and villages of his diocese in Lent, and to absolve the weak, impotent, and poor from such cases as were reserved only to his own absolution. The council of Trent, sess. 14, ch. 7, sess. 24, ch. 8, appoints a penitentiary in cathedral churches, with power to absolve in cases reserved to the bishop.—Ware.

† Harris's Ware.





Mathew Sanders follows in the list of bishops of this see. He was born near Drogheda, and was consecrated bishop of Leighlin, in 1527, in consequence of a provision of Pope Clement VII., dated 11th April in that year. He rebuilt the choir of the cathedral of St. Laserian, and erected and glazed the south window.

A.D. 1524. The patent of Gerald, earl of Kildare, at this time lord deputy, declares, that he shall support the government of Ireland with the revenue of the country; that he shall not take coin and livery, except at hostings; that his soldiers shall be content with flesh, bread, and ale on flesh days, or two pence in lieu of it, and fish or butter on fish days, or two pence in lieu of it; the foot soldiers shall be content with three half-pence *per diem* in lieu of said allowance: boys shall be content with what they can get, or a penny instead, and each trooper shall take but twelve sheaves of oats per night, or two pence in lieu thereof.\*

About the year 1532, John Allen, formerly clerk of the council, and then master of the rolls, was sent on a mission to the king by the government in Ireland. He had instructions to acquaint the king with the weak state of the settlers, the limited dominion of the king, and the chief causes of the unhappy circumstances of the British interest. We shall give his representation, as it embraces an account of the condition of our district at the time. He states to his majesty, that, neither the English order, tongue, or habit, nor the king's law, are used or observed beyond a distance of twenty miles from the capital. The causes of this state of things were, he said, as follows: the extorting of coin and livery, and accepting of cuddiest† for remission of the punishment due to murder, assaults, and felonies: the want of English inhabitants, such as those who formerly had arms and servants to defend the country: the expulsion of the English tenants, and, of late, taking the Irish instead, who can live without bread or good victuals; but who will agree to pay a higher rent, and become vassals, which the English cannot bear: the overgrown jurisdiction of the nobility: the *black rent* extorted by the Irish. These were the grievances submitted by the master of the rolls, and it is a remarkable fact, that some of them remain grievances at the present day.

Baron Finglas, who wrote in this reign, has some observations and suggestions on the state of the country, to which we shall give a place here, as they contain matter pertinent to our subject.

"The four saints, that is to say, St. Patrick, St. Colomb, St. Braghane, and St. Moling,‡ which many hundred years ago made prophecy, that Englishmen should have conquered Ireland; and said, that the said Englishmen should keep their own laws, and as soon as they should leave, and fall to Irish order, then they should decay; the experience whereof is proved true.

"First, our sovereign lord the king should extend his gracious

\* Cox. † Cuddy is a supper, or entertainment for a night, or an equivalent for it in money, *aquavita*, or honey.

‡ An account of him has been given, page 26.



power, for the reformation of Leinster, which is the key and highway for reformation of the remanent; and it is situated in an angle betwixt Waterford and Dublin, wherein no mere Irishmen dwell, but the Kavanaghs, of whom MacMorrough is captain, which cannot make horsemen pass two hundred, and the Byrnes and Tooles, which cannot make one hundred horsemen, besides the Irish inhabitants of their country, which be but naked men, as Kerne, which were not in this hundred years more feeble to be conquered, than they are now.

"To alleviate the king his charges to the reformation of Leinster, there be divers abbeys adjoining to these Irishmen, which do give more aid and supportation to these Irishmen, than to the king or his subjects, part against their wills,—which may be suppressed and given by our sovereign lord the king to young lords, knights, and gentlemen out of England, which shall dwell upon the same, besides other divers manors, piles, and castles upon the borders, as hereafter following. First the king's grace to give to one good English captain the abbey of —

"To another the castle of Leighlin, with the lands adjoining.

To another the castle of Catherlogh, with a barony adjoining.

To another the manors of Rathville and Clonmore,\* with a barony to the same."

The baron continues his suggestions for the amelioration of the country, in the following terms:

"The shire of Uriell (Louth) to ccess forty Kerne, the counties of Kildare and Catherlogh six score Kerne, and their captains to be elected, and every captain to have their little guidon.†

"That no Englishman of the land wear overslip Irish coat and hood on pain of an hundred shillings *toties quoties*.

"Whensoever the deputy with his guard or other retinue come within any of the four shires,‡ then the livered in the country and in the borough towns by the king's harbinger shall be paid for every yeoman, horse and Kerne's meal, two pence, and for every boy a penny a meal, and for every six sheaves of oats a penny, every peck of oats six pence, a gallon two pence; and that they shall have such meat and drink as the husbandman hath, on whom he is livered, and to take one manner of flesh sodden without waste, neither to drive him to buy none, or other victuals; and that they play no riot or evil order on pain of their lives.

"That every husbandman having a plough within the English pale, shall set by the year twelve ashes in the ditches and closes of his farm, on pain of two shillings.

"That no man having a plough of his own buy any corn upon pain of forfeit twelve pence against every peck that he so buy, until his own corn be all spent.

\* The baron makes no mention of a castle at Clonmore. He introduces those of Carlow and Leighlin, and we may fairly infer, that did one exist at Clonmore, he would have introduced it. The Rathville above, is the present Rathvilly. † Ensign or standard ‡ Dublin, Kildare, Carlow and Louth.



"That no Irish minstrels, rhymers, shannaghs, or bards, be messengers to derive any goods of any man dwelling within the English pale, upon pain of forfeiture of all their goods, and their bodies to be imprisoned at the king's will.

"That no merchant buy no corn in sheaf upon pain of forfeiture of the same.

"That no merchant's wife use any tavern of ale upon pain of twenty shillings, *toties quoties*, as often as any of them do the contrary; but let them be occupied in making of woollen cloth and linen.

"That no ale be sold above two pence the gallon, upon pain of eight pence, *toties quoties*.

"That all borough towns have good lodging to lodge the king's subjects therein; and that the king's officers of the same town see that the people be well lodged, and that they shall have victuals plentiful for their money, and good cheap, and that they shall have six sheaves of oats for a penny, and a peck of oats for six pence.

"That the borough towns be made sure and fast, and the customs yearly be well bestowed upon the walls and ditches of the said towns on their proper costs, six days in the month of March every year from henceforward, to repair and make fast their walls and ditches.

"That there be but one maker of *aquavita* (or whiskey) in every borough town, upon pain of six shillings and eight pence, *toties quoties*, as many as do the contrary."

These suggestions of the baron throw considerable light on the state and circumstances of our district, and of the country in general, in the reign of Henry VIII.

In 1534, Lord Thomas Fitz-Gerald and others rose in rebellion. He had at one time in his possession six of the chief castles in the kingdom, of which that of Carlow was one. He was finally made prisoner and beheaded, A.D. 1537.

A parliament was held on the 1st of May, 1537, at which the important *Act of Absentees* was passed, by which Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, and lord Berkeley, his co-partner, were deprived of the county of Carlow, which they inherited from Thomas de Brotherton, to whom allusion has been already made. (8) We shall give an abstract of this document, which closely affected the county of Carlow. The act commences thus:\*

"For as much as it is notorious and manifest, that the king's land of Ireland heretofore being inhabited, and in due obedience and subjection to the king's most noble progenitors, kings of England, who in those days in the right of the crown of England, had great possessions, rents, and profits within the same land, bath principally grown into ruin, desolation, rebellion and decay, by occasion that great dominions, lands, and possessions, within the same land, as well by the king's grants, as by course of inheritance, and otherwise descended to noblemen of the realm of England, and

\* Statutes at large, Vol. I, p. 48.





especially the lands and dominions of the earldoms in Ulster and Leinster, who having the same both they and their heirs by process of time, demoring within the said realm of England, and not providing for the good order and surety of the same their possessions there, in their absence and by their negligences suffered those of the wild Irishry, being mortal and natural enemies to the kings of England, and English dominion, to enter and hold the same without resistance, the conquest and winning whereof in the beginning, not only cost the king's said noble progenitors charges inestimable, but also those to whom the said land was given, then and many years after abiding within the said land, nobly and valiantly defended the same against all the king's said enemies, and also kept the same in such tranquillity and good order, as the kings of England had due subjection of the inhabitants there, the laws obeyed, and of their revenues and regality were duly answered, as is any other where within the realm of England, and after the gift or descent of the said lands, possessions, and dominions, to the persons aforesaid, they and their heirs absented themselves out of the said land of Ireland, demoring within the realm of England, not pondering nor regarding the preservation thereof, the towns, castles, and garrisons appertaining to them fell into ruin and decay, and the English inhabitants there in default of defence and justice, and by compulsion of those of the Irishry were exiled, whereby the said king's progenitors lost as well their dominion and subjection there, as also all their revenues and profits, and the said enemies by readopting or attaining the said lands, dominions, or possessions, were elevated into great dominion, power, strength, and puissance, for the suppressing of the residue of the king's subjects of this land, which they daily ever since have attempted, whereby they from time to time usurped, and encroached upon the king's dominions, which hath been the principal cause of the miserable estate, wherein it is at this present time, and those lands and dominions by negligence, and in default of the very inheritors, after this manner lost, may be good example to the king's majesty now being, intending the reformation of the said land, to foresee and prevent, that the like shall not ensue hereafter, for when the noble prince Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, and the lord Berkeley, his coparcioner, claim and hold as their ancient inheritance, the seignories and lordships of Catherlagh, (here other persons and their possessions are named), every of the several lands and possessions within the said land, which both they and their antecessors and predecessors, in semblable wise, not regarding the defence nor good order of the same, divers times not only have suffered the king's enemies to encroach and enter into their dominions and possessions; so as for the recovery thereof, the king's highness that now is, his father and grandfather, at divers and several seasons, have been put to inestimable charges, and the same so by them attained, the said inheritors and possessioners have entered again into the said lands and possessions, taking the profits thereof for a season, without provision making for any defence or keeping thereof in good order, but making leases





of divers their holds and manors, to the late earl of Kildare—(allusion is here made to Kildare's rebellion, and the expense attendant on the recovery of the castle of Carlow, and other places from him)—and also considering that the persons aforesaid, having heretofore the same lands and possessions at their own disposition and order, perceived little profit thereby, and yet by their negligence and disorder thereof, and especially with the counties of Catherlagh and Wexford, being places privileged by the king's said most noble progenitors, that the lords thereof may keep and hold all manor pleas with the same, by occasion and under pretence and colour whereof, the king's laws, writs, or other processes be not obeyed, neither any other law or justice there used or administered for the quieting and good order of the king's subjects, inhabitants within the same, was in default, as well thereof as of a governor to rule, order, and guide them, the king's enemies have therein sewadge, all murders, robberies, thefts, treasons and other offences, remain there unpunished, the king's wards, reliefs, escheats, and all other his profits and revenues, being withdrawn, and the service, strength, and assistance of the said subjects is greatly minished, and for these and other divers hurts and enormities which been like to ensue to the common weal of the said land, to the prejudice of our sovereign lord the king and his heirs, by the disorder of the lands and possessions belonging to any of the persons aforesaid, and in respect of the inestimable charges which the king our sovereign lord hath sustained, and apparently hath occasion to sustain, for and about the conquest and recontinuance of the same out of his enemies' possessions, by authority and reason wherof, albeit that his grace hath lawful and sufficient right to all the said seignories, lands, and possessions, and that if his grace would take of the inheritors and possessioners of the same, the arrearages of the two parts of the yearly profits thereof, by reason of their absence out of the said land, contrary to the statutes thereof provided, the same would countervail the purchase thereof: yet for corroboration of the right and title of our said sovereign lord the king, and his heirs which he hath to all the said lands, dominions and possessions; be it enacted, established, and ordered by the king our sovereign lord, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the king, his heirs, and assigns, shall have, hold, and enjoy, as in the right of the crown of England, all honours, manors, castles, seignories, hundreds, franchises, liberties, county palatines, jurisdictions, annuities, knight's fees, advowsons, patronages, lands, tenements, woods, meadows, pastures, reversions, remainders, rents services, parsonages, vicarages, dismes, tithes, oblations, pensions, and all and singular other possessions, hereditaments, and all other profits as well spiritual as temporal whatsoever they be, which the said duke and his comparcioner—(and others named)—all such right, title, interest, use, possession, leases, rents, annuities, offices, and fees, as they have in or to the premises or any parcel thereof, as if this



act had never been made." Then follows a proviso, preventing prejudice to particular persons named; and a clause, enacting that obligation, &c., for the payment of rent out of the premises, be void.—Thus was the county of Carlow drawn from the possession of the duke of Norfolk. Great part of it was afterwards granted to the Ormonde family, as will hereafter more fully appear.

It has frequently happened, that great events have arisen from very trifling causes. Of this, the Act of Absentees is an instance. Its origin is thus handed down to us. The king was about promoting — Aylmer, chief justice of the common pleas, to the rank of lord chief justice of the king's bench, when the earl of Shrewsbury (at the request of his tenants in Waterford or Wexford) opposed the appointment, alleging, that Aylmer was a silly, frivolous fellow, and unfit for such an office. The king on hearing this, reprimanded lord Cromwell for recommending such a coxcomb to him. Cromwell, in reply, begged of the king to speak to Aylmer, assuring his majesty, that he was misinformed. The king consented, and Aylmer having appeared, he asked him the cause of the decay of his dominions in Ireland. Aylmer answered, "that it was because the estated men, who used to reside and defend their own estates and countenance their tenants, did now generally dwell in England, and left Ireland a prey to the natives: but that if his majesty would oblige the estated men to residence, or seize their estates to his own use, he would soon find a reformation." The king, pleased with this advice, thanked Aylmer, and assured him the matter should be attended to in the next parliament.

At the same period the following laws were enacted: 1, That the clergy shall pay annates or first fruits; that is, a year's profit, and shall pay or compound before possession. 2, An act to suppress all tributes, pensions, and Irish exactions, claimed by the Irish from towns or persons, for protection. 3, An act for the suppression of abbeys. 4, An act for destroying the weirs on the river Barrow, &c. 4, That no subject shall be shaved above his ears, or wear glibs,<sup>(9)</sup> or crommeals (moustaches), or linen died in saffron, or above seven yards of linen in their shifts; and that no woman wear any kirtle, or coat tucked up, or embroidered, or garnished with silk, nor laid with usker after the Irish fashion; and that no person wear mantles, coats, or hoods after the Irish fashion, (except women, horse-boys, cow-boys, and soldiers, at the rising out and hostings, all which may wear mantles); and that every body shall endeavour to learn the English language and conform to the English fashion, &c.\*

On the 12th of May, 1537, the lord deputy (Leonard, lord Gray) attacked the Kavanaghs, and compelled MacMorrough, their chief, to submit and give hostages.

At a parliament held on the 5th February, 1541, it was enacted, that electors in counties must have a freehold worth clear forty shillings per annum, on pain of one hundred shillings; that

\* Cox.



the elected in counties, cities, and towns must be resilent; and that the sheriff shall forfeit one hundred pounds if he make a return contrary to this act, and the party returned one hundred pounds more.

A.D. 1542. The lord deputy and council established the following temporary regulations by proclamation, on the 12th July. That no horseman shall keep more garsons or boys than horses, on pain of twenty shillings. That there be no more exactions to maintain horse, foot, or kernes, or for the purpose of waging internal war; and that coin and livery be no more taken, unless by the deputy's order at a general hosting; that, nevertheless, the captain of the county must have the usual contribution of the county, for his own defence, and that of the public. That noblemen shall have but twenty cubits or bundles of linen in their shirts; horsemen, eighteen; footmen, sixteen; garsons, twelve; clowns, ten; and that none of their shirts shall be dyed with saffron, on pain of twenty shillings. No histrions, mummers, or players to be permitted at Christmas, or Easter.

This year, the O'Birnes of Wicklow submitted to the lord deputy, and covenanted to find one hundred and twenty gallow-glasses (10) and their servants for three months, when the counties of Carlow and Kildare do so.

The act passed in 1537 for the suppression of religious houses, did not remain a dead letter on the statute book. The government actively engaged in the work of carrying its provisions into effect. There seem to have been but three monastic establishments in our county at this period, viz., Killarge, Tullow, and Leighlin-bridge. It is now for us to notice the proceedings relative to them.

Nicholas Plunket was the last commendator, or preceptor of Killarge. An inquisition taken on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Brandan, 33rd king Henry VIII., finds him seized of a castle and three messuages in Frereton,\* with two messuages, one hundred acres of arable land, and fifty-six of pasture and underwood in Courtown, annual value, besides reprises, five pounds sterling; one hundred and sixty acres in the said town of Russelstown, and sixteen acres in Tullowphelim, annual value, besides reprises, four shillings; also the following rectories appropriated to the said preceptor, Killarge, which extendeth into Killarge, Frereton, and Courtown of Killarge, Russelstown, Betherestown, Curdinbeth, and Ballyurayn, annual value, besides reprises, eight pounds sterling; Kylmakhill, which extendeth into Kylmakill, Carydagh, Castlecoyle, Grangewelt, Poleston, Ballyshordan, and Ballynewaly, annual value, besides reprises, seven

\* There can be very little doubt, that this is the Freineston, at which the priest and congregation were burned, as lately noticed; and from the subsequent details, I am quite convinced, that it is the present Friarstown, and that Killarge (also called Killergy) is the present Killerig. Very probably, the priest and church above alluded to, belonged to the preceptory of Killarge. The various ways of writing the name of the same place observable in the Irish annals, leads to great confusion and obscurity, and is much to be regretted.





pounds sterling; also Powerston, in O'Ryan's country, annual value, besides reprises, twenty shillings. And another inquisition taken in March, same year, finds, that the said commendator was seized of fourteen acres of land in Miganne; all the said lands and rectories lie and are situated in the county of Carlow. The estate of this establishment was granted to Sir Gerald Aylmer.\*

William was the last prior of the Carmelite monastery at Leighlin-bridge. By an inquisition taken on the Friday next after the feast of conception of the blessed Virgin, 34th king Henry VIII., the said William was found seized of a church and belfry, dormitory, hall, two chambers and a kitchen, with a cemetery and a garden, containing one acre; also twenty-four acres of pasture, and an eel-weir in Leighlin, annual value, besides reprises, two pounds, six shillings, and eight pence.—An inquisition, 3rd, Edward VI., finds, that the prior was also seized of four acres of arable land near Clowe's orchard, in this county, annual value, besides reprises, sixteen pence. This house seems to have been converted to military purposes. More of it presently.

An inquisition taken on the Friday next after the feast of the conception of the Virgin Mary, 34th, king Henry VIII., finds the possessions of the friary of Tullow to be as follows, viz., a church and belfry, dormitory, hall, three chambers, a kitchen, &c., forty-four acres of arable land of the small measure in Tullowphelim, and sixty acres of arable in Mallardiston, all in this county, annual value, besides reprises, twenty-six shillings and eight pence. The estate of this establishment was granted to Thomas earl of Ormonde.†

A.D. 1545. This year, Cahir or Charles MacArt Kavanagh of Polmonty, and Gerald MacCahir Cavanagh of Garryhill, had fierce contentions about their territory. A pitched battle ensued, when one hundred on each side were killed, but Cahir MacArt finally prevailed and secured possession of the disputed estate.

We learn, that at the close of this reign, MacMorrough was granted compensation for his *black rent* in the shape of a pension from the king.‡

King Henry VIII. died on the 28th January, 1547, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign and fifty-sixth of his age.

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## CHAP. XVIII.

*Reign of Edward VI. A.D. 1547, to A.D. 1553.*

EDWARD VI. succeeded his father; having then attained but his tenth year. Edward Seymour, the king's maternal uncle, (afterwards created duke of Somerset), was appointed protector.

\* Ware. Archdall. † Ibid. ‡ Camden's Britannia, vol. iii. p. 481.



Mathew Sanders, bishop of Leighlin, died on the 24th December, 1549, and was buried in the cathedral under a marble monument. He was reckoned a promoter of the reformation, both under Henry VIII. and Edward VI., although indebted for his advancement to the pope.

Robert Travers succeeded. He was consecrated in 1550.

In this reign Gerald, eleventh earl of Kildare, was empowered by several commissions to preserve the peace, and govern the counties of Carlow, Kildare, and Dublin, in the lord deputy's absence.\*

Sir Edward Bellingham was appointed lord deputy by Edward VI. He appears to have been a man of much judgment, intelligence, and valour. He introduced several regulations for the better management of military affairs in the kingdom, and, in order to the more prompt execution of important concerns, established stables of horses at various places, among the rest at Leighlin-bridge. Having matters to transact with the earl of Desmond, he sent a courier to that nobleman requiring his presence; but the earl did not attend. Bellingham, without communicating his route, ordered an escort and rode to Leighlin-bridge. He caused the suppressed monastery there to be surrounded with a wall, and he erected a fort at the same place. He had in the monastery a stable of twenty or thirty horses. From Leighlin-bridge he proceeded to the south and took the earl of Desmond prisoner. The eminent merits of this distinguished chief governor, did not shield him from calumny; he was maligned by some members of the council, and, in consequence, received a recal. On investigation, his innocence became apparent, and it was intended to entrust the deputyship of Ireland again into his hands; but death frustrated the execution of this design.†

A.D. 1549. February the 2nd. Sir William Brabazon (ancestor of the earls of Meath) was appointed lord deputy. He indefatigably pursued Charles MacArt Kavanagh, (alias MacMorrough), again in rebellion, declared him traitor and killed many of his followers. He also burned his country, which obliged him to make formal submission, to renounce the name of MacMorrough, and part with his usurped jurisdiction and territory. He received a general pardon by letters patent, dated 25th of May, 1552. The following noblemen were present, (4th November, 1550), when Charles MacArt made his submission: the earls of Desmond, Thomond, Clanrickarde, and Tyrone, lords Mountgarrett, Dunboyne, Cahir, and Ibracan.‡

A.D. 1551. One of the Kavanaghs was this year executed at Cork. It is not known for what crime he suffered.§

Edward VI. died on the 6th July, 1553.

\* Playfair's Brit. Family. Antiq. vol. iv. p. 17. † Hooker. Borlase.

‡ Cox. Hib. Ang. § Ibid.



## CHAP. XIX.

*Reign of Queen Mary, A.D. 1553, to A.D. 1558.*

MARY, eldest sister of the deceased king, ascended the throne.

In 1554, Travers, bishop of Leighlin was deprived of his see by George Dowdal, archbishop of Armagh, William Walsh, bishop of Meath, and Thomas Leverous, bishop of Kildare, because he was a married man. The term of his life, or the place of his residence after deprivation, are not known; but Sir James Ware believes, that he died in the reign of queen Mary. Thady Dowling, chancellor of Leighlin, gives him the character of a cruel, avaricious man, and an oppressor of his clergy.

Thomas Field, or O'Fihel, a Franciscan friar, and a native of the county of Cork, was appointed in the place of bishop Travers by a papal provision.

By an inquisition taken the first year of queen Mary, it was found that, the abbey of Abbingdon, county Limerick, (of which John O'Mul-Ryan was the last abbot), possessed the rectory of Tullowphelim, in the county of Carlow, annual value, besides reprises, four pounds sterling, Irish money.\*

On the 9th of February, 1555, Charles MacArt Kavanagh was created baron of Balian for life. After his death, his brother Dermot had the same title. It is worthy of note, that Charles MacArt was also nominated captain of his sept or nation; thus giving him all the ancient jurisdiction of a chieftain, after he became lord of parliament.

The honours bestowed on the chief did not, however, ensure the loyalty of the clan. In May, the Kavanaghs, and others, invaded the northern part of the county of Dublin; but the citizens of the metropolis, after great slaughter of the rebels, drove one hundred and forty of them to Powerscourt castle, which they made an attempt to defend. On the appearance, however, of Sir George Stanley, with a military force, they surrendered at discretion, when seventy-five of them were hanged in Dublin, and the remainder pardoned.†

On the 19th June, 1557, a parliament enacted, that nobody shall make *aquavita* (whiskey) without licence under the great seal, excepting noblemen, gentlemen, and freemen of towns that send members to parliament. This was designed to spare corn, and prevent dearth.

Queen Mary died on the 17th November, 1558.

\* Archdall, Monast. Hib. p. 809.

† Cox.





## CHAP. XX.

*Reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1558, to A.D. 1603.*

Elizabeth, only surviving child of Henry VIII., succeeded her sister, in the twenty-fifth year of her age.

By an inquisition taken at Carlow, in the month of March, and fifth year of the present reign, it was found, that Gerald, earl of Kildare, father of Gerald then earl, was seized of several messuages, lands, and hereditaments, viz., town and lands of Dromeroo, Powerstown, Gurtyne, and Garrane, vulgarly called the land of Theobald Butler; Mirtellestown, &c. All these premises reverted to the hands of Henry VIII.

A.D. 1565. Sir Henry Sydney, K.G., appointed lord deputy. The state of the country is represented as most deplorable at this time. The people reduced to the greatest poverty, the soldiery licentious and unpaid; the Kavanaghs, Birnes, and others, domineering and devastating at will. In short, it appears, that at this time neither life nor property of the well-disposed subject was secure.\*

At this period, Gerald, eleventh earl of Kildare, was joined in commission with the earl of Ormonde, Field, bishop of Leighlin, and others, for the reformation of religion.

Thomas Field, bishop of Leighlin, died the Friday before Palm-Sunday, 1567; having governed this see twelve years.—He was buried in the same tomb with his predecessor Sanders.†

Daniel or Donald Kavanagh was advanced to the see in the year of the decease of bishop Field. The letters patent by which he was appointed bore date the 7th May, and ninth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was consecrated at St. Patrick's, cathedral, by Hugh Curwin, archbishop of Dublin. He made long leases of many parts of his diocese, reserving only small rents to his successors; and died on the 4th April, 1587. On the 6th June following the death of this prelate, the queen granted the see of Leighlin *in commendam*, during the vacancy, to Peter Corse, archdeacon of Leighlin.

The diocese remained vacant for two years after the death of bishop Kavanagh, being reduced by him so much in income as to be no longer an object worthy of acquisition. At length, in April, 1589, Richard Meredyth, a native of Wales, and master of arts in the university of Oxford, was appointed to the see of Leighlin. He was at the time dean of St. Patrick's, and rector of Loughrea, in the diocese of Clonfert. The queen's letters patent for his promotion, and for holding the deanery of St. Patrick's *in commendam*, bear date the 30th April, and thirty-first year of her reign; the poverty of the see being the cause of annexing the deanery to it. He was chaplain to Sir John Perot, lord deputy of Ireland;

\* Hooker. † Harris' Ware.





on whose account he suffered greatly. In 1589, the year of his advancement, he was committed prisoner to the tower of London, and fined about the same time 2000*l.* in the star chamber; but the particulars of his offence are not known. In 1592, he assigned to the queen three hundred marks\* *per annum* out of the issues of his deanery, for ten years, in commutation of the fine. He repaired the episcopal house of Leighlin; and died in Dublin, on the 3rd of August, 1597; where he was buried on the north side of St. Patrick's church, under a marble monument, near the steeple. This monument being decayed by time, three of his descendants, viz., Richard Meredyth of Shrowland, in the county of Kildare, Esq.; Charles Meredyth, dean of Ardfert, and Arthur Francis Meredyth, of Doilardstown, in the county of Meath, in the year 1734, erected a new monument to his memory, at their joint expense. (11)

Another vacancy of nearly three years occurred on the death of the preceding bishop. In the year 1600, Robert Grave, dean of Cork, was advanced to the bishoprics of Leighlin and Ferns, the latter being at that time unfilled. Bishop Grave was, in the year of his elevation, shipwrecked in the harbour of Dublin. From this period, the sees of Leighlin and Ferns have been always conferred on the same person. A step suggested, no doubt, by the detriment lately done to the revenues of the former diocese.

Nicholas Stafford, chancellor of Ferns, succeeded Grave in both bishoprics, by letters patent, dated the 19th July, in the forty-third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was consecrated on the 18th of March, 1600, and the same day restored to the temporalities.

A.D. 1567. This year, Sir Peter Carew, of Mohonesotreie, in the county of Devon, knight, descended of a noble family, laid claim to large estates in Ireland. The ancestors of this personage had been barons of Carew in England; marquises of Cork, barons of Idrone, and lords of Maston Twete, and of other seigniories in Ireland. Having ascertained the strength and justice of his title to the property as above stated, he acquainted the queen and council with his claim, and prayed that he might have their permission to follow and recover the same. His request was granted, together with letters from her majesty and the council to the authorities in Ireland, desiring them to aid and assist him, by access to the records in Dublin castle, and every other means within their power. Sir Peter Carew then repaired to Ireland, and after satisfactory search, exhibited a statement of his claim, (before the lord deputy and council,) to the barony of Idrone, then in the possession of five of the Kavanaghs, who pretended a right to it, derived from their ancestors both before and since the conquest. The case was fully examined by lord chancellor Weston, the three chief judges, and several others of the council, when a decree

\* The value of a marc, or mark, was two-thirds of a pound sterling—thirteen shillings and four pence.



passed in favour of Sir Peter Carew; not merely upon evidence of the inquisition taken 18th Richard II. (already noticed), but upon several other records, by which it was fully manifest, that the Carews answered in the court of exchequer for the rents and royal services due for the said barony, till they were dispossessed in time of common rebellion by the MacMorroughs *alias* Kavanaghs, who pretended a title to it by descent from Dermot MacMorrough, last king of Leinster; of which title they offered no proof. The decree, indeed, observes, that such pretended title could not be true; inasmuch as Dermot had but one daughter and heir, who was married to Strongbow, of whom the said Kavanaghs were not descendants.\*

A.D. 1568. This year, Sir Edmund Butler, seneschal to his brother, the earl of Ormonde, joined the earl of Desmond and others in rebellion. He was urged to this course by the appointment of a commission to make inquiry concerning several illegal acts charged against him, and partly from attachment to the Irish, and to the Roman Catholic cause. The lord deputy proclaimed him and his confederates, traitors, and transmitted orders to Sir Peter Carew, *knt.*, (then resident at his castle of Leighlin-bridge, of which he was governor), to march against the rebels. Sir Peter promptly obeyed, and first assaulted the castle of Cloghgrenan, in our county, (belonging at that time to Sir Edmund Butler), which he speedily seized, and distributed the booty, there found, to his soldiers. He then marched to Kilkenny, attacked a body of two thousand rebels, killed four hundred of them, and thus concluded the war there. He was assisted in these proceedings by Captain Henry Davells, to whom we shall again have occasion to make allusion.

The Kavanaghs resident on the boundaries of Sir Peter Carew's district were united with the Butlers in this rebellion; but so completely were they harassed by this able and active commander, that they were reduced to submit themselves at discretion to her majesty's mercy, and give hostages for their future peaceable conduct.†

In 1569, Sir Edmund Butler of Cloghgrenan obtained pardon from the lord deputy, through the intercession of his brother, the earl of Ormonde. It appears, however, that considerable obstruction was thrown in the way of this amnesty, by the choleric temper and violent demeanour of Sir Edmund himself. For, when brought before the lord deputy, (on the 16th October), he cast many reflections on that personage, charging him with partiality, with refusing justice, and, in short, attributing the late rebellion to his misgovernment. As might be expected, this language led to his committal as a prisoner in the castle of Dublin; from which, however, he shortly afterwards effected his escape, by means of a small rope, which unfortunately broke when he was three yards from the ground. So much disabled was Sir Edmund by the fall,

\* Hooker. Harris.

† Hooker.



that he could proceed but a short distance, and was obliged to remain all the ensuing night immersed to his chin in water, in order to elude his pursuers.\* In about three months afterwards, the earl of Ormonde again brought him, and the rest of his brothers, before the lord deputy and council at Dublin, when they were all pardoned after a brief confinement. This clemency was owing to the favourable feeling entertained towards the earl by the government, and perhaps in some degree to the partiality of the queen, who by her mother was related to the Butler family, and frequently boasted of the loyalty of that noble house.

A.D. 1571. Sir William Fitz-William was appointed lord deputy this year. He framed many salutary regulations for the government of the country; which not being relished by the Irish, they again "began," as Hooker says, "to play their pagents." And first in this insurrectionary movement, was Bryan MacCahir Kavanagh, of Knocking, in the county of Carlow, who, having, as he stated, suffered certain injuries from Robert Browne, of Malckenram, immediately commenced a series of tyrannical acts, outrages, and devastations in the country; among the rest, several towns were burned by him. Robert Browne, it seems, lost his life. The gentlemen of the county of Wexford, being grieved at the death of Browne, and Sir Nicholas Devereux, knight, his uncle, feeling particularly indignant at this circumstance, they all rose in arms against the Kavanaghs, and collected as great a force as lay within their power. The same was done by Bryan MacCahir, and thus the country was reduced to a state of ferment and insecurity, to which no issue appeared but a pitched battle. An engagement, in effect, soon afterwards occurred; when Bryan MacCahir, with fewer numbers, contrived, by superior skill and generalship, to overthrow his opponents. Thirty county of Wexford gentlemen of rank were, on this occasion, killed. An Englishman of rank, afterwards seneschal of Wexford, narrowly escaped by mounting a horse behind another man. The Wexford gentry made some subsequent efforts at retaliation, but, by degrees the difference died away.

About two years afterwards, Bryan MacCahir made humble suit to the lord deputy for pardon, submitted himself fully, and confessed in writing the disorders he had caused, and the outrages he had committed: adding, however, that the quarrel was not caused or commenced by him. Pardon was granted to him by the government; and his subsequent peaceable and proper conduct fully manifested that it was not improperly bestowed. Bryan MacCahir was son of Charles, the son of Arthur, which Arthur was by king Henry VIII. made a baron for the term of his life.† He was a man of great power in the counties of Carlow and Wexford. The said Bryan MacCahir was a younger son of Charles, but distinguished for his superior judgment and bravery; so much so, that although there were many able men in the sept of Kavanagh,

\* Cox. Hib. Ang. vol. i. p. 335.

† Hooker, Chron. of Ir.





none of them could claim equality with him. He thus became a person of great power and influence in Leinster. He afterwards attached himself to Sir Peter Carew, proprietor of the barony of Idrone, with whom he never broke his promise, but to whom he was of much service, both in matters of counsel, and subsequent execution in that part of the country. His friendship towards Sir Peter seems to have been ardent and sincere; as we learn, that on his death Bryan pined away and died.\*

On the 27th November, 1575, Sir Peter Carew, knight, departed this life. From his close connection with our county, and residence in it, any particulars relating to him, or his proceedings, must be interesting and appropriate. Hooker, an agent of Sir Peter, writes as follows: "This foresaid Sir Peter was of stature mean, but very strongly and well compacted; of complexion choleric, from his childhood upwards bent and given to an honest disposition, and in his tender years, he served under and was page to the prince of Orange beyond the seas, and by that means had the greater delight and skill in martial affairs, wherein he had good knowledge, as did well appear in the manifold services he did under king Henry VIII., king Edward VI., and queen Elizabeth, in sundry places beyond as also on this side the seas. He was in his younger years a great traveller, and had been at Constantinople in the Turk's court, at Vienna in the emperor's palace, at Venice, and in the French king's court, and in the houses of the most of all Christian princes; in every of which places he left some tokens of his value. He was blessed of God with many singular good gifts, as well of the mind as of the body, being virtuously disposed even from his very infancy, sincere in religion (and for which he was partly an exiled man in the Marian days), dutiful to his prince, and faithful to his country, upright in justice, politic in government, and valiant in arms, skilful in the Italian and French tongues, and a great student in such books as these tongues did yield; and by that means some knowledge joined with his pregnancy of wit, he would discourse very substantially in any matter concerning policy or religion, peace or wars; good to every man, hurtful to no man; bountiful and liberal, abhorring covetousness and whoredom: a great housekeeper, and of great hospitality. And if any fault were in him, it was rather of too much spending, than in reasonable saving; he would be soon warm, but without gall, and against his enemy most stout and valiant: finally such was his upright dealing, honest conversation, and zeal to the commonwealth, as no man was more honoured nor universally beloved than was he.

"Being put once in possession, (of Idrone), he dealt in such good order with them, (the Kavanaghs), and so honourably used himself, that they all voluntarily yielded up their lands, and submitted themselves to his devotion; and finding him to be a very rare man in many and sundry respects, as of the like they had not

\* Hooker.



heard nor known, they much rejoiced of him, and counted themselves happy and blest to be under his government. At his first coming, he resumed the whole barony into his own hands, and thereof he gave some pieces in freehold, to such gentlemen as he thought good; and for the residue every of them what he had before, he took it again under writing by lease. He divided the barony into certain manors and lordships, and in every one he did erect a court-baron, and there all matters in variance between them were ended and determined after the English manner, according to justice and truth. He would not suffer any wrong to be done unto them, neither would he bear with any of them doing wrong. Their complaints he would hear, and with indifference he would determine them: he dwelled among them, and kept a very liberal and bountiful house, and such hospitality as had not been before known among them; and for which he was marvellously beloved, and his fame spread throughout that land.

“He kept continually of his own private family, above or near one hundred persons in house, he had always in readiness forty horsemen, well appointed beside footmen, and commonly one hundred kerns, and all the country at commandment; by which means he chased and pursued such as lay upon the frontiers of his country, that they if any had offended, would come and submit themselves simply to his sway: and the residue willing to serve him at all needs. If any nobleman or others did pass by his house, there he first stayed and was entertained according to his calling, for his cellar door was never shut, and his buttery always open, to all comers of any credit. If any garrison either came to assist and attend him, or passed through his country, he gave them entertainment, and victualled them all at his own charges, and paid ready money both for it, and for all things taken of the country; for without present payment he would have nothing: which was a rare thing and not heard of in that land. And as concerning her majesty’s service, it was so honourable for her highness, and so profitable to the country, and accomplished with such a disposition and good will, as all and every the governors in his time thought themselves happy to be assisted with such a man. In matters of counsel he was very grave and considerate, in matters of policy very wise and circumspect, and in martial affairs very valiant and noble, and in all of great knowledge and experience: in every of which (as occasion served) his service was ready and at commandment, so long as his abode was in that land.

“The fame and report of this noble gentleman, for his wisdom, valiantness, experience, uprightness, housekeeping, bountifulness, liberality, and his just dealings with every man, were spread throughout that nation, and he favoured and beloved of all men.” The holders of the lands in Munster, claimed by him, offered voluntarily to relinquish them into his hands, and become his tenants; his agent had therefore prepared a house in Kinsale and another in Cork for his reception. When, Hooker continues, “the said Sir Peter did set the house of Leighlin to his kinsman and cousin Peter Carew, who afterwards was his heir and prepared his ship to



pass himself with his household stuff to Cork. And being in readiness for the same, it pleased God to call him to another passage; for falling sick at the town of Ross, he died, and was buried very honourably and in a warlike manner at Waterford, the 15th December (1575) in the cathedral church, with all such ensigns of honour as to his degree appertained, there being then present, Sir Henry Sydney, lord deputy, and the council. And thus much concerning that worthy knight, Sir Peter Carew."

It is worthy of note, that much contention had subsisted between the towns of Waterford and Ross regarding their respective boundaries on the river Barrow. The people of Ross claimed privileges on that river, as a gift and grant of Hugh le Bigod, who married the eldest daughter of William, earl Marshal, and in her right was lord of Ross and of the river Barrow. Inquisitions were made on this matter in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., and afterwards a verdict was found for Waterford by a sworn jury of six knights and eighteen esquires.

In the year 1577, Rory Oge O'Moore, a chieftain of the Queen's county, rose in rebellion; and together with other depredations, burned part of the town of Leighlin-bridge. He was not, however, to remain unopposed in his career at this place; for George Carew, relative of the late Sir Peter, and then constable of the fort and town, though having but the very slender force of seven horse, charged the rebels, who numbered two hundred and forty. He, however, made this sally at night; and such was the energy of the assailants and the surprise of the Irish, that some of them were killed, and the remainder fled. But having discovered the extremely small force of Carew's party, they in turn became the assailants, and pursued his men to the gates of Leighlin-bridge castle. Some of them even penetrated within the walls, but by the undaunted and continued bravery of the garrison were expelled. Captain Carew had two men and one horse killed, and every man of his party was wounded. The rebels lost sixteen men, among whom was one of their leaders; which so completely discomfited them, that they retired, leaving one half of the town uninjured.\*

Rory Oge shortly after took Captain Harrington and Alexander Cosbie prisoners. The lord deputy immediately planned means for their deliverance, but before they were fully perfected, Robert Harpoole, constable of Carlow, resolved on making O'Moore prisoner. He had previously learned his haunts, and, accompanied by Captain Furse and fifty of his men, together with Lieutenant Parker, he marched in the night to the spot where Rory lay, and surrounded the house. O'Moore hearing the bustle created by the arrival of his pursuers, and suspecting the worst, resolved on despatching his captives, Harrington and Cosbie, and with that view made his way in the dark to where they lay and stabbed

\* Hooker. Mr. Brewer is clearly in error, where he states, that Rory took the castle and burned the town of Leighlin.





Harrington several times, but did not wound him mortally. Harpoole had by this time broken open the door, where he captured all persons found within the house: but the chief object of their search O'Moore, contrived to escape. Labouring under vexation for the loss of his prisoners, and thirsting for revenge, Rory Oge repaired with some forces early on a subsequent morning, to Carlow, where he burned some haggards of corn and houses, after which he retired. Constable Harpoole, on learning this audacious attack, forthwith pursued O'Moore with ten or twelve horses which he had in readiness. He overtook the retreating Irish at a ford not far distant, and killed sixteen or seventeen of them; their leaders having had a narrow escape. (12) This bold rebel was finally taken and executed in the following year.

A.D. 1578. One Thomas Stukeley, an Englishman, was commissioned by the pope to invade the territories of queen Elizabeth. His first essay was to be made in Ireland. He was created by his holiness, a knight, baron of Idrone and Ross, viscount of Morrough and Kinsellagh, earl of Carlow and Wexford, marquis of Leinster, and general of the most holy father, Gregory VII. The career of this individual, of many spurious titles, was very brief and very inglorious.

The Kavanaghs, O'Birns, and other septs in Leinster were now subjugated by the excellent chief governor, Sir Henry Sydney, and compelled to swear allegiance.

Respecting the O'Rians, or O'Ryans, Hooker writes as follows: "I find it to be noted of the O'Rians, who are now (reign of queen Elizabeth) dwelling in the barony of Idrone, and had a seat there by gift of the Kavanaghs, but since resisting against them and denying to pay their accustomed cheverie, yielded themselves unto the earl of Ormonde, paying unto him a certain black rent to be their defender against the said Kavanaghs; but in right they are tenants to the barons of Idrone."\*

In 1579, Captain Henry Davells was murdered by the rebellious John of Desmond, the earl's brother. He served with Sir Peter Carew, as already noticed, and was also actively engaged under Sir Nicholas Herne, knight, constable of Leighlin, and seneschal of Wexford. In which posts he acquitted himself most creditably.†

This year Sir William Drury, lord deputy, marched against the earl of Desmond, accompanied by Sir Nicholas Bagenal, knight marshal, and several other men of rank. At this time a force of six hundred men landed at Waterford, under the command of Captains Peter and George Carew. The honour of knighthood was now conferred on the former by the lord deputy.‡

In August, 1580, the lord deputy, (lord Gray, baron of Wilton, K.G.) entered the defiles of the county of Wicklow and attacked the O'Birnes and others at Glendalough. He sustained a complete defeat; as might, indeed, be anticipated from the temerity of

\* Notes to Giral. Cambren.

† Hooker.

‡ Ibid.





the undertaking; the Irish having an immense advantage in point of situation and intimate knowledge of the country. Sir Peter Carew and Sir Henry Bagenal were chief commanders of the English. The former, unfortunately, was slain. "Sir Peter, says Hooker, "was very well armed, and with running in his armour, which he could not put off, he was half smothered and enforced to lie down: whom when the rebels had taken, they disarmed him and the most part would have saved him, and made request for him, they thinking that more profit would grow among them by his life than benefit by his death. Notwithstanding, one villain most butcherly, as soon as he was disarmed, with his sword slaughtered and killed him; who in time after was also killed. Before the entry into this service, James Wingfield being acquainted with this kind of bold and rash hardiness, and foreseeing the evil success which was feared would ensue, persuaded with his two nephews, Sir Peter and Captain George Carew, to stay and to forbear to adventure into the woods. But Sir Peter could not listen thereunto, nor be persuaded; but would needs go in. His brother would have done the like, but his uncle perforce kept him, saying; if I lose one, yet I will keep the other; and so by that means he was by God's goodness saved and preserved."—Thus died Sir Peter Carew, proprietor of the barony of Idrone, when we presume the estate descended to his brother, Captain George Carew.

The Spaniards who invaded Ireland were defeated this year; but at the same time James Eustace, viscount Baltinglass, together with the Kavanaghs, O'Birnes, and others, rose in open rebellion. Lord Baltinglass was shortly afterwards defeated, and obliged to leave the country. He died in Spain.

In 1584, Sir John Perot, Kut., was lord deputy. At this period Marshal Bagenal was a member of the privy council.

A.D. 1587. The Kavanaghs, who had murdered Sir Dudley Bagenal (probably in revenge for an inroad made on their territories by Sir Nicholas Bagenal in the early part of this reign\*), and one Heron (perhaps the constable of Leighlin lately mentioned), now came forward and alleging many plausible pretences for their insurrectionary proceedings, formally submitted and craved pardon, which was granted to them.†

The pope at this period, and, indeed, throughout the whole course of the reign of queen Elizabeth, intermeddled very much in the affairs of Ireland; instigated by hatred of the "heretical" queen, encouraged by the blind attachment of the ignorant Irish to the Romish religion, and resting, no doubt, assured of the truth of the old adage:

"He that will England win, must with Ireland first begin."‡

Nor was he feebly seconded by the Irish chieftains, who maintained one continued series of turbulence and rebellion, with occasional feigned submission, during the latter part of the sixteenth century. About 1590, we learn, that the Leinster Irish began to gather

\* Brewer.

† Cox. Hib. Ang. vol. 1.

‡ Moryson.



great strength. Donnell *Spaniagh* (or the Spaniard) of the Kavanaghs, who resided at the castle of Clonmullin in our county, and others, were not effectually subjugated when it might have been done with facility; and, consequently, became most formidable from recruited strength and resources. In September, 1590, such was their prowess, and such their audacity, that they made prey of the entire country from the borders of Wexford to the gates of Dublin. Feagh Mac Hugh, chief of the O'Birnes, was joined with Kavanagh in the prosecution of this predatory warfare. They now demanded a restoration of their ancient titles of *O* and *Mac*, together with certain lands to which they asserted the right of ownership. The government had not strength sufficient to make any effectual effort towards checking their proceedings; this task was reserved to the celebrated lord Mountjoy, who arrived as lord deputy a few years afterwards.\*

On the 15th of April, 1598, the unhappy earl of Essex was sworn lord lieutenant. From a statement laid before him by the council, it appeared, that the county of Carlow was laid completely waste, and that the Kavanaghs were in open rebellion. The queen's wardens, however, held possession of the castles of Carlow and Leighlin-bridge, and six castles belonging to the earl of Ormonde were garrisoned for her majesty.† The force of the rebels (Kavanaghs, under Donnell *Spaniagh*, and others) in the counties of Carlow and Wexford, now numbered seven hundred and fifty foot and fifty horse.‡

Sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, K.G., arrived in Ireland as lord lieutenant, on the 24th February, 1600.§ At the time of his accession to this office, it was found that the horse of the Carlow and Wexford rebels had increased to one hundred.

Sir Oliver Lambert now marched into Donnell *Spaniagh's* country, where he took one thousand cows, five hundred garrans,|| and a great quantity of sheep. He besides killed twenty of Kavanagh's followers who opposed his entry, and many more who maintained a sort of irregular action during the day and part of the night.

The lord deputy took Phelim Mac Hugh O'Birne's wife and son prisoners, and stationed a strong garrison on the east and west of his district. The former at Wicklow, the latter at Tullow.

On the 23rd of April, 1601, lord Mountjoy celebrated St. George's day with great pomp and magnificence. He assumed kingly state on this occasion, and was waited on by the colonels and captains of his army. Very probably, motives of policy partly led to this unusual display; for Donnell *Spaniagh*, Phelim Mac Hugh, and other rebel chieftains having previously submitted, were

\* Moryson. † Cloghgrenan, Clonmore, and Tullow were, no doubt, three of these castles. ‡ Moryson. § Borlase.

|| *Garran* is an Erse word; still retained in Scotland, says Dr. Johnson. It means a strong or hackney horse: see Shaw's Gaelic dictionary. Todd.—The phrase is now used in Ireland to imply, a broken down, or valueless horse.



invited to be present at the feast on this occasion. They were entertained with much kindness by the lord lieutenant, who assured them, that as he had been a stern opponent when they were in rebellion, so now, when they had returned to their duty as good subjects, he would be their mediator to the queen. The former vigorous proceedings of Mountjoy, combined with his present conciliatory demeanour, and the splendour of his court, made a strong impression on the minds of the Irish chieftains, and tended much to produce their subsequent obedience.

A.D. 1601. The Kavanaghs afterwards raised twelve horse and thirty kernes for the service of her majesty; all the Irish subjects being required to furnish a supply in order to prosecute the war against O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.

On the 3rd September, 1601, the lord lieutenant and council addressed a letter to the lords in England, in which they entered into an explanation of the causes which produced a yearly expenditure of more than six thousand pounds, sterling; it being the sum allocated for extraordinaries in Ireland. They stated, that this sum was much too small for the transportation of victuals, carriage of munition, repairing of castles, houses, bridges, &c.; in which last particulars, they had not been able to properly repair the castles and bridges of Carlow, Leighlin, and other places; "being," they said, "of great consequence to curb the traitors, and assure the subjects, and the decay whereof would give the rebels free passage into many countries, besides our dishonour to neglect those places, which the wisdom of former times with great policy planted; the great charge of repairing whereof appeared by the transmitted certificates of commissioners appointed to view those places. And for these reasons they besought her majesty's warrant, to leave this charge to their direction for a time, without any limitation, promising not to enlarge the same in any thing, which might be spared, without apparent prejudice to her service, and giving their opinion, that in this time of the new coin, these places might be repaired with small charge."\*

Lord Mountjoy wrote from Kilkenny to Sir Robert Cecil, secretary of state. From this letter, bearing date the 14th September, 1601, the following is an extract:

— "Myself purpose to return presently to Carlow, whether I will draw as many of the forces as I can, to employ them in the mean time, and to be ready to answer such occasions as shall fall out in Munster, that being as things stand, the place best to give directions to all parts, and to assure the most dangerous."—

His lordship accordingly returned to Carlow, and made such a disposition of the troops as he deemed expedient for the security of the surrounding districts. He then wrote to the lord president of Munster, Sir George Carew,† appointing to meet him at Kil-

\* Moryson.

† Probably the captain George Carew, who has been lately noticed, and who perhaps at this time held the barony of Idrone. Of this personage, Harris gives the following account: "He was constituted lord president of





kenny. In a few days afterwards, hearing that the lord president was on his journey, he departed from Carlow, and met him at Leighlin-bridge, from whence they rode together to Kilkenny.

In 1602, lord Mountjoy wrote to the lords in England as follows :

—“I undertook with an army no greater than a reasonable garrison, to make the war of Leinster in the depth of winter. And first I fell into the glens, the fastest country of Ireland, and till now of all the parts of Leinster only untouched, when I first spoiled all the country, and made Donnell *Spaniagh*, whom before I had received to her majesty's mercy, to join with me therein, and after forced Phelim MacFeagh, and all the Tooles (the most pestilent infesters of the pale) to submission.”

Queen Elizabeth died on the 24th March, 1603; in the seventieth year of her age, and forty-fifth of her glorious reign. Some account of the manners and customs of the Irish at this period will be found in the appendix (13)

## CHAP. XXI.

*Reign of James I. A.D. 1603, to A.D. 1625.*

JAMES VI. of Scotland succeeded to the crown on the death of Elizabeth.

Lord Mountjoy returned to England on the 28th May, 1603; when honours and wealth were abundantly showered on him, in requital for his brilliant and important services.

Much was done in this reign for ameliorating the condition of Ireland: the particular attention of government was justly directed to a clear arrangement of the rights of property. Sir John Davies gives us the following information as to the mode adopted in this case: “Since his majesty came to the crown, two special commissions have been sent out of England, for the settling and quieting of all the possessions in Ireland; the one for accepting surrenders of the Irish and degenerate English, and for re-granting estates unto them, according to the course of the common law; the other for

Munster by queen Elizabeth, and for his faithful services against the rebels in Ireland, was by James I. created baron Carew of Clopton, and afterwards by king Charles I., earl of Totness in Devonshire, and made master of the ordnance in England. Mr. Camden mentions this nobleman with high respect, ‘on account of his great love for antiquities, and for the light he gave him into some of the affairs of Ireland.’ But we must acknowledge ourselves infinitely indebted to him for the preservation of these two treatises (in the *Hibernica*) and the memoirs out of which the accurate history called *Pacata Hibernia* was composed.”



strengthening of defective titles. In the execution of which commissions, there hath ever been had a special care to settle and secure the under tenants; to the end, there might be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant, free-holder and farmer, throughout the kingdom.

"Upon surrenders, this course hath been held from the beginning: when an Irish lord doth offer to surrender his country, his surrender is not immediately accepted, but a commission is first awarded, to inquire of three special points. First, of the quantity and limits of the land whereof he is the reputed owner. Next, how much he himself doth hold in demesne, and how much is possessed by his tenants and followers. And thirdly, what customs, duties, and services, he doth yearly receive out of those lands. This inquisition being made and returned, the lands which are found to be the lord's proper possessions in demesne are drawn into a particular; and his Irish duties, as coshering, sessings, rents of butter and oatmeal, and the like, are reasonably valued and reduced into certain sums of money, to be paid yearly in lieu thereof. This being done, the surrender is accepted; and thereupon a grant passed, not of the whole country, as was used in former times, but of those lands only, which are found in the lord's possession, and of those certain sums of money, as rents issuing out of the rest. But the lands which are found to be possessed by the tenants, are left unto them, respectively charged with their certain rents only, in lieu of all uncertain Irish exactions.—In like manner upon all grants, which have passed by virtue of the commission for defective titles, the commissioners have taken special caution, for preservation of the estates of all particular tenants."\*

The foregoing explanatory observations will throw much light on the proceedings relative to property and other matters in our county, which we shall now introduce, and which will be found most interesting. This information has been collected from the most authentic source, namely, the public records of the kingdom.

By inquisition taken at Carlow, 16th September, 1607, it was found that Theobald, viscount Butler, of Tullowphelin, was seized of several castles, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Carlow county, viz., Cloghgrenan, Garrymore, &c.† (The remainder will be found in grant, dated 20th December, 1607.)

GRANTS, &c. in this reign.‡

King's letter for grant of pension to Bryan M'Donough Kavanagh, six warders, at eight pence per day each, for his castle of Ballylorgane.§—4th September, 1st year of James I.

Grant by the king to Theobald Butler, son of Sir Edmund Butler, knt., second son of James Butler, late earl of Ormonde and Ossory, of the title and dignity of viscount Butler of Tulleophelim|| in the county of Carlow, with remainder to his heirs male.—4th August, 1st year of James I.

\* A Discovery of the True Cause, &c.

† Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariæ Hiberniæ asservatarum, repertorium. ‡ Calendar, Pat. Roll. § Now called Ballylaughan. || Tullow.



Grant from the king to John Eustace, gent.—*Carlow and Kildare Counties*. The tithes of the rectory, church or chapel of Donnaghmoocke, and Ballaghmore, and of the rectories, churches and chapels of Straboe, Rathmore, and Mohacon or Moyacon, the estates of St. Thomas Court, near Dublin; rent 21*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Irish.—*Wexford County*. Darbie's island, parcel of the estate of the late earl of Salop; rent 2*s.* 6*d.*—*Kildare County*. The castle and village of Harreston, and also the site, circuit, and precinct of the chief house, containing two castles, a wall, one garden, the orchard, the haggard-place, one chapel upon a vault, one church yard, with certain other buildings, containing by estimation three acres and more; rent 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish—two messuages, five cottages; rent 1*l.* 12*s.* Irish.—Arable one hundred acres, small measure; rent 5*l.* Irish—pasture forty acres, with liberty of the moor for digging of turf; rent 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—a watermill with the watercourse, rent 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the estate of James Eustace, late viscount Baltinglass, attainted—the altarages, oblations, and profits of the parish church or rectory of St. Bride, near Osbertstown, rent 2*l.*; parcel of the estate of the late hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.—*Dublin County*. Three small closes or parks in Kilmainham, rent 8*s.*, the estate of said hospital; total rent 46*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* To hold for twenty-one years at the rent above stated, together with sixty-five pecks of port-corn, of half wheat and bere malt, and the other half oat malt, for the said rectories, for which he is to be allowed 2*d.* per peck yearly in his account. Not to lease any part of the premises, except to Englishmen, without the lord deputy's consent.—15th May, 1st year of James I.

Grant from the king to the earl of Ormonde.—*Carlow County*. Two parts of the tithes of the rectory of Killeston or Kellystowne.—1st December, 1st.

Grant from the king to John Simberbe, or St. Barbe, gent.—*Carlow County*. The rectory of Cloydagh, in the Dollough, extending into the towns, &c. of Cloughgrenan, Ballinabrenagh, Ballitrolly, Garromore, Ballybrin, Stradnefusboke, Clogheristick and Cloughna; parcel of the possessions of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Conell, Kildare County; rent four pounds six shillings and eight pence Irish.—To hold for twenty one years (with other grants) at a rent of thirty-five pounds three shillings and six pence Irish, in consideration of his good and faithful service.—18th May, 1st.

General pardon to Katherine Cavanagh M'Donnell Reagh of Clonmullin, &c.

Letter from the Privy Council of England in favour of Donell Cavanaghe or Spanniagh and his kinsmen, notifying the king's pleasure, that he should be entered in the cheque roll as a pensioner, to have ten shillings sterling English per day, till he recover his rights or be better provided for.—22nd August, 1st.

It may be advisable here to state, that each acre of great country measure, contained fifteen acres of the small measure.





Grant to Thomas Tedder, clerk, of the deanery of the cathedral church of Loughlin, now vacant by the death of Moses Powell, and in the king's gift of full right.—22nd, Feb. 1st.

General pardon to Conleigh M'Gillpatrick O'Birne, of Catherlogh county, yeoman, &c., 25th Nov. 1st.

Grant of the office of general cessor and collector of Catherlogh, Wexford, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's counties, to Sir Jefferie Fenton, Knt., chief secretary of state for Ireland.—22nd Sept. 1st.

Grant from the king to Sir Oliver Lambert, Knt., and privy counsellor. After others, *Carlow County*.—The fourth part of the town and fields of Kilgreny, in Foert O'Nolan,\* containing five acres small county measure; the lands of Callough M'Edm. O'Nolan of the same, gent. slain in rebellion; rent two shillings—one third part of Ballykenny in Foert, containing six acres small measure; the lands of Donel Enass M'Dermot O'Nolan of the same, gent. slain in rebellion; rent two shillings and three pence. Killinclinboly in Foert containing 9 acres small measure; the lands of Gerald Killin of the same, attainted of felony, rent three shillings—the moiety of Killmoghlish in Foert, containing seven acres small measure—two-third parts of Lisgra in Foert, containing six acres in like measure, and the moiety of Templepedder in Foert, containing ten acres like measure; the lands of Gerald M'Donough Duife O'Nolan of Killmoghlish; rent six shillings and eight pence—two-third parts of Ballyvendon in Foert, containing four acres small measure, and two-third parts of Balliochill in Foert, containing eleven acres like measure, and two-third parts of Ballyvickfinn in Foert, containing six acres like measure; the lands of James Eustace, late viscount Baltinglass, attainted; rent six shillings—the third part of Kilbride in Foert, containing twenty-six acres small measure; the estate of Roderick O'Nolan of the same, gent. slain in rebellion; rent six shillings—another third part of Kilbride, containing twenty-six acres small measure; the estate of Marrogh Ny Dowry O'Nolan of the same, gent., attainted of felony; rent six shillings and four pence—the old castle of Ballytrarney in Foert, and two-third parts of the following towns, Ballytrarney twenty acres, Rahin seven acres, Killeen six acres, Aghclare five acres, and Ballivoige six acres, containing in all forty-four acres small measure; the lands of Cahir M'Donogh O'Nolan of Ballytrarney, gent., dead without heirs; rent ten shillings and eight pence—in Ballykely in Foert, a messuage and four acres; the lands of Donogh M'Lisagh O'Nolan of the same, gent., dead in rebellion; rent one shilling and two pence—two-third parts of Balligilbert in Foert, containing forty acres small measure; the lands of Terence or Tirlagh Ballagh O'Nolan of the same, attainted of felony; rent nine pence; together with all their appurtenances of what kind soever.—To hold for ever in free and common soccage, by fealty only, for all rents, services, and demands whatever; in consideration of his good, true, and

\* The barony of Forth.





acceptable service to Queen Elizabeth.\*—22nd Feb. 2nd year of James I.

Grant from the king to Sir Henry Broncar, Knt., lord president of Munster.—*Carlow County*—Certain lands called a marte-lande in the towns and fields of Polmoatie, Balliowniloure, Ballinebarne, Coranroe, Dromyne, and Clonagh—a marte-lande in Rathphandinbry, Ballydoubeg, Monenemogh, Ballindounemore, and Askarny—a marte-lande in Cloneleigh. Downe-Roue otherwise Doronarde, Ballibirne, Ballygalgirt, and Rathsillagh—a marte-lande in Templeowtegan and Balliwilliam—two parts in three of a marte-lande in Rahinmore, Ballinvege, Ballingobban—a marte-lande in Ballileigh, Ballinecowlagh, Owlard, Mastine, Pollraghbegg, Ballinknockcrompane, Glancon, Crompane, and Ballinekilree—a marte-lande in Balliane, Ballinebanogee, Cowlebacke, and Rathgirrock—a marte-lande in Ballycromegannecarlane and Doronagh—a marte-lande in Behanagh, Ballylinge, Timolirge and Ballegilligan,—a marte-lande in Ballyhegan, Ballimickevlicke, Ballinowlarde, Skehanagh and Ballineclogh—a third part of a marte-lande called Carrigleod—a marte-lande in Kilcharry, Barreduffe, Moyneachrin, Owlordfyan, Balliredmonde, Loginch, Killclonegell, the bounds of Knockaffa and the sixth part of Dromganow and Alleknockegh—a marte-lande in Ballihometly, Glauncollitan and Torragh—a marte-lande in Ballinebrannagh, Rathgeirin and Killorian—a marte-lande in Ballihimocke, Ballicrome, Gameskegh, Ballicromeganbeg, Newton and Corvalty—a marte-lande in Cowlelhone, Knockduffe, Knockynalud Ballinegreeny—a marte land in Cowlenemare and Ardagh—the sixth part of a marte-lande called Ballyeine—a marte-lande in Balliroughan, Tyneargy, Killecolena and Siskeenrath—a marte-lande in Ballibrack, Kilrathginney and Lasaluan—a marte-lande in Ballibane, Monemolinge and Tomeneyre, all being the lands of Thomas, late duke of Norfolk, and of the lord Barkley; each marte-lande being valued at five shillings and four pence by the year; total five pounds.—(Several grants in other counties.) To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in free and common soccage, by fealty only, in consideration of his faithful service to Queen Elizabeth.—29th Aug. 2nd.

Grant from the king to Thomas earl of Ormonde.—*Carlow County*. Certain lands in the lordship of Foert otherwise Foert O'Nolan, viz.—in the quarter of the said lordship called Sleight-Shean, the third part of Kilbride, viz., twenty acres arable, six and a half pasture—the third part of Garrincoilcoil-wood, five acres—the third part of Kilbrenie or Kilgrenye, six and a half acres arable, pasture and mountain, one acre wood—the third part of Ballemolin, containing six acres arable—the like of Ballybohelli, containing six acres arable—the like of Carrickenislane, containing three and a half acres arable, and one and a half acre moor, and one stang of wood—the like of Kilnocke, containing twenty acres arable, and ten acres pasture; thirty acres—the like of Balligilbert, containing seven acres arable; the third part of Ballivendon, other-

\* An account of his service in the county of Carlow has been given.



wise Garrilyne, containing two acres arable—the like of Ballekillie, viz. six and a half acres—the like of Barragh, viz., one and half acre pasture, and one and a half acre wood; three acres—in the quarter of the said lordship called Sleighmorrogho, the third part of Ballynowric and Killmorric, viz. thirteen acres arable; the moiety of Grange-Snyddocke otherwise Graigneshiddock or Granges-peddocke, viz., four acres arable—the moiety of Grangeluge otherwise Graiglug, viz. one and a half acre wood—the third part of Templered and Cloghmaghronin, viz., eleven and a half acres arable—the like of Ballemore otherwise Ballemoge, viz. three acres and a half arable—the like of Ballitrahin and Kilbrickan, viz. ten and a half arable, four acres pasture, and three acres wood; seventeen and a half acres; the like of Kilbea otherwise Kilkaa, viz., two acres arable, and one acre moor; five acres—the like of Killeen, viz. three acres arable, and two moor; the like of Ollard, viz. two acres arable, and one acre and a stang of wood; the moiety of Kilinogles otherwise Kiluoghglesh, five acres arable, two acres moor, and one acre wood, eight acres; the third part of Kilshegaroen, viz. two acres arable, and one and a half wood; three and a half acres; in the quarter of the said lordship called Slightcoyne, the town of Rathtoroth, viz. twenty acres arable; the third part of Ballevarden and Balligodenan, viz. four acres arable; the like of Radowgin, viz. three arable; the like of Rathbrege and Rathragh, viz. four acres arable; the like of Ballin, viz. five acres arable, and four acres mountain, nine acres; the like of Keppagh, viz. two acres arable, and one acre and a stang of wood; the like of Mornex otherwise Morney, viz. two acres arable, and three stangs of wood; the like of Ballelion, viz. two acres arable, one acre and a half wood, and two and a half acres mountain, six acres; in the quarter of the said lordship called Publedrome, the third part of Ballefright, otherwise Ballefirish, and Balledonnogh, viz. four acres arable; the moiety of Balletemple, viz. six acres arable; the third part of Balleclaneboy otherwise Killinlonboy, viz. two acres arable and one and a half wood, three and a half acres; the moiety of Ballyenowe, viz. six acres arable; the like of Shraghsellie otherwise Straighshelle, viz. six acres arable; the like of Ballinhombin otherwise Ballihomilin, viz. six acres arable; in the quarter of the said lordship called Breeklagh otherwise Bresklagh, the moiety of Ballinbeale, viz. fifteen acres arable; the third part of Mogishell and Birragh, viz. two acres arable; a stang of wood, and one acre and a half mountain; the moiety of Ballinruish, viz. three acres arable, and two of wood, five acres; the third part of Rossecloie, viz. two acres arable, and one acre and a half wood, three and a half acres; the moiety of Kilavy, and Shanganie, viz. six acres arable; the like of Kileere otherwise Killeor and Tyroline, viz. six acres arable; the third part of Tontancaple, viz. five acres arable; the like of Lisnecielce and Tecoline otherwise Teycolne, viz. four acres arable; the like of Shian, viz. two acres arable, and one acre and a half of wood, three acres and a half; the like of Cowldonnogh, Kittagh, Coilte-



Henrie, and Garrin-pursin, and the town of Cowlwilliam M'Donogh otherwise M'Onogh, and Boghan Oniell, otherwise Donill, viz., six acres arable, and three acres pasture, nine acres; granted to him and his heirs male, by patent dated 13th September, (or December), in the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, to hold by the 20th part of a knight's fee, and the rent of forty-nine pounds three shillings and nine pence Irish, which rent by patent, dated 8th March, 5th Elizabeth was remitted to the earl—*(with other grants in different parts of the kingdom)*. To hold for ever, by the 20th part of a knight's fee, for all other rents, services, and demands whatever.—26th November, 2nd.

Grant from the king to Theobald Bourke, baron Burgh of Connell, otherwise Castleconnell.—*Carlow County*. Knockine, Ballielogh, and Inchenephooke, containing about four acres great measure; parcel of the estate of Moriortagh M'Cabir M'Arte Kavanagh of Knockine, attainted; rent four shillings—*(together with grants in other counties)*. To hold for ever, by fealty only, in free and common soccage.—22nd March, 2nd.

Grant from the king to Donatus, earl of Thomond.—The manor of Catherlogh or Catherlagh; the old castle with four turrets on the east of the Barrow, with the precinct and buildings thereto belonging, excepted—the custom of a salmon yearly, out of every net used in taking salmon in the Barrow, running by the bounds of said castle—the demesne lands, within the site and circuit of said manor, viz. *Queen's County*. In Barniglassie, besides the Barrow in the Queen's county, three acres great measure, each acre containing four small measure, twelve acres; in Ardconran otherwise Arconeryan or Archonyrian, three and a half acres great measure; in Rathmore, one and a half acres; in Carnmore, otherwise Coranmore or Carramore or Cranmore, Ferrancloughbelagh or Ferreneclogh, and Heyclogh, arable three acres; in Moneshill or Monesnekille, arable two acres; in Skemrath or Sheghnaragh or Shenrirath, and Rathvill or Rathirllie, arable three acres; in Corranbegg, arable one acre, all great measure.—*Carlow County*. In Burlow, on this side the Barrow, arable three acres; in Knockanreogh otherwise Knockancroigh, arable two acres; the earl's meadow, one and a half acre, all great measure; a water mill there, all of the demesne lands; in Carlow twenty-two messuages, and arable eighty-four acres great measure, parcel of said manor, with thirty-one cottages there, which lands were lately held by Dermot M'Teige, Edward M'Rorie and others, with nine plows, paying yearly for each plow a carcase and a half of beef and seventy-two gallons "lagena" of beer, and eighteen loaves "tortus" of bread; also nineteen of the tenants of the said cottages paid a rent of one pound thirteen shillings and four pence, and the rest paid nothing but labour and customs—several yearly customs, viz., all the farmers and tenants of said messuages and cottages to render one sheep out of every flock exceeding seven in number, and one penny for every sheep under that number; a hen at Christmas; a dish of butter in May, and another in autumn, every





dish containing three and a half parts of one gallon "lagena"; from every tenant keeping cows, and from every cottager making butter, a dish of butter in May; four gallons of ale out of every brewing by every dealer in beer; for every cow killed within the town for sale, the hide, or in lieu thereof fourteen pence, and for a smaller cow's hide six or eight pence; in all works made within the castle, the inhabitants of Carlow to find six workmen or labourers daily, during the said work, at their own expense; also each tenant and cottager to weed the demesne corn yearly for three days, and a woman out of every house in Carlow to bind the sheaves for one day; each tenant and cottager to cut wood for the use of the castle for three days in summer, and each of them having a draught horse to draw the wood to the castle for three days; also to draw the corn out of the fields to the area of the said castle for three days; to give one cart-load of wood, and one truss of straw at Christmas and Easter; and each cottager one truss of rushes at the said feasts; the said tenants to plough with their said nine ploughs in the said demesne lands, viz., for the sowing of wheat three days, and of oats three days, and to carry the sheaves of corn in their waggons for sale at the yearly fairs in Carlow, viz., on the feast of the Assumption of the B. V. Mary; which profits are collected as follows; out of every shop and booth, four pence, for every horse sold two pence, for every cow sold one penny, for every horse load of goods set upon the ground, one penny, for every whole piece of woollen cloth sold one penny, for every lesser piece one halfpenny, for every sack of salt one penny; also the following customs in the name of herriot, collected in Carlow, viz., after the death of every tenant and cottager inhabiting within the said town, the lord shall have the second best beast, and if there be but one living animal the same to be appraised by the neighbours, and the lord to have the third part of the price, and if no animal, then his other goods to be appraised, and the lord to have six shillings and eight pence if they amount to twenty shillings, but if less, nothing—in Martelston, three acres; in Dowganston, four cottages and four acres arable; in Ballinragh or Ballinrath, five acres arable; in Ahate or Athroe, four acres arable; in Killienmore, Killynowre or Killemore one acre; eight messuages, four cottages and twenty-six acres arable, pasture, bog and wood in Carlow county, all great measure, with certain customs from the tenants of the manor there, viz., every messuage and cottage to find a horse to draw wood and corn, as before, to the castle of Carlow, for one day each; and every tenant and cottager to weed and reap for one day, and a woman out of every two houses to bind corn for one day; the inhabitants of Kellieston, Dowganston, Painston, Johnston, and Pollardston, (except the free tenants), having ploughs and carts, to plough the demesne lands for one day in wheat and oat sowing; and every house having a draught horse, to draw wood and corn to the castle of Carlow for one day, as before, and all others customs and services accruing out of the lands of Johnston, Unythlin, Ballikethlan,



Killerick or Killericket, and Ballihewitt or Ballihead, Frompston or Frompelston, and in Carlow county, Killerick, Knockane, Pollardston, Kingston or Caslanreddery, the baronies of Tillagh or Tully, Donleck or Dowlekeney, in Idrone and Obergie, Glas-Castle, Ballilonan, Killesa or Killehawe otherwise Killossan, Gurtinewacan, Ardneheue, Painston, Dowganston, Typerynthio or Typeratheo or Typynthokergie, Okergey, Arthebeston, Ardenheath, Ardneketh, or Aherd, Kilborgh, or Kilbroth, Kenlis in Frothered, Ballymorkill, or Ballivorgill, Balliscanden, and certain lands opposite to the castle of Carlow; all the perquisites of the manor courts, liberty to hold courts leet within the said manor, and certain lands and tenements at Fothrie otherwise Foherthric, Forthred, or Forthre, in Kavanagh's country, among the Irish; parcel of said manor; demised 31st October, 30th Elizabeth, to Robert and William Harpoole for twenty-one years, at twenty-three pounds three shillings and one penny Irish, and in reversion, 17th August, 41st Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Napper, knt., for forty years, at the same rent—(*with grants in other counties*). To hold for ever in fee simple, as of the castle of Dublin, by fealty only, for all other rents and demands whatever.—30th July 2nd.—*Note.*—This grant was made as part of one hundred pounds a year, of crown lands in fee simple, in consideration of his surrender to the crown, made 14th July, 1604, of lands, castles, &c., in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary.

Grant of the office of constable of Carlow castle, to Donogh, earl of Thomond, and Brian O'Brien his son.—30th July, 2nd.

Presentation of Thadeus Curren otherwise Tunkard, clerk, to Balliline vicarage, Leighlin diocese, vacant by the death of Maurice or Murtagh Cavanagh, and in the king's gift of full right.—30th July, 2nd.

Grant from the king to Sir Garret Moore of Mellefount, Louth county, knt., privy counsellor.—*Leighlin diocese.*—Arbistell, Ruskogh, Templemoric, and Rathcough; rent sixteen shillings and eight pence Irish; demised 28th December, 22nd Elizabeth, to Sir Edward Moore, for forty-one years, at a rent of sixteen shillings and eight pence Irish, after a grant to Sir William Brabazon, knight, for twenty-one years from Easter 1558—(*with grants in other counties and dioceses*). To hold for sixty years after the expiration of his former leases respectively; to pay all synodals, proxies and stipends of curates; to keep up all chancels, castles, houses, cottages, fences and ditches—23rd April, 3rd.

Grant of the office of Clerk of the Peace and of the Crown, in Carlow, Kildare, King's and Queen's counties, to Eusebius Andrews, gent.—4th June, 3rd.

Grant of the office of Lieutenant of Carlow county, to Theobald, lord Butler, viscount of Tullie\*—18th June, 3rd.

Grant from the king to George Tutchett, knt., lord Awdeley—*Carlow County*. The site, &c. of the castle called Blackcastle,

\* Tullow.



within the precinct of the friary of Laughlin-bridge; rent thirteen shillings and four pence; the site, &c. of the late monastery or Carmelite friary of Laughlin-bridge, with all its messuages, cottages, lands, customs, and hereditaments, spiritual and temporal; rent two pounds eight shillings and eight pence Irish, parcel of the estate of Pierce, earl of Ormonde, grandfather of Thomas, now earl of Ormonde, who surrendered the same to the crown—(*with grants in other counties*). To hold for ever, in common soccage—20th July, 3rd.

Grant from the king to James Hamilton, Esq. *Carlow County*. In or near the town of Laughlin, a water mill and thirty-one tenements; parcel of the estate of Pierce, late earl of Ormonde; rent five pounds one shilling and five pence farthing; a castle and a mart-lande, otherwise a plough land, in Clonmullin, Kiltranish, and Tavickeshonick, parcel of the estate of the late duke of Norfolk and the earl of Shrewsbury; rent nineshillings; (*with grants in other counties*). To hold in fee farm, as assignee to Thomas Ireland of London, merchant, as of the castle of Dublin, by fealty only, and in common soccage.—14th February, 3rd.

Livery of Seisin to Nicholas Bagnoll, son and heir of Dudley Bagnoll, late of Idrone in Carlow county Esq. deceased, for a fine of six pounds sterling.—26th November, 3rd.

The king's letter to promote Thomas Rame, dean of Cork, to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns, vacant by the death of Nicholas Stafford, permitting him to retain the parsonage of St. Mary's in Wexford, the deanery of Ferns, the chanorship of Christ Church, and Balrothery vicarage, in commendam.—6th Feb. 2nd.

Letters patent for the consecration of sam —25th April, 3rd.

Letters patent for the restitution of temporalities to same.—25th April, 3rd.

General pardon to Brene M'Donogh Kavanagh of Ballenloghan in Carlow county, Esq., Morrogh M'Donnell Kavanagh of Carlead, Donnogh M'Brien O'Birne of Old Laughlin, Dowlinge M'Murtagh O'Birne of Balliteigleagh, Morragh M'Morrice Kavanagh of Rathvillia, Philip M'Hugh O'Kena of the same, Donell Ower M'Shane O'Birne of Ballenloghan, Richard Folan of the same, Brene O'Bolger of Rathbindine, Brene M'Donell Kavanagh of Carlead, Edmond M'Tirlagh Kavanagh of Raberin, Mortagh M'Tylagh Kavanagh of the same, Peirs M'Melaughlin O'Rian of Ballengarie, Edward M'Gilpatrick O'Dowran, Morrice M'Gerrald Kavanagh of Ballelin, Thomas Butler of Clonemore, Owen M'Tirlagh O'Birne of Balli-Rian, Morragh Roe of Clorouske, Feige M'Morrice O'Doyle of Knockroa, Morrice M'Teige O'Doyle, Cilpatricke More O'Doyle of Knockroa, Walter Butler of Knockin, Foris M'Cavell of Killgrene, Edward M'Tirlagh O'Birne of Binecherie, Thaddeus Dowlinge of Old Laughlin, Morragh M'Mortagh Kavanagh of Ballilin, Thaddeus O'Rian of Balliclere, Ulick Wale M'William of Urchlin, Teige M'Shane O'Nowlan of Boerdusse, Art M'Caher Kavanagh of Balleshane-Carragh, Gerrald M'Brene Kavanagh of Killenerlie,





Redmond M'Mortagh O'Rian of Bellingarie, Donell Kavanagh otherwise Spaniagh of Clonmullin, Caher Kavanagh of the same, Chriffon Kavanagh of Kilbreanies, Ellenor Kavanagh of Clonmullin, Hugh M'Donell of Polmonte, Brian M'Edmond O'Donell of Kilkern, Dan. Folam of Ballilloghan, Donell Glas M'Tiege Owre of Rathirke, Bran M'Owen O'Brian of the Ceskran, David M'Donogh O'Rian of Ballilien, Walter O'Bolger of Ballihomulty, Cahir M'Edward Kavanagh of the Bunes, Brian M'Tirlagh, piper, of Ballipiers, James M'William Butler of Gortamore, Fardoragh M'William O'Maccaghies otherwise Donell O'Maccaghies or O'Managhies of the Boumes, all in Carlow county.—5th December, 3rd.\*

Grant from the king to Theobald lord viscount Butler of Tulleophelim, of the lands, &c. granted to the earl of Ormonde and Ossory, 1st December, 1st James I.—13th September, 4th.

Livery of seisin and pardon of intrusion to Robert Sentleger, son and heir of Thomas Sentleger, late of Doughaneston in Carlow county, gent. deceased, without fine.—11th July, 4th.

Grant from the king to Theobald viscount Butler of Tulleophelim—*Carlow County*. The castle, towns, and lands of Cloghgrenan and Garrimore, and half a marte-land of the country measure; Clodagh, half marte-land, Ballnarolly or Ballintrolly, and Rathynydorane, containing half marte-land; Ballinebranagh, Balligowne, and Coranloskie, two marte-lands; Tullaghcroyne and Tomard, half marte-land; Rathooran and Curraghfyhan, one marte-land; Rathvinden, Cowlenekiske, and Lauglea, one marte-land; Cloughroaske and Ballikavale, half marte-land; Cloughcristicke, one marte-land; the moiety of Mortelston, quarter marte-land; Lehin, half marte-land; Castlegrace, the same; Ardistin and Clognemony, one marte-land; Castlemore, three fourths marte-land—The moiety of Tomdarragh and Cloughwouny, quarter marte-land; Newston, seven acres country measure; Kilbride, Kilkele, and Killgreny, half marte-land; Ballinvury and Killinurry, quarter marte-land; Kappagh, twelfth marte-land; Bowlinekrehe, two acres county measure; all the lands that belonged to certain persons called Owencloghes in Ballinesragh. Boledonogho, and Kilballinoe, and every where in Pobbledrome; rent for all the aforesaid premises, four pounds nine shillings and four pence Irish.—Ballivare, Clonemulske, Carrickebroughan, otherwise Garriehondon, (Chappelston) and Powerston, viz. a ruinous castle, a messuage, six cottages, sixty-seven acres arable, three acres under wood, forty-two acres pasture and bog in Ballivare; a castle, four cottages, sixty-two acres arable, and forty-four pasture, in Clonemulskye; six cottages, thirty-eight acres arable, and twenty-three pasture, in Carrickebroughan otherwise Garriehondon; a castle, six cottages, one hundred and twenty-two acres arable and thirty-eight acres pasture, in Chappleston; sixty-six acres pasture

\* There are many other deeds of "general pardon" to various persons; but their insertion would occupy too much space.





in Powerston, and the customs of the tenants of Ballivare, and the aforesaid towns—(*with grants in other counties*). To hold for ever, by several tenures, viz., the lands in Carlow county, except those hereafter specified, as of the castle of Dublin, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and not in capite; Ballivare, Clonemulske, Carrickebroughan or Garrihondon, Chappelton, and Powerston, in Carlow county, and others by the fortieth part of a knight's fee; for the fine of six pounds thirteen shillings and five pence Irish.—20th December, 1607.

Power of Attorney from Henry Davells\* of Laughlenbridge in Carlow county, Esq., to Richard Barry of Dublin city, merchant, to make a surrender of the rectories of Bananeough, &c., in the county of Kilkenny.—24th May, 6th.

Presentation of James Waddinge to Barragh, Ballielin, and Kiltennille vicarages, Leighlin diocese, vacant and in the king's gift of full right, and united, for this turn only, on account of the smallness of their incomes.—10th May, 6th.

Grant to Sir Adam Loftus, knight, of a daily pension of nine shillings English for life, being the amount of a daily pension of three shillings surrendered by Gerald M'Murtagh Kavanagh of Ballintraine, in Carlow county, gent., and another of six shillings surrendered by Thomas Perrott, gent.—25th June, 6th.

General pardon to Edmond M'Brien Kavanagh of Tenerana, gent., Richard Fitz-Patrick of Clonmollen, gent., Teigeboy M'Deirmod of Kurenellan, yeoman, Neale M'Arte of Clouegall, yeoman, James M'Teige O'Dowell of Knockroe, yeoman, Morrogh O'Rian of Clonmullen, Gerald M'Cahirre Kavanagh of Clonmullen, gent., James O'Rian of Cureynylan, all in Carlow county—(*with others*).—19th March, 6th.

Grant from the king to Gerald earl of Kildare.—*Carlow County*. In Kinnagh, forty acres arable, twenty acres pasture, and half a wood containing one and a half acre, in Tomnegroghe, the moiety of forty acres arable, and twenty acres pasture: being the lands of Donogh Moynagh Kavanagh, attainted; rent two pounds six shillings and eight pence Irish; an old castle, six messuages, two hundred and forty acres arable, twenty acres pasture, twenty acres wood, and the moiety of the seventh part of a water mill in Garkhill, and a castle, six messuages, and one hundred and twenty acres arable, ten acres pasture, and ten acres wood in Ballicaslane; being the lands of Gerald M'Cahir, late of Garkhill, attainted; rent five pounds; the moiety of Dowganstown, containing nine acres county measure; except four acres late demised to Sir Anthony St. Leger, for a term of years; parcel of the estate of the late earl of Marche; rent ten shillings—(*with grants in other counties*). To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common soccage, in lieu of such pensions as he enjoyed from the crown, and in consideration of his services.—31st May, 1609.

Pardon of alienation to Thomas Butler, knight of the order of

\* Probably son of Captain Henry Davells, already mentioned.



the garter, earl of Ormonde and Ossory, viscount Thurles, as to the following lands.—*Carlow County*. Rathvilly, Tullaghophelim, Clonmore,\* Cruffin, Kilasny, Powerston and Fortonsland.—*Wicklow late Carlow County*. The manor of Arcloe.—(with several others).—31st May, 7th.

Grant from the king to Theobald, viscount Butler of Tullyophelim.—*Carlow County*. Licence to hold for ever a Saturday market, and two fairs on the vigils and feasts of St. Peter the apostle and St. Luke, at Tullyophelime.†—8th December, 7th.

Grant from the king to Donogh, earl of Thomond.—*Carlow County*. The manor of Carlow, and all the lands granted by patent, dated 30th July, 2nd James I. (*With grants in other counties*). To hold to him and his heirs for ever, except where otherwise mentioned, as of the castle of Dublin, by fealty, in common soccage, for a fine of thirty pounds Irish, and in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles.—8th March, 7th.

King's letter to receive surrenders from Thomas earl of Ormonde and Ossory, high treasurer of Ireland, and from Theobald, lord viscount Butler of Tulleophelim, and their feoffees—of the castle of Kilkenny, and the lordships of Arcloe and Tulleophelim, and all other of their and either of their temporal and spiritual possessions; and to make a grant under the great seal to them or either of them, of the said premises, for ever.—3rd April, 8th.

King's letter for a grant to Captain Denny's Dale, of a yearly pension of thirty pounds, a ward of six men, with eight pence daily for each, also two shillings and eight pence daily for himself, as constable of a fort, built by him on the confines of Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow counties; also twenty pounds towards the building of the said fort.—19th April, 8th.

Deed, dated 1st June, 1610, whereby George, lord Audley, in consideration of an annuity or rent charge of five hundred pounds English for life, assigned to Sir Maurice Tutchet, knight, his son and heir apparent, his whole estate in Ireland, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns for ever; together with all his stock of cattle and corn, and all other goods and chattles in Ireland; reserving to his lordship all his utensils and household stuff, a coach, and all harness or furniture for horses, muskets, callivers, powder, arms, and other ammunition, a brown bay horse, lately bought by him of Sir James Marving, knight, two colts, lately brought out of England, a hunting gelding, a pyed mare, bought of Henry Gynes, and a black gelding, with certain cattle lately bought of Edward Blount, Esq. Sir Marving paying also to Sir Ferdinando Tutchet, knight, second son of the said lord Audley, an annuity of one hundred marks English, in the Middle Temple Hall, London, and after his lordship's death, to convey and make over to the said Sir Ferdinando, his heirs and assigns, land in England or Ireland, to the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds sterling.

\* Further particulars regarding the disposal of the great Clonmore estate will be found in the next reign:

† Tullow.



Grant from the king to Jenico Preston, viscount Gormanston, Sir Christopher Plunket, Knt., Thomas Aylmer, Pat. Barnevall, Esq., and Christopher Barnewall, Gent. *Carlow County*. One castle and three houses in Frerton; in Court-Killargan otherwise Killerge,\* two mesmages, nine acres arable, and five acres pasture and underwood, of the great country measure; in Frereton and Russelston, fifteen acres of the like measure; in Tullaghphell, one acre of the like measure, containing sixteen acres of the small measure; half the town of Mygaune or Myganue, containing seven and a half acres of the great measure; the rectory of Killargy otherwise Killerge, which extends in the towns of Killerge, Russelston, Bossenton, Ardinheath, and Ballymakinne otherwise Ballinrahine, with all the tithes, &c., thereto belonging; all which premises were the estate of the late preceptory of Killarge, and were parcel of the possessions of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; rent two pounds six shillings and nine pence, Ir. (*With grants in other counties.*) To hold in capite, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee for a fine of twelve pounds Ir. 24th July, 9th.

General pardon for Thomas, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. 20th January, 9th.

Grant from the king to Christopher Chivers, Esq. *Carlow county*. The manor, mansion house, castle, and lands of Graungeforth, and thirty-six acres; the tithes of the said manor, issuing out of Littleton, Ballygorie, Glenocke, Rathveon, otherwise Ravrehon and Clinclagh. (*With grants in other counties.*) To hold the lands in Meath county as of the castle of Dublin, in common soccage, and all the rest in capite, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and for a fine of ten pounds Ir. 10th Oct. 9th.

Grant from the king to Dowlin M'Brien Kavanagh of Toomecurry, and Dowlin M'Morough Kavanagh of Balligobbin, gent. *Carlow County*. Ballilene, Forraghbegg, Balligillegan, half of Behamagh-wood, and the sixth part of Timoling otherwise St. Moling, containing half marte-land; Ballivickvalaka and Ballihegan, containing the third of marte-land—Ballycruneganecaslane, half marte-land—two third parts of Ballickunckerrompane and Glanecorry, and a sixth part of Timoling otherwise St. Moling, one third marte-land; except all lands, advowsons of churches, &c., formerly granted to John de Bellomonte by patent, dated 28th April, 18th Richard II.—(*with grants in other counties.*) To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common soccage, and for a fine of twenty pounds. 21st December, 9th.

Grant from the king to William Brounkar, Esq.—*Carlow County*. One quarter of the town of Castlemore, containing six acres, great country measure, each containing fifteen acres of the small measure; parcel of the estate of the late monastery of Thomas-court; rent, sixteen shillings and eight-pence. (*With grants in other counties.*) To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common soccage. 20th July, 9th.

\* These formerly belonged to the knights Hôpitalers.





Grant from the king to Nicholas Netterville of Dowth in Meath county, Esq. *Carlow County*. In Symolin bar. Tinehinche and Toneran otherwise Cowlan-island, 1 caruc. Ballyhenrie, six marte-lands; rent, eight pounds ten shillings, (*with grants in other counties*.) To hold for ever, in common soccage, for a fine of fifty pounds Ir. 16th Dec. 9th.

King's letter for the plantation of Carlow, Wexford and Wicklow counties. 7th May, 9th.

Grant from the king to George Bagnall of Ballymone, Esq. *Carlow County*. The entire barony of Odrone otherwise Idrone, and all the hereditaments called or known by the name of Idrone;\* the manor, castle, town, and lands of Ballymone; the town and lands of Ballymone, containing by estimation one martland; Ballylowe, Old-town, Barduffue or Berduffue, a half martland each; Castlebury or Castlebuy and Donlickney or Donlackney, one and a half martland; Sleaduffe, Killcrutt, Rath, Ballyfollan, and Knockballynerahine, two martlands and one sixth martland, commonly called a "solidum" (shilling) of land; Agha, one martland; Rathwheate, two-thirds martland; Kilknock, one martland; Orchard, one half martland; Killcarrigg, one and a half martland; Ballyfoyninge or Ballyfynninge, two solid. or two-sixth parts of a martland; Killinolappoge, half martland; Ballikillen, one martland; Ballytarsna, one martland; Teghanrelan, one solid. Ballynalter, Rathellin, one martland; Ballywilliamore or Ballywilliamroe, one solid. Parkvespane, half martland; Seskinryan otherwise Seskyn, containing eighteen pence of land or three-twelfths of a martland; Ballinesillioge, the same; Ballinecarrige, four solid. Ballycarroge, half martland; Kelloge, one solid. Ballystapleoake, two solid. Ballyshane. In Clonen, half martland; in Ballyreigh or Ballinrighe, four solid. In Ballycormocke, one martland; in Cloghwalter, the same; in Ballyclantomacke, five solid. In Kilcalatrim, five martlands; in Uttermosk-Seskin or Uppermost-Seskin de Downcroe, in Cloghcantwell, seven groat's land, or seven-eighteenth parts of a martland Corremore; in Killoghternan, one martland; Oldbegge or Olebegge, Clonelevett, Bowleria, Cowlanacappoge, Ballygowne, Clonagostle, Garmonagh, Knocksquare, two solid. Knockbower, Killedmond, Rahindarragh, Ballinallac, Bowlicullen, Kiltell, Golegglowne, Knockroe, Balbobromell or Ballibromell, Kilconer or Kilconnor, Ballirian, Kilrye and Corbegge, Killin-Earle, Downcore, half martland, Kilcomeney, two solid. Kilshancelone, the same. Orney, one martland; Rathaden or Rathesilen, Balliteige, Kildrinagh, half martland; Lomclone, one martland; Clantomen's land, one martland; Ballentomane, Fennough and Killvidine or Killmaclyne, five solid. Bally-

\* We have traced the descent of this barony through its different owners down to the last Sir Peter Carew, who, as already stated, was killed in 1580. We should then have supposed, that his brother George would inherit the property; but if he was the Sir George Carew, who held the office of president of Munster, he was well provided for in England; in consideration of which he perhaps relinquished his Irish property. This, however, is mere conjecture.



loghan, Ballyrean, half martland each ; all the manors, castles, lands and hereditaments whatever within the means or precinct of the barony of Idrone, specified in a certificate, made at Leighlin-bridge, 3rd October, 14th Elizabeth, and returned into chancery, called or known by the several names of Fennough otherwise Fyn-nagh or Fynnaghty, Monibegge, Bohermore, Knockmullen, Rath-duff, Newtown, Ballinemeur, Balliderrinne, Ballihobogge, Tartanowle, Balliknockan, Ballibegge, Ballitomen, Cowlenesopp, Carrigbegge, Balliloe, Rathphillibin, Sereatrim, Glanhery, Farren-laghan, Kenog, Knockenecrogh, Crannagh, Carrigbracke, Ros-dilge, Moyvalla, Rabinquoile, Toamduffe, Banogebegge, Kilvearie, Kilgarran, Achavick, Ballyduey, Ballinegran, Knocknegondon, Killedame, Killgreanie, Ballinatten, Rahanna, Ballinlinckard, and Raherkan.—Rent free ; except the royal composition, and risings out.—To hold two fairs annually at Knockmullin, one on St. Bartholemew's day, and the other on the feast day of St. George the martyr and the day after each, unless when the said feast days or either of them fall on Saturday or Sunday, then the said fairs respectively to commence on the following Monday ; also two fairs at Orchard, viz. the one on the Tuesday and Wednesday before the feast of Pentecost, and the other on the feast of St. Mathew and the day after, unless when the said feast day falls on Saturday or Sunday, then the said fair to commence on the following Monday ; with courts of pie-powder, and the usual tolls.—Rent one pound six shillings and eight pence ; courts leet and baron, waifs, strays, &c.—To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage.—11th June, 10th.

Grant from the king to Sir Nicholas White, knight.—*Late Carlow now Wicklow county.* The rectory of Baltinglass, the Grange, Killmurre, Hiltonstown, Sclerath, Newgrange, Cargen, Tenawrin, Rathenne, Redetown, Rathbran, Hockeston, Grange with Griffinston and Borranston.—*Carlow county.* Chappels-ton and Clonagh in Idrone, Ladyton near Rathville and Great-castle—(with grants in other counties)—8th April, 10th.

Lease from the king to John Eustace, gent.—*Carlow, Kildare and Wexford counties.* The tithes of the rectory, church, or chapel of Donnahannock and Ballaghmore ; the tithes of the rectories of Strabo, or Srughboe, Rathmore, and Moyacon ; parcel of the estate of Thomas-court ; rent, twenty-one pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence ; sixty-five pecks of port corn out of all these rectories, at the purification in Carlow, to be allowed two shillings per peck—(with grants in other counties).—28th October, 10th.

King's letter for a surrender and re-grant of lands to George Bagnall of Ballymore in Idrone barony and Carlow county Esq.—6th May, 8th.

King's letter to call to the house of lords, by writ, lord Audley, and others.—31st March, 11th.

Surrender by George Bagenall of Ballymore in Carlow county,



of lands in the same county—7th June, 10th—*Note.* These lands were regranted to him, 11th June, 10th.

Charter of Carlow.\*—19th April, 11th year of James I.

Grant from the king to alderman Nicholas Weston of Dublin.—*Carlow county.* Half of Dowganston, containing nine acres great measure; except four cottages, and four acres of like measure, demised to Sir Anthony St. Leger, knight, and afterwards granted in fee to Donogh, earl of Thomond; parcel of the estate of the earl of March; rent, one pound—(*with grants in other counties*). To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage.—7th January, 11th.

Grant from the king to Edward Southworth, gent.—*Carlow County.* The parcel or precinct called the martland of Rathnegeragh, with its hamlets of Rathnegeragh, Knockenarraen, Rahenlagh, Dromeown, Dromefoy, Knocktompene, and Ballimorough; the marte land of Carranrany, with its hamlets of Carranrany, Ballimertin, Kilughternan, and Ballihave; the marte-land of Lowrein, with its hamlets of Lowren, Balligennill, and Barrogebegga; the marte-land of Mohill, with its hamlets of Mohill, Kilballaghkie, Balliverran, Cargin, and half of Templepedder; the marte-land of Shian, with its hamlets of Shian, Knocktian, Rossie, Cloanfeart, Clogany, half of Kilmaglise, Bolyreay, and Owlardmore; the marte-land of Lavienesway, with its hamlets of Lavieneswey, Ballinekilly, Knockulard, Gurtinravogy, and Cloneglass; the half marte-land of Ballintample, with its hamlets viz. two-third parts of each of the denominations following, Ballintample, Ballinowe, Ballineshragh, Ballyonoge, Ballidonogh, Ballyhemlin, Collomormore, Collomorebegg, Kilencloboly, Raheny, Ravarrin, Aghcon, Ardattin, and Shragbkilly, lately in the occupation of Gerald M'Murtagh Kavanagh, gent, rent, four pounds six shillings and eight pence.—In Garrinfine otherwise Flaxgarden, eight acres; in Ullevogh, eight acres; in Knockgrout, fifteen acres; in Turtane, eight acres; in Kilbreckan, twenty-five acres; rent, five shillings—(*with grants in other counties*). To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage.—26th January, 11th.

Deed, dated 4th October, 1612, whereby Christopher Payton, Esq. demised to Francis Blundell, Esq.—*Carlow County.* The town, village, or hamlet of Castlemore—(*with other property.*)

Grant from the king to Sir Charles Wilmott, knight.—*Carlow County.* The castle and bawn of Carlow, with the site thereof and the buildings therein; value, six shillings and eight pence.—The castle, town, and lands of Chappelstown, containing six cottages, one hundred and twenty two acres arable, and thirty-eight acres pasture, with the customs of the tenants; Ballibare, containing a ruinous castle, a house, six cottages, sixty-seven acres arable, three acres underwood, and forty-two acres pasture and bog; Clomulskie, containing a castle, four cottages, sixty-two acres

\* For this document, in full, see a few pages forward.





arable, and forty-four acres pasture ; Carrickbroghan, containing six cottages, eighty-three acres arable, and twenty-three pasture ; Powerstone, containing sixty-six acres pasture ; the customs of said towns ; all parcel of the estates of the abbey of Baltinglass.

King's letter to accept a surrender from Donell Kavanagh otherwise Spaniagh, of a daily pension of ten shillings ; and to grant the same pension to Sir Roger Jones, knight, during life.—8th August, 13th.

Surrender by Donell Kavanagh, otherwise Spaniagh, of Clonmullin in Carlow county, Esq. of a daily pension of ten shillings English.—5th November, 13th.

Pardon of intrusion and alienation for Christopher Cheivers and his feoffees, for a fine of eighty pounds.—23rd November, 13th.

Grant to George Tutchet, lord Audlay of Heleighcastle in Stafford county, and his heirs male, of the title and dignity of baron of Audelay of Orier in Armagh county, and earl of Castlehaven in Cork county, with an annual fee of twenty pounds sterling to him and his heirs male, in consideration of his military services in the Netherlands, France, and Ireland, and more particularly at the siege of Kinsale, where he was severely wounded.—6th September, 14th.

King's letter to restore to Thomas, earl of Ormond and Ossory, any lands which may have been wrongfully granted to others to his prejudice ; also, to protect the rights of his wife, dame Ellen, and of his daughter, the lady Elizabeth ; also, to receive a surrender and make him a re-grant of the castle and manors of Kilkenny and Gowran, the lordships of Tulleophelim and of Arklow, and the manor of Carrickmagriffin, with rights and privileges which are specified, to hold to the earl for life, and after him, to his nephew, Sir Walter Butler, and his heirs male for ever, who is heir to the earl in consequence of the death of the viscount Butler.—29th June, 12th.

Grant from the king to Sir John Davys, knight, attorney general.\*—*Carlow county*. The castle, town, and lands of Cloghna, Rathaskert, Ballibrien, and Ballyvannen, with their hamlets, containing twenty-seven acres country measure ; rent, thirteen shillings and four pence—(*with grants in other counties*). To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common soccage.—27th February, 14th.

Grant from the king to Sir Arthur Savage, knight, privy counsellor.—*Carlow county*. In Carignesslane, seven acres ; in Ballienoige or Ballimoyoge, and Boggan, twelve acres ; in Ballienvalley and Lanaghteige, twelve acres ; rent, ten shillings Irish ; in Ballellin, thirteen acres ; in Cloghmony, two and a half acres ; in Tomdarragh, two and a half acres ; in Rathmoyle, two and a half acres ; lately in the tenure of Donell M'Teige of Tomdarragh ; rent, seven shillings Irish ; in Templeboegh, six acres ; in Ballon-Isline, two and a half acres ; in Ballicloiro, two and a half acres, besides the seven acres lately granted to Terence

\* Author of the valuable work on Ireland.





Birne; in Ballinegreney, one and a half acre, besides the four acres lately granted to the said Birne, lately in the tenure of Morgan M'Brian Kavanagh, gent.; rent, six shillings and eight pence Irish; in the same one and a half acre; parcel of the estate of Melaghlín O'Rian, attainted; rent, nine pence Irish; Bohermore, Brenshaghbegg, and Lackeran, in the town and fields of Ballinlentie, quarter caruc; rent, two shillings and six pence Irish; in Balligibbon, three half quarters of a plough land, viz. in Lissneleyn, one quarter, and in Garranekkinardae, half quarter; parcel of the estate of Morrogh Ivoreh, slain in rebellion; in Cloneogliflin or Cloneoglissin, Lacknyvamey, and Shaereghurenagh, quarter caruc, parcel of the estate of Mahowne M'Edmond O'Kennedy, slain in rebellion; in Fidanebegg and Ballinkinashe, half caruc, parcel of the estate of Owen M'Connor O'Clery, slain in rebellion; in Fedanemore and Ballinkinashe, quarter and eighth caruc, parcel of the estate of Edmond M'Donogh O'Kery, slain in rebellion; in the same, and in Glahasken, quarter caruc, parcel of the estate of Dermot Roe O'Clery, slain in rebellion; rent, fifteen shillings Irish—(*with grants in other counties*). To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common soccage.—21st February, 12th.

Grant from the king to John Bathe, Esq.—*Carlow county*. The tithes of the rectory of Finagh in Idrone; the tithes, of the rectories of Drombaragh, of Killrossenaren, Ballykelly, and Tullaghnebraer, and of Dromphe, two parts of the tithes of the town of Castlemore; the tithes and altarages due to the vicar and curates, and the advowsons, knight's fees, &c., and other casualties are excepted—(*with grants in other counties*). To hold from Michaelmas, 1616, for the term of forty-three years.—24th April, 15th.

Grant from the king to Sir Anthony Savage, knight, vice-treasurer of Ireland, and privy counsellor.—*Carlow county*. Ballikeallie, twenty-eight acres country measure; Bellar or Ballen six acres, except the glebe lands; Ballewer and Coranpursin, twenty-four acres; Tormene and Ardbirne, twelve acres; Rabeggan, eight acres; Rathrushe, Ballyvalden, Brishtowne, Balliowdernan, and Rathbrege, sixty acres; Ballelion and Ballinvalley, eighteen acres; Cappagh, twelve acres; Corrigan, fifteen acres; Killane, six acres; Graiglodge, twelve acres: the castle, town, and lands of Graignespeddocke, twelve and a half acres; Bollibrin, five acres; Kilcowle, sixteen and a half acres; Srahe, twelve and a half acres; Ballymullen and Kilpatrick, thirty acres; Ballakerin, six acres; Bogandonill, seven acres; Moymicrogh, ten acres; Meshell, twenty acres; Locklin, twenty-five acres; Knocknyeny, five acres; Shanegarry and Killavy, twenty acres; Ballinruish, twenty acres; Tecollome, eight acres; Lisseconly or Lissencnelly, eight acres; Cappwater, eight acres; Ballaghmore, Bally-Redmond, and Killeine, fifteen acres; half of Lessegarvine, eight acres; Owerney and Nicholston, eight acres, all country measure; rent, ten pounds Irish; Grangwatt, seven acres; rent,



three shillings and four pence Irish; and the tithes of said lands, being parcel of the estate of the late abbey of Duske—(*with grants in other counties*). To hold for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common soccage.—20th August, 15th.

Surrender by Dowlinge M<sup>c</sup>Brian Kavanagh, of a daily pension of two shillings and six pence, Irish.—29th October, 14th.

Grant to Dermot M<sup>c</sup>Dowlinge Kavanagh of the daily pension of two shillings and six pence Irish, so long as he continues to be a loyal subject, surrendered by his father, *as in the preceding article*.—11th November, 14th.

King's letter for a grant of land in Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford counties, to Edward Butler of the Low Grange in Kilkenny county, Esq.—13th November, 15th.

Grant from the king to Patrick Barnwall of Shankill in Dublin county, Esq.—*Carlow and Wicklow counties*. The tithes of the towns, villages, hamlets, and lands of Rathville,\* Ballyvett, Walterston, Tobinston, otherwise Ballytobin, Ballywilliam, Knockoye, Lissenevy, and Killranalagh otherwise Killranelogh; the small tithes, offerings, and all other duties belonging to the vicar excepted; parcel of the estate of David Sutton, late of Castletown, Kildrought in Kildare county, attainted.—Total rent, ten pounds Irish. To hold for twenty-one years from last Easter, for a fine of ten pounds English.—25th July, 15th.

Licence to the following persons to keep taverns, and make and sell wine and ardent spirits, during life in the following places:—to Sir Barnaby Brian and Dame Mary his wife,† in the town and liberty of Carlow.—22nd December, 15th.

Licence to the following persons to keep taverns and sell wine and ardent spirits, at the following places:—to Nicholas Caffoie of Laghlin-bridge in Carlow county, and Joane his wife, during their joint lives, in Laghlin-bridge and two miles round:—to James Knowles of Carlow, merchant, and Rose his wife, during their lives, within the town of Tullaghphelim, and two miles round.—1st April, 16th.

Grant to John Parker of the deanery of the cathedral of Laghlin or Leighlin, vacant and in the king's gift of full right with a stall in the choir, and a voice in the chapter.—6th July, 16th.

In order to ascertain the best mode of improving the state of the country, it was necessary to collect the opinions of intelligent persons by means of a parliament. The privilege of returning, members being, however, confined with narrow limits at the accession of James I., an extension of the franchise was desirable. Accordingly many boroughs were now empowered to send their representatives to parliament, and among the rest we find Carlow,

\* Rathvilly.

† This species of grant seems to have been frequently bestowed on persons of rank; as another instance, Sir William Cole, and dame Susan his wife, received a similar license for Enniskillen, during the present reign. Very probably the privilege was rendered lucrative by conferring the power of granting licences to all other persons.



the people of which place are indebted to James I. for this second charter, which was granted in the eleventh year of his reign.

Some information relative to the creation of boroughs at this period may be collected from the following extract from a letter of lord deputy Chichester to Sir John Davies, bearing date at Dublin, 14th Aug. 1612: "In making of the borough towns, I find more and more difficulties and uncertainties; some return that they are but tenants at will and pleasure to certain gentlemen, who have the fee-farm, or by lease for a few years, so as they are doubtful to name themselves for burgesses without the landlord's consent; and the landlord is of the church of Rome, and will return none but recusants; of which kind of men we have no need, and shall have less use. Some other towns have few others to return than recusants, and others none but soldiers; so as my advice in that point is, that you bring direction and authority to make such towns boroughs only as we think fit and behoveful for the service; and to omit such as are named, if they be like to be against us; and to enable others by charter, if we can find them answerable to our expectation, albeit they be not in the list sent thither by the lord Carew, nor returned as allowed there."

CHARTER GRANTED BY KING JAMES THE FIRST TO THE  
INHABITANTS OF CARLOW.

(*Translation.*)

JAMES the FIRST, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, and soforth, To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that as well at the humble request of the inhabitants of the town of Carlow in the county of Carlow in our Province of Leinster and Kingdom of Ireland, as also for the purpose of cultivating and planting those parts in our said kingdom which were depopulated and laid waste according to the form of our government in our kingdom of England so happily established of our special knowledge and mere motion with the consent of our right well-beloved and trusty counsellor, Arthur, lord Chichester of Belfast, our deputy general of our said kingdom of Ireland, and also according to the tenor and effect of certain letters under our royal signet and sign manual, dated at our palace at Hampton Court, the twentieth day of September, in the tenth year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the forty-sixth, and now enrolled in the rolls of our chancery of our said kingdom of Ireland, do decree, declare, and ordain by these presents that the said town of Carlow, and all and singular, castles, messuages, tolls, mills, houses, edifices, structures, cortilages, gardens, wastes, soils, waters, rivulets, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances lying or being in or within the said town or village or precincts thereof for ever hereafter shall be one entire and free borough of Carlow, for ever shall be called and named and all and singular the premises into one entire and free borough of itself by the name of the borough of Carlow we do erect, constitute,





make, and ordain by these presents. And further, we will, ordain, and decree, by these presents, that within said borough of Carlow there be one body corporate and politique, consisting of one portrieve, twelve free burgesses, and the commonalty, and that all the inhabitants within the said town and lands for ever hereafter shall be by virtue of these presents, one body corporate and politique in deed, fact, and name, by the name of portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Carlow, one body corporate and politique in deed, fact, and name, really and fully for us, our heirs, and successors; and that they by the name of the portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Carlow shall be at all times hereafter persons fit and capable in law to have, acquire, receive, and possess lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments whatsoever of whatsoever nature, kind, or species they may be, to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity: and also goods and chattels, and all other things of whatsoever kind, nature, or species they be: and also to give, grant, assign, and demise lands, tenements, and hereditaments; goods and chattels, to do and execute all and singular other acts and things by the name aforesaid. And that by the name of the portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Carlow they may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, before us, our heirs and successors, and before any the justices and judges of us, our heirs, and successors, and others whomsoever, in all the courts of us, our heirs, and successors, and elsewhere, wheresoever, of and in all and all manner of actions, suits, pleas, quarrels, complaints and demands whatsoever against them or by them in any manner to be prosecuted or obtained: and that the said portrieve and free burgesses of the said borough and their successors, for ever may have full power and authority to elect and return two discreet and proper men to serve and attend in every parliament in our said kingdom of Ireland hereafter to be held and that the men so elected, sent, and returned, shall have full power and authority to consult and treat of those matters and things which to them and others shall be declared or expounded, and therefore freely to give their votes and suffrages and to do and execute all other things as fully as any other burgess of any other ancient borough in our said kingdom of Ireland or in our said kingdom of England in the parliament there have been used to do or execute. Wherefore, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give and grant to the said portrieve and free burgesses of the said borough and their successors, and also order and firmly for us, our heirs, and successors, command all the sheriffs, officers, ministers of us, our heirs, and successors whomsoever of our said county of Carlow for the time being to whom any of our writ or writs for the election of burgesses of parliament within our said county of Carlow at any time shall be directed, that every such sheriff, officer, or minister to whom any such writ or writs as aforesaid shall be directed, shall make his precept to the portrieve and free burgesses



of the said borough of Carlow for the time being for the election and return of such two burgesses according to the form and effect of such writ or writs: And these our letters patents or the inrollment thereof shall be as well to the said portrieve and free burgesses of the said borough and to their successors as to all and singular the sheriffs, officers, and ministers of us, our heirs, and successors, whomsoever, a sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. And intending that hereafter it may appear that this new corporation was first composed of good and honest men, we do make, constitute, and name, John Kerton, gent., the first and modern portrieve of said borough, to continue in the said office until the feast of St. Michael the archangel next after the date of these presents; and we do likewise make, constitute, and name, John Bare, Esq., our serjeant at law, in our said kingdom of Ireland, Sir Robert Jacob, knight, Sir Adam Loftus of Rathfarnham, Anthony St. Ledger, Peter Wright, William Greatrake, Nicholas Harman, John Bromfield, John Ely, Robert Whitacre, Robert Sutton, and Richard Keating, to be the first and modern twelve free burgesses of the said borough to continue in the said office of free burgesses of the said borough during their several lives, unless in the mean time, for misconduct or any reasonable cause they or any of them be removed from the said offices, and that all the inhabitants of the said town and such and so many other men as the portrieve and free burgesses of the said towns for the time being shall admit to the freedom of the same borough we will constitute and ordain shall be the commonalty of the said borough. And further we will, that the said John Kerton, whom by these presents we have made portrieve of the said borough, shall come before our justices at the next general assizes after the date of these presents, to be held within our said county of Carlow, and shall in due manner take as well the oath commonly called the oath of supremacy as also his corporal oath well and faithfully to execute his office of portrieve of the said borough until the feast of St. Michael the archangel then next following, as aforesaid; and that the portrieve of the said borough be annual and elective, and therefore we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors DO GRANT to the said portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the said borough and their successors, that the said portrieve and free burgesses of the said borough for the time being, for ever, every year at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist can and may assemble themselves in any convenient place within the said borough, and that the said portrieve and free burgesses so assembled or the major part of them before they depart may there elect one of the more discreet free burgesses of the said borough to exercise the office of the portrieve for one year from the feast of St. Michael then next following, and until another of the burgesses of that said borough into that office shall be in due manner elected, perfected, and sworn, and that every portrieve so elected before he be admitted to exercise that or be considered as portrieve shall take as well the oath commonly cal-



led the oath of supremacy, as also his corporal oath well and truly to execute the office of portrieve of the said borough, at the feast of St. Michael the archangel, next after such his election, before the portrieve, who the year before had preceded him in that office. AND WE GRANT full power and authority to every last predecessor of every portrieve of said borough for the time being to take the said oath from every such portrieve to be newly elected. And moreover, of our like special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant to the said portrieve, free burgesses and commonalty of the said borough and their successors, that if, and whenever it shall happen that the portrieve of the said borough for the time being within one year after he be elected and sworn into the office of portrieve of the said borough as aforesaid shall die, or in any manner vacate said office, that then, and so often the free burgesses and commonalty of the said borough and their successors can and may within the space of fifteen days next after such vacancy, elect another fit person out of the said number of free burgesses to be portrieve of the said borough for the remainder of that year to rule and govern said borough, and that every person or persons so elected to the office of portrieve of the said borough can and may execute the office of portrieve of the said borough until the feast of St. Michael the archangel next following such his election, first taking the oath called the oath of supremacy, and also the oath for the due execution of his office of portrieve. And further of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the said portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of said borough and their successors, that if any of the said free burgesses of the said borough as aforesaid in these presents named, or any of the free burgesses of the said borough hereafter to be elected shall die or be removed from that office while free burgesses, and every of them for misconduct in that office, we will shall be amoveable at pleasure of the portrieve, and the major part of the free burgesses of the said borough for the time being, that then the portrieve, and the remaining free burgesses of the said borough for the time being, within seven days next after the death or removal of such free burgesses can and may assemble themselves in any convenient place within the said borough, and that the said portrieve and free burgesses, so assembled, or the major part of them, before they depart can and may elect one, or so many as shall be wanting of the said number of twelve free burgesses, out of the better and more honest inhabitants of the said borough, into the place or places of such free burgess or free burgesses, so dead or removed from that office, to continue in the said office during their natural lives, unless in the meantime for misconduct, or ill-government, in that behalf they or any of them be removed, and that every person so elected into office of a free burgess of the said borough before he be admitted to execute that office, shall take his corporal oath, well





and truly to execute his office of a free burgess of the said borough, within seven days after such his election, before the portrieve of the said borough for the time being, or before the remaining free burgesses of the said borough, then surviving and remaining in that office, or the major part of them, to which portrieve for the time being, or to which free burgesses or the major part of them, for the time being, we do give and grant full power and authority to take the said oath, from every such free burgess to be newly elected, and so often as the case shall happen. And further of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, DO GRANT to the said portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the said borough, and their successors, that they and their successors, for ever, can and may have hold one court in any convenient and open place within the said borough, to be held before the portrieve of the said borough, for the time being, and in the said court to hold pleas on every Monday, from week to week, of all and singular actions of debt, covenant, trespass, detinue, contract and personal demands whatsoever, not exceeding the sum of five marks sterling, which shall arise or happen within the said borough, or the liberties thereof, and that said court be reputed and held a court of record for ever. We will also, and of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the said portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the said borough and their successors, for ever, that they and their successors, from time to time, as often as they shall think expedient, can and may meet and assemble themselves in any convenient place within the said borough and in their meetings there, make, decree, ordain, and establish, such and the like acts, ordinances, and by-laws for the good rule and sound government of the said borough, and the inhabitants thereof, as to them or the major part of them shall think necessary; and that they shall have power and authority by fines and pecuniary mulcts to punish, chastise, and correct, any persons breaking through such acts, ordinances, and by-laws, provided said acts, ordinances, and by-laws, fines and mulcts be reasonable and not contrary or repugnant to the laws and statutes of our said kingdom of Ireland. And further, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant to the said portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the said borough, and their successors, for ever, that they may have a guild mercatory within the said borough, and one common seal, engraven with such form and device as to them shall seem fit, to serve for ever for the affairs of the said borough, and that they can and may, from time to time, as often as need shall require, out of themselves elect, constitute, and ordain two sergeants at mace, and the other inferior officers and ministers necessary for the better government of the said borough and the inhabitants thereof, and every person, so from time to time elected, constituted, and ordained, WE do make, constitute, and ordain to





be the serjeant at mace and other officers and ministers of the said borough respectively, and to continue in their offices during their good behaviour, or at the will and pleasure of the portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the said borough; and that every such serjeant, officer, and minister before he be permitted to exercise his office, shall take before the portrieve of the said borough, for the time being, his corporal oath well and truly to exercise his office. And further of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will, and by these present for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant to the said portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the said borough, for ever, that the portrieve of the said borough for the time being, for ever, shall be the clerk of the market within the said borough and the liberties thereof, and shall from time to time have full power and authority to do and execute all things to the office of clerk of the market within the said borough belonging or appertaining; so that no other clerk of the market of us, our heirs, and successors, shall enter into the borough aforesaid, or the franchises thereof, to do or execute the office of clerk of the market or any thing to the said office belonging or appertaining, or in any manner interfere with any thing touching the office of clerk of the market within the said borough, or the liberties thereof. And further, of our more ample special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, WE grant to the portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the said borough and their successors, for ever, that these our letters patent and every article and clause therein contained, or the enrollment thereof, shall be construed, interpreted, and adjudged to the best advantage, benefit, and favour of the said portrieve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the said borough and their successors against us, our heirs, and successors, as well in all the courts of us within our said kingdom of Ireland, or elsewhere, wheresoever, without any confirmation, licence, or toleration hereafter to be procured or obtained; notwithstanding that our writ of *ad quod damnum* hath not issued to inquire of the premises before the making of these our letters patents; and notwithstanding any other defect or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. Because &c. we will also &c. without fine in the Hamper &c. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness our aforesaid deputy general of our kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, the nineteenth day of April in the eleventh year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the forty-sixth.

Nicholas Stafford, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, governed these sees three years and eight months, and died on the 15th November, 1604. He was buried in St. Mary's church Wexford.

His successor was Thomas Ram, born at Windsor, in Berkshire, and educated firstly at Eton, and afterwards at King's College, Cambridge; where he took his degree of master of arts. On the appointment of Robert, earl of Essex, as lord lieutenant of Ireland,



Mr. Ram attended his lordship as chaplain, which office he filled in 1599. In 1601, he became chaplain to Charles, lord Mountjoy (who succeeded the earl of Essex), by whom he was presented to the deanery of Cork, and afterwards to that of Ferns. He also held the offices of rector of St Mary's, Wexford, vicar of Balrothery, in the diocese of Dublin, and chanter of Christchurch; which preferments, together with the deanery and chantership of Ferns, he held with the sees of Leighlin and Ferns. He was consecrated bishop of these dioceses at Christ church, Dublin, on the 2nd of May, 1605, by Henry Ussher, archbishop of Armagh, (assisted by the archbishop of Cashel and the bishop of Kildare), the see of Dublin being at that time vacant. It would seem, that the appointment could not have fallen on a more diligent, pains-taking person, as will fully appear on perusal of the following minute and interesting report of the state of his ecclesiastical charge, made seven years after his elevation to the superintendence of these sees. It is matter of great regret, that much of this curious document is defaced, and a great part of it totally destroyed.

"A TRUE ACCOMPT of the BISHOP OF LEIGHLIN AND FERNS, how he hath performed those duties which the right reverend father in God, the archbishop of Dublin, being his metropolitan, undertook unto his majesty for him and the rest of his suffragans; made this 1st of September, 1612.\*

"Concerning the order and course which I have holden for the suppression of popery and planting the truth of religion in each of my dioceses, it hath been of two sorts—first being advised by some in authority (unto whom his majesty's pleasure and the state of those times were better known than unto me) to carry myself in all mild and gentle manner toward my diocesans and circuits, I never (till of late) proceeded to the excommunication of any for matter of religion, but contented myself only to confer with divers of each diocese both poor and rich, and that in the most familiar and kind manner that I could, confirming our doctrines and confuting their assertions by the touchstone of all truth, the holy Scriptures. And for the poorer sorts, some of them have not only discovered unto me privately their dislike of popery and the mass, in regard they understood not what is said or done therein, but also groaned under the burthen of the many priests in respect of the double tithes and offerings, the one paid by them unto us and the other unto them. Being then demanded of me why they did not forsake the mass, and come to our church, their answer hath been (which I know to be true in some) that if they should be of our religion, no popish merchant would employ them being sailors, no popish landlords would let them any land being husbandmen, nor set them houses in tenantry being artificers, and therefore they must either starve or do as they do. As for the gentlemen and those of the richer sort I have always found them very obstinate, which hath proceeded from the priests resorting unto their houses

\* Regal Vis. book in Prerog. off.



and company, and continual hammering of them upon their superstitious anvil. Touching the second course, since the time that his majesty signified his express pleasure that the censures of the church should be by us practised against recusants after often....

.....(*torn*).....

plain and mild manner, but all to no purpose, I.....

(*torn*).....to repair unto their parish church on days....

.....(*remainder of the sheet destroyed*).....

Sheriff, I caused to be brought before me, hoping then that my persuasion and reasons, together with their apparent and present danger, would make them relent; myself prevailing nothing with them, I entreated their landlord, Sir Henry Wallop, to try what he could do with them, but all in vain: this done I singled them out one by one and offered each of them this favour to give them any reasonable time to bethink themselves, upon these conditions, first, that they would repair to their curate's house twice or thrice a week, and hear our service privately in his chamber read unto them, next, that they would put me in good security for the delivery of their bodies unto the sheriff, at the end of the time to be granted, if they conformed not themselves; but they jumped all in one answer as if they had known before hand what offer I would tender unto them, and had been catechised by some priest, what answer to make, viz. 'that they were resolved to live and die in that religion, and that they knew that they must be imprisoned at length, and therefore, (say they), as good now as hereafter.'

"2. I have continually resided either in the diocese of Ferns or of Leighlin, sometimes in the one, sometimes in the other, and in whichsoever myself have been I have exercised the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in person, when I was not, mine official supplied my room.

"3. Having been about seven years bishop, I have every year once visited each of my dioceses in person, and have called before me my clergy in each deanery, and two at least of the laity out of every parish for sidesmen upon their oaths to detect all the offences and defects of ecclesiastical cognizance committed within their several parishes, and have accordingly proceeded therein.

"4. If I be authorized under the seal to tender the oath of allegiance to every man of sort within my dioceses, I am most ready and willing to put it in execution, to persuade them in the best and serious manner that I can to take that oath, and duly and truly to certify the lord deputy from time to time the names both of the takers and refusers thereof.

"5. There was never any yet admitted by me or mine official unto any spiritual living within either of my dioceses, but he did distinctly with his mouth pronounce and (I doubt not) but truly and willingly with his heart embrace and take the oath of supremacy.

"6. Having as diligently as I can inquired what priest, &c. resort each of my dioceses, and who are the ordinary harbourers of them, I ..... followeth.





In the diocese of Leighlin.\*

"1. Sir Laghlin Oge, keeping for the most part either at the house of John Browne in the town of Carlow, or at the house of Margaret Archer, widow, or at the house of Walter Butler of Carlow, merchant.

"2. Sir Murtogh O'Dowling, a vicar general of the diocese of Kildare coming by starts, harboured at the house of William Dun of Binnekerry, near Carlow.

"3. Luke Archer, vicar general for the diocese of Leighlin, keeping for the most part in Kilkenny; at his coming into the county of Carlow resorting unto the house of Edmond M'Tirielogh of Ravilly.

"4. Sir Christopher Priest, sometimes keeping at the house of Nicholas Caffory of near Leighlin, but I heard not of his resort thither of late.

"5. Sir Thomas Reugh, priest, keeping about a twelvemonth since at the house of Garret M'Teg of Ratellick in the parish of Killabban: where (his arm being broken) he lay at cure, but since I have not heard of him.

"6. Sir Murtogh Dun, priest, coming by starts into this diocese, but residing ordinarily with his brother James Dun of Dunmanock in the diocese of Kildare.

"7. One Gilloduff, a young priest, roaming hither and thither.

"8. Sir Patrick Oge, keeping here and there in about the parish of Tullegheleim.

"9. Sir Thomas Oge O'Hinnagan, frequenting the house of Garret M'Kilpatrick in the Rahen in the parish of Clonmore.

"10. Sir Molrony M'Grew, priest, keeping in the parish of Raville in no certain place that I can yet learn, but as his occasions lead him.

"No popish priest hath ever been admitted either to church living or cure within either of my dioceses during mine incumbency; neither (God willing) during my time ever shall.

"All the churches within both my dioceses are builded according to the country fashion, or bonds taken for the building of those few that are unbuilded, except some few parishes, wherein there is yet little or no habitation \* \* \*

"Lastly, though I have used my best endeavour according to my simple skill to reform recusants, yet have I come far short of what I ought to have done; and I must needs acknowledge myself to be an unprofitable servant. But by the grace of God, I am what I am, and by the said grace assisting me, I will endeavour myself daily more and more to root out popery and to sow the seed of true religion in the hearts of all the people committed to my charge; which, though I have no hope to effect as I would, yet, *est aliquid prodire tenus, cum non datur ultra.*

"The humble answer of Thomas bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, to his majesty's instructions and interrogations lately sent unto the archbishops and bishops of this realm.

\* The diocese of Ferns, not pertaining to our subject, is omitted.



"1. Touching the first article, I have answered particularly unto each branch thereof in my former certificate.

"2. Concerning the true value of the benefices of each diocese aforesaid, and the names and qualities of the present incumbents, they are (so near as I can learn) worth *communibus annis* as followeth.\*

"The bishopric of Leighlin.

"The present incumbent thereof Thomas Ram, holding it by union with the bishopric of Ferns *durante vita*, by virtue of his majesty's letters patent. The annual rent thereof is twenty-four pounds sterling besides the demesnes, which are very large, if the bishop might enjoy his right. But in respect they are almost all mountainy grounds, and much of them is withholden by the neighbours thereof, yield very little profit. The detainers of the demesnes of Old Leighlin are, Sir Richard Butler of Poleston, knight, Richard Comberford of Ballerloghna, Esq., William Fannyng of Ballecloghna, gent., who taking advantage of rebellion in these parts, and of the often and long vacancy of this poor bishopric, have detained (and still so do) almost three miles of land belonging unto it. The encroachers of the manor of Shanecourt alias Woodstocke in the Queen's county, are, Sir Richard Greame of Ballelehan, knight, and Piers Ovington of Amorstown, Esq. who have the one of the one side and the other of the other side, so encroached upon the said manor, that whereas it consisted of eight score acres arable land in the fifth year of Edward I. as by the exchequer then being, his accompt appeareth in the king's rolls, and so much hath been in possession with the bishop of Leighlin his tenant within fifty years last past: they have left with the house but one acre of land. If I hoped that these lands could be recovered in law by any reasonable charge . . . . .  
 . . . . .(the remainder of this sheet destroyed.) . . . . .

Names of Benefices.	Names of the Incumbents.	Annual value in peace.	Annual val. during late rebellion.
		£ Ster.	£ Ster.
Treasurer	Robert Cleere, a reading minister born in Ireland, having the English, Irish and Latin tongues .. ..	7	3
V. of Cymolins	The same Cleere holding the same with the treasurership by union during his life, according to the ancient custom of this diocese .. ..	10	5
V. of Sleguffe	Ditto, .. . ditto, .. ..	5	2
Archdeacon	Piers Gorse, an ancient minister born in Ireland, skilful in the English, Irish and Latin tongues, keeping hospitality according to his means ..	10	4
V. of Lowron	The same Gorse holding the same by union for life .. ..	8	..
V. of Tullogh	Ditto .. ..	5 10s.	..
Preb. of Illard	David Ready, a reading minister of Irish birth, having the English, Irish, and Latin tongues .. ..	8	..
V. of Dunleckny	The same Ready .. ..	6	..

\* We omit Ferns.



Names of Benefices.	Names of the Incumbents.	Annual value in peace.	Annual val. during late rebellion.
		£ Ster.	£ Ster.
Preb. of Tulmagymah	John Parker, bachelor of arts, and a preacher, who was lately admitted thereunto residing yet at Dublin ..	12	6
Preb. of Ahold	Richard Thompson, bachelor of arts, and student in Trinity College near Dublin .. .. .	7 10s.	..
V. of Ballerony	Thomas Manly, a reading minister of English birth, having the English and Latin tongues .. .. .	7	..
V. of Gallen	The same Manly, holding it by union,	8	..
V. of Berragh	James Waddinge, a reading minister of English birth .. .. .	8	..
V. of Balleelin	The same Waddinge, united for life; residing within the parish of Balleelin .. .. .	8	4
V. of Kiltinnill	Ditto, ditto, .. .. .	5	..
V. of Rathmore	John Bradish, residing in Munster ..	2	..
(decayed)	The same Bradish .. .. .	4	..
V. Temohoe	The bishop of Kerry holding it in commendum .. .. .	12	7
V. of Fontstown	Arthur Bladesmith, an English minister, having some skill in the Latin tongue, residing therein .. ..	7	3
V. Ballyaquillan	The same Bladesmith .. .. .	3	..
V. Rahaspeke	Ditto, .. .. .	2 10s.	..
V. of Cloidagh	Oliver Keatinge, an ancient reading minister of Irish birth, skilful in the English and Irish tongues, residing therein .. .. .	6	..
V. of Killeslin	The same Keatinge, holding it by union	5	..
V. of Nowghall	Willyam Hilton, a reading minister of English birth, having some skill in the Irish tongue, residing thereon	6	3
V. of Monner	The same Hilton, holding them by union	6	..
V. of Corclone	John Mooren, a reading minister of Irish birth, very ready in the English and Irish tongues .. .. .	9	..
V. of Killabban	The same Mooren, holding it by union and residing thereon .. .. .	18	8
R. of Temogi	Walter Fullan, an ancient reading minister of Irish birth, having the English, Irish, and Latin tongues, residing thereon .. .. .	10	3
R. of Tullomoy	The same Fullan, holding it by union	2	..
R. of Killana	Barnabee Ashton, a reading minister of English birth, residing thereon, and teaching school there .. ..	6	..
Rectory of Kildonebrocke	Vacant .. .. .	3	..
(decayed)	Walter Skelton .. .. .	6	..
	(The remainder of the sheet decayed.)		
V. of Shankill	Tege O'Curren, a reading minister of Irish birth, having the English, Irish and Latin tongues .. .. .	7	3
V. Catherlogh	Piers White, a reading minister of Irish birth, having the English, Irish and Latin tongues, residing in same living in Munster by dispensation out of the office of faculties .. ..	7	7





Names of Benefices.	Names of the Incumbents.	Annual value in peace.	Annual val. during late rebellion.
V. of Kellestowne	Henry Welsh, a reading minister of Irish birth, having the English, Irish, and Latin tongues, resident in the diocese of Dublin by dispensation out of the office of faculties ..	£ Ster. 9	£ Ster. 6
V. of Clonekine	Thomas Smyth, master of arts and a preacher, residing within half a mile of the same .. ..	9	5
V. of Clonekine	Derby O'Horraghan, an old reading minister of Irish birth, having the English, Irish, and Latin tongues ..	7	..
V. of Clonenah	The same Horraghan, holding them both by union .. ..	8	..
V. of Burroes	David Goode, an ancient reading minister of English birth, skilful in the Irish tongue .. ..	8	4
	The same Goode, holding them by union .. ..	9	4
(decayed)			
Preb. of Cross-patrick	Robert Ram, a bachelor of arts, a student at Trinity College near Dub.	5	..
V. of Kilcowan	Patrick Kelly, an ancient churchman of Irish birth, skilful in the English and Irish tongues, residing therein ..	10	10
V. Ramacknee	The same Kelly, holding it by dispensation out of the office of faculties ..	15	15
V. of Maglors	James Stafford, an ancient reading minister, residing in the same, and having the English and Latin tongues ..	9	9
R. of Kilsowran	Adam Hay, as yet but deacon residing thereon .. ..	20	20
R. of Roslare	Thomas Gallamore, a master of arts and preacher, residing thereon and keeping good hospitality .. ..	30	30
R. of Shanboe	The same Gallamore, holding by dispensation out of the office of faculties ..	20	5
V. of Roslare	Richard Reigh, an ancient churchman, keeping residence and hospitality ..	15	15
(decayed)			
V. of Millenoch	Murtogh Mackaparsons, a reading minister of Irish birth, having the English, Irish, and Latin tongues ..	7	5
R. of Kiltennill	James Lee, a master of arts and a preacher, lately admitted thereunto, and to reside thereon very shortly ..	12	5
R. of Kilcoman	Vacant—it was leased long since with a reservation only of .. ..	1	1
R. of Ambrose-towne	Willyam Underwood, a scholar of sixteen years of age or thereabouts ..	5	3
R. of Kilgarvan	John Batison, a scholar aged seventeen years or thereabouts. .. ..	5	..
(decayed)			

“At my first preferment unto these bishoprics, and finding such want of clergymen within both my dioceses, especially of Leighlin, that some of the parishioners being by me blamed for carrying their children to popish priests to be christened, answered (though





rather for excuse, as I found afterwards in that they reformed not themselves, then for conscience sake) that they were compelled so to do, in regard that they had no curate of our religion near unto them; in imitation of the reverend bishops living in the beginning of the reign of our late queen of happy memory, I entreated three or four men of English birth of staid carriage and good report, being well able to give an account of their faith in the English tongue, and to instruct the people by reading, to enter orders of the church, and provided for them first cures among the English parishes, afterward small vicarages which they enjoyed at this time, and reside upon them. And whereas two or three of the natives of this country being well able to speak and read Irish unto their countrymen, sought unto me for holy orders, I thought likewise fit in the great scarcity of men of that quality to admit them thereunto (being likewise of honest life and well reported of among their neighbours) and to provide them some small competency of living in the Irish parts; furthermore being desirous, *serere alteri seculo*, by providing a learned ministry which shall be able to preach unto the people hereafter, I have also according to the ancient custom of my diocese dispensed with three or four youths of fifteen or sixteen years of age to hold each of them a church living under ten pounds in true value, *studii gratiâ*, having taken order with the churchmen adjoining to discharge the cures of the same, and having had a watchful eye over these young men that they did and do *bonâ fide* follow.....

.....(*rest of the sheet mutilated*) ..... may be dealt withal to authorize one or two of the bishop's choice and nomination for the executing of the writs *de excommunicato capiendo*. Next that none be suffered to be gaolers or inferior officers unto them, but such as resort unto our church... without the former the excommunicats for matter of religion will hardly be attached; without the latter they being attached and committed will be encouraged to continue in their obstinacy.

"Secondly, there being divers impropriations within my dioceses which have no vicars endowed, whose possessioners are bound by their leases or fee farms to find sufficient curates; mine earnest request is that a competent stipend may be raised out of every able impropriation whereby the curate thereof may be maintained: and that two or three of the impropriations of small value may be united amongst themselves, if they be together; and a competency raised out of them all so united for an incumbent, but if they be asunder, that then they may be united to the next parsonage or vicarage adjoining and contribute towards the bettering thereof: provided always, that in whichsoever of the united churches divine service is celebrated, thither all the parishoners of the churches united be compelled every Sabbath and holyday to repair in their course and turn. Now the competency which I conceive will be fittest for the impropriaries to yield, and of the curates to receive, is the small tithes of every such parish.

TWO. FERNES AND LEIGHLIN."



A parliament met at the Castle of Dublin, on the 18th of May, 1613. Among the members, there were one hundred and one Roman Catholics. The representatives returned from our district were the following :—

For the county of Carlow : George Bagenal, and Morgan Kavanagh, Esqrs.

For the borough of Carlow : John Bere, Esq., serjeant at law, and Sir Robert Jacob, knt., solicitor general.

The two latter persons were among the first twelve burgesses of the borough of Carlow.

We take the following report of the proceedings from the Journals of the House of Commons.

October, 11th, 1614. The greater part of the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the Commons House of parliament being this day assembled *by eight of the clock* in the morning, public thanks were given to God, by Sir John Davies, knight, speaker of the said house of commons.

October 29th 1614. Mr. George Bagenal moved, that Mr. Johnson, one of the attornies in the court of Common Pleas, might be brought into the house, to be punished for arresting him in Easter term last.

Sir Oliver St. John spoke touching the privilege of the house for forty days before and forty days after; doubtful of too large.

Sir John Everard, that it is fit to be punished.

Dr. Reeves, with Sir Oliver St. John.

Mr. Fernham, touching his knowledge of the arrest.

Mr. Sherlock, to have the statute pursued.

Mr. Waddinge, the like.

Mr. Crewe, to make a difference between a prorogation and adjournment.

Sir Charles Nugent, to follow the statute, and that Johnson be sent for.

Mr. Treasurer, that the statute helps the privilege of the house, and is to be followed.

It is ordered, that if Johnson can be had here this sitting, then the serjeant is to bring him in, and the officer that made the arrest also; but if he be not in town, the warrant to issue for bringing him in on Monday next.

October 31st, 1614. Mr. Johnson being brought to the bar, was by the speaker charged for arresting Mr. George Bagenal, a member of this house, which he confessed, but stuck at the expounding of the statute here, and yet submitted.

Agreed by the house, that Mr. Johnson shall be imprisoned in the castle during the pleasure of the house, and shall, for his offence, pay unto Mr. George Bagenal the sum of nine and thirty pounds, ten shillings, sterling; before he be enlarged, or admitted to his petition for his release.

November 3rd, 1614. Mr. John Johnson's petition was motioned by Mr. Disney, but the speaker acquainted the house with the former order, that satisfaction must be made before the petition



be read, and thereupon Mr. Bagenal acknowledged satisfaction, and so his petition was read, and the house gave order for his enlargement, but with caution, that before he be discharged, it shall appear that the said Johnson had either paid unto Mr. Richard Hadsor the thirty pounds, which Mr. Bagenal paid upon the arrest unto the said Johnson, in discharge of so much due by him to the said Mr. Hadsor, or else shall give good security for the said Mr. Richard Hadsor's satisfaction in that behalf.

November 7th, 1614. In a conference between the lords and commons, the bishop of Leighlin and Ferns was one of those who acted for the former.

The second session met on the 18th April, 1615.

May 1st, 1615. Mr. George Bagenal, upon the beginning of the reading of the bill of Scots, desired that the bill of the natives might have the precedency in reading.

Sir James Hamilton condescended that the bill for the natives should have the precedency, and that in old time, Ireland was called *Scotia major*, and Scotland *Scotia minor*; therefore amity to be betwixt both.

Mr. Justice Sibthorp. That both English, Irish, and Scots being under one God and one king should be equally capable of preferment.

Mr. Annesly. The bills are not denied, therefore he desired that the blemish should be taken away; therefore, both to be read and committed, and the house to be an humble suitor to the king for repeal of any statute that shall disable any native to be capable of any office in this realm.

2nd May, 1615. In a difference between lord Howth and Mr. Lutterel, the house agreed that Sir Laurence Esmonde, Sir Adam Loftus, and Mr. Bagenal,\* shall repair to the lord Howth, and give his lordship notice of the committee's next sitting, and that his lordship should there bring all his proofs.

8, May, 1615. The house was this day called, when some of the members being absent, were fined, "and others to lose their wages."

The bishop of Leighlin and Ferns was an active member of this parliament. It was dissolved on the 24th October, 1615. (14).

As already noticed, inquisitions were frequently taken in these times, in order to ascertain the nature and extent of property appertaining to individuals or corporate bodies. The following inquisitions, taken in this reign, are preserved in the chief remembrancer's office of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, Dublin,

#### COUNTY OF CATHERLAGH.—JAMES I.

Names of persons, &c.	Date.	Place where taken.
Thomas, duke of Northolk .. ..	7th June, anno 2	Catherlagh.
Donogh M'Lisaagh O'Nolane.. ..	13th Sep. — 2	Rathvilly.
John Dongan .. ..	28th July — 4	Catherlagh.
Edmond St. Leger .. ..	6th May — 12	ditto,
James Fitz-Pierce .. ..	16th Jan. 1617	ditto,
Daniel O'Noland .. ..	9th June 1617	ditto,
Maurice Leaghe M'Cahir Cavanaghe	21, Mar. anno. 18	ditto.
Donad O'Nolane .. ..	24th Oct. — 20	The sessions house.

\* We find this name occasionally spelled *Bagenal* and sometimes *Bagnall*.





In 1622, Robert Grace, baron of Courtstown, in the county of Kilkenny, was the feoffee of the lady Elizabeth Butler, wife of Richard, earl of Desmond, and daughter and sole heir of Thomas, earl of Ormonde and Ossory, K.G. A great number of manors and other lands in the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and elsewhere, were thus assigned to him; forming, altogether, the largest estate then enjoyed by any subject of the united kingdom.\*

In reference to the county of Carlow estates of the Ormonde family, it may be proper to advertise the reader, that in consideration of the eminent services of Peter, earl of Ormond and Ossory, and of his son James, lord Butler, treasurer of Ireland, in opposing the Geraldines when in rebellion, Henry VIII., by letters patent dated at Westminster, 23rd October, and 29th year of his reign, granted to the said Peter and James, the manors, castles, and towns of Rathvile, Clonmore, Calleghniefelleynne, Kallasne, Powerstown, and Leighlin, in the county of Carlow, for their lives, or to the longest liver, and the heirs male of the body of the said Peter for ever, by the service of one knight's fee. This grant was made in the year following the enactment of the statute of absentees, by which the possession of the county of Carlow was resumed by the crown.

During this reign, the frequent inquiries regarding the titles to property gave great dissatisfaction to the generality of the country gentlemen. This circumstance is not very surprising, as the tenure of property was thus rendered extremely precarious. Where no grant, or no inheritance by descent or conveyance in pursuance of such grant could be produced, the estate was immediately pronounced the property of the crown. These inquiries, though afterwards more extensively called into operation, were at first applied to cases in which it was obvious the parties had no legal title to their lands; such as those of the various Irish septs in the county of Carlow who had intruded on the estates of the duke of Norfolk.

James I. died on the 27th day of March, 1625.

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## CHAP. XXII.

*Reign of Charles I. A.D. 1625, to A.D. 1649.*

Charles, only surviving son of James I., succeeded his father.

A case of great injustice and oppression occurred at the commencement of this reign, of which we shall give an account, as some of the parties and transactions were connected with our county. It appears that Phelim MacPheagh Byrne and Bryan,

\* Memoirs of the family of Grace. By S. Grace, Esq., F.S.A.



his son and heir, were seized of certain lands in the county of Wicklow, of which some individuals of rank wished to become possessed. Regarding the territory of the father, they were partly successful, but Bryan the son, defending his property, he and his brother Turlogh were, by the contrivances of their enemies, committed prisoners to Dublin castle, on the 13th of March, 1625, on the information of Thomas Archer, Dermot MacGreffin Kavanagh, Cahir MacEdmond MacArt Kavanagh, and Turlogh Duffe Kavanagh. The latter person had at a former period plundered the house and seized the cattle of one of Phelim's tenants; on which Phelim, who was a justice of the peace and quorum, issued a warrant to apprehend Turlogh Duffe, who fled into the county of Carlow, and thence to Kilkenny, where he was apprehended. Through revenge and in order to save his life, he then accused Bryan and his brother Turlogh. Archer did not become informer with so much readiness. The conspirators against the Byrnes found it necessary to put him to the torture, by placing him naked on a burning gridiron, with other cruelties, before they could compel him to become accuser. On compliance, he obtained his pardon. Dermot MacGriffin and Cahir MacArt, were subsequently executed at Kilkenny; both of whom declared before death, that they had falsely accused Bryan and Turlogh Byrne. Such was the testimony, and such the witnesses against these persecuted men, and upon this infamous basis two bills were framed against them, which bills were creditably rejected by two several grand juries at Carlow; for which they were prosecuted in the star-chamber and fined! The Byrnes finally obtained their liberty, but lost a considerable part of their estate.\*

In 1626, lord viscount Falkland, (the lord deputy), convoked an assembly of the nation, for the purpose of granting a more open toleration of the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, with a view to engage its professors in a liberal support of the state, and in consideration of a large sum of money to be paid to the king. The Protestant hierarchy, however, firmly opposed this project, which they considered dishonourable to the government and detrimental to the interests of religion. They assembled at the house of the primate, on the 26th of November, 1626, and drew up the following protest:

"THE religion of the papists is superstitious and idolatrous, their faith and doctrine erroneous and heretical; their church, in respect of both, apostatical: to give them therefore a toleration, or to consent that they may freely exercise their religion, and profess their faith and doctrine, is a grievous sin, and that in two respects: for,

"First, it is to make ourselves accessory not only to their superstitions, idolatries, and heresies, and, in a word, to all the abominations of popery; but also (which is a consequent of the former) to the perdition of the seduced people, which perish in the deluge of the Catholic apostacy.

\* Carte's life of Ormonde, vol. i. p. 28.



"Secondly, to grant them a toleration in respect of any money to be given, or contribution to be made by them, is to set religion to sale, and with it the souls of the people, whom Christ our Saviour hath redeemed with his most precious blood. And as it is a great sin, so it is also a matter of most dangerous consequence; the consideration whereof we commit to the wise and judicious, beseeching the God of truth to make them who are in authority zealous of God's glory, and of the advancement of true religion; zealous, resolute, and courageous against all popery, superstition, and idolatry. Amen."

This document was signed by Thomas, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and eleven others. The English house of commons zealously seconded the views of the Irish prelates. A remonstrance was presented by it to the king, containing sentiments to the following effect: "that the popish religion was publicly professed in every part of Ireland, and that monasteries and nunneries were there newly erected, and replenished with votaries of both sexes, which would be of evil consequence, unless seasonably repressed." A period was thus put, at that time, to any extension of the toleration granted to the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. But what would the members of the British house of commons of 1626 say, could they now rise out of their graves, and behold the inhabitants of Ireland, two hundred years afterwards, and amidst all the light of the nineteenth century still clinging, superstitiously, to their religion, and still erecting "monasteries, and nunneries" for its nurture, promotion, and propagation?

A.D. 1627. On the 8th of February, this year, Edward Brabazon, baron of Ardee, was granted the title of earl of Carlow; but for some reason, not generally known, Meath was the place from which his earldom was derived.\*

#### INQUISITIONS IN THIS REIGN.

*At Carlow, September, 1625.*—Richard late bishop of Leighlin was seized of Killenu and Garrebit in county Carlow, and with the assent and consent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral of St. Lazarian of Leighlin, by deed dated 8th December, 1589, granted them to Henry Sheffielde of Fennors-court in said county, his heirs and assigns for ever.—said Henry, by deed dated 1st May, 1601, in consideration of a sum of money, conveyed same lands to Mortagh M'Tirlagh Birne of Cloughrousk, and Fferdorrog O'Gormogane of Grangefort in county of carlow; and afore-said Mortagh and Fferdorrog, by writing dated 2nd May, 1602, granted to Edmond Birne of Cloughrouske, all and singular the said lands.—Held of the king by knight's service.

*Same day and place.*—Brien M'Domogh Kavanagh was seized of the towns of Ballynloghan, Cowlenaguppog, Aghebick, Corrybegg, and Corrymore, containing two martelands and six pence land, which premises were in the late reigns, and are now held in





*capite*, by knight's service, and by four pounds annual rent to George Bagnoll and his heirs for ever.—He died April, 1619, and Art Kavanagh his son and heir was of age and married at the time of his death.

*Same day and place.*—Morgan Kavanagh was seized of the castle, town, &c., of Loaram, eighteen acres great country measure,\* Kilballyhugh, ten acres, &c.—Said Morgan died 20th March, 1592, and Gerald Kavanagh, his son and heir, was of full age and married, at the time of his death.

*Same day and place.*—Oliver Blanchvill, son and heir of Edmund Blanchvill, late of Milltown, gent., deceased, was seized of the town of Rathmoell, containing two acres great measure.

*Same day and place.*—Theobald, viscount Butler of Tullophelim, was seized of the castle, town, lands of Cloaghgrena, Garrymore, Mortellestown, Clodagh, Ballytrolle, Rahinordane, Ballynebrenagh, Ballingovne, Tomard, Tullaghcroyn, Rathorna, Corraghfin, Conlenekishye, Langley, Rathbindin, Cloaghkrystig, Cloghermiske, Ballykevan, Corranloske, Newstonae *alias* Cloghnoa, Lyehin, Kilbride *alias* Killinbride, Castlegrace, Ballyrownrye, and Kilmurry.—William Birne of Oldtown claimed the towns of Ballynebrenaghe, and Thadeus Nolan of Ballykelly, claimed the third part of the town of Kilbride.

*Same day and place.*—Nicholas, viscount Netterville of Dowth, was seized of the town of Clonegall, Ballypiers, Kildowan, and Ballyshearcarraghe, containing one and a half *carucate* of land, and granted the premises to Laurence, baron of Lymericke, his heirs and assigns.

*Carlow, 12th March, 1626.*—Brien M'Donnoghe Kavanagh was seized of the rents of Ballynrusshinmore and Ballynrusshinbegg, containing twenty acres of land great measure, and seized of the town of Ballyteiglieghe, containing eighteen pence land measure, and one third part of Ballynegreany, containing three pence land.—Died April, 1619, and Art Kavanagh, his son and heir, was of full age and married at the time of his death.

*Same day and place.*—Murrrough O'Birne was seized of the town of Sragh, twelve acres great measure—died the end of March, 1625.

*Same day and place.*—Teige O'Rian was seized of a moiety of Cloghmoonney and Tomdarraghe, containing seven and a half acres, great measure,† and thirteen acres same measure in Ballyellin.—Died 23rd November, 1618. Donell O'Rian, son and heir, was of full age and married, at the time of his death. Held of the king.

*Carlow, 20th March, 1626.*—Thomas Colclough, late of Tinterne in county Wexford, knight, James Stanihurst, late of Corduffe in county Dublin, John Allen, late of Fitherd in county Wexford, and William Campion, late archdeacon of the cathedral

\* Each containing fifteen acres of the common measure.

† See preceding note.





church of Ferns, were seized to the use of Nicholas Bagnall, late of Donlecknye, in county Carlow, Esq., of the manor of Donlecknye, and town of Donlecknye otherwise Castleboy, Knockmullin, and Moneybegg, containing one marteland; Staplestowne, Killvenny and Ballykeroge, one mart, Tinrylane and Ballynecarrigg, one mart, Newtowne and Ballynock, half mart, Loncloane, Fhinnagh and Ballydardane, one mart, Rathortane otherwise Ballyntortane, Ballybegg and Killmacklyn, one mart, Rathcroage, one sixth mart, Ballybrin, one third mart, Ballybrebrack, one sixth mart, Killgreny and Killedane, one fifth mart, Ballyclonemoge, one mart, Cloghwalter, one sixth mart, Ballynkillin, one marte, Upperseskin, one third mart, Knockskurr, onethird mart, Domneroe, one third mart, Clonegidd, one half mart, Rath, one half mart, Ballymoew and Cannibegg, one half mart, annual rent ten pounds; of the town and land of Agha, Boherdosse, and Clonyne, held by Oliver Eustace, gent., Bohermore and Ballysheane, one mart, Killdrinagh, half mart, Ballywilliamroe, one mart, annual rent, twenty-two shillings and eight pence; of the town and land of Ballygdernyn, twenty-three shillings, of Ballyhobback, twenty-five shillings, Tartamwell and Ballybegg, twenty-five shillings, of Ballyknockbane, lands of Ballytomlin, one third mart, five pounds, of Shakenrean, Garramonagh and Ballydowde, land of Killarrigg, one mart, Killmalapoge, one third mart, thirty shillings, out of Killeny, Donovre, half mart, reversion of Rathvallyvillaine, Killcruitt and Sleguth alias Slyguh, containing two marts on expiration of a lease of years granted to Robert Evers; five pounds out of Rathellyn, Raduffe, one mart, two third lands of Raheden containing two thirds mart, Ballylowe, Ballygowen, Ballytarsue, Killconnor and Ballybramell, four marts, in expectation on death of Gerald M'Murtagh Kavanagh, and Joan his wife, reversion of Killcomyn, half mart, on death of Donat M'Morrough, reversion of Killshaneclone and Ballyfayne, half mart, on death of Dermot M'Morris, Cloncurgwoase, Knocknegowndonagh, Ballynesillagh, Ballynattin, and Ballynegrann, one onethird mart; forty shillings out of Ballykoppypin and Killcallatrum; forty pence out of Knockneganough, Kiltennell, Ballymellin, Ballynvally, Keanoga and Canygrake, one mart, held by Patrick Fitzgerald; Rossedillig, Keylenarle, Moyvally, Knockroe, Rathannow, Crannagh, Rahindarragh, Killedmond, Rabinquill, and Tomduffe, one mart; reversion of Ballynloghan, Cowlenegappoge, Corribegg, Corrimore, and Agherick, on death of Art M'Bryan Kavanagh and his heirs male; Orchard, half mart, Oldtown, half mart, reversion of Parkespane, and Ballyconnocke, one mart, on death of Cahir Kavanagh and Bryan Kavanagh; reversion on the death of Owen Byrne, of the lands of Ballyryan, one mart; reversion of Tomgunny, Bohillagh, Walterstown, and Lynkardstown, on death of Henry Davells and his heirs; and reversion of Ballyrie, on death of Bryan M'Griffin.—Aforesaid Nicholas Bagnall by his last will devised these premises to his brother George Bagnall, and then died.—Ann Colclough alias Bagnall, was wife of the said Nicholas



and now lives.—Aforesaid George Bagnall, by grant dated 12th February, 1607, demised to Tadeo M'Donogh Reagh, Tadeo M'Morris Leogh, Dermot M'Fferganany, Roe and Murtagh M'Teige, the lands of Rahindarragh, Cnochrøe, Killedmond, Rathanan, Rahincoill and Killinorba, for the term of eighty-one years. By another grant, dated 1st July, 1619, demised John Bernard the lands of Tinrilan, for the term of thirty-one years, annual rent, fourteen pounds.—By another deed dated 5th March, 1620, demised to Henry Walrond, the lands of Staplestown, Kilmeyny and Ballicroage, for the term of one hundred and one years, at the annual rent of thirty-one pounds six shillings and eight pence.—By another deed dated 25th March, 1622, demised to Humphry Cøry, the lands of Ballincarrigg, for the term of one hundred and one years, at the annual rent of thirty pounds.—Aforesaid Thomas Colclough, John Allen, and William Campion, made a deed, dated 26th July, 1623, assigning to the aforesaid George all the premises; and the said George, by deed dated 20th May, 1624, conceded the premises to Sir Peter Butler, knight, Patrick Sarsefield, James Butler Fitz-Pears, and Michael Cowly, Esquires, their heirs and assigns.—Said George made his last will 21st May, 1624, and died 17th September, 1625.—Walter Bagnall is his son and heir, and was aged ten years at the death of said George, and not married.—Held of the king *in capite*, by knight's service.

*At Catherlogh, 18th October, anno 2.*—Walter Archer was seized of the rectory, parsonage, &c. of Tullephelim, Killkroughaghe, and Rathvill, and by writing dated 22nd March, 1613, granted Robert Archer Fitz-Walter, of the city of Kilkenny, and Thørlagh Fitz-Thomas Løghlin, of Downemore in the county Kilkenny, their heirs and assigns of the premises, for the uses contained in the last will of the aforesaid Walter.—Aforesaid Walter made his last will, 18th July, 1619, and had at the time of his death, Henry, Archer, Thomas, James, John, Patrick and Catherine, who were all unmarried at the death of their father.—Said Walter died 4th January, 1625, and said Henry is his son and heir, of age and married.—Held of the king *in capite* by knight's service.

*At Catherlogh, 20th January, an. 2.*—Murtagh Kavanagh was seized of the castle and town of Lowrame, eighteen acres great measure, Kilballyhughe, ten acres; and an annual rent of four pounds out of Rahinenegeearaghe, Knockenarran, Dromfeaghe, Cullintraghe, and other lands in Rahinenegeearaghe.—Died 20th March, 1592.—Gerald Kavanagh was his son and heir, and was of age at death of said Murtagh, and married.—Held of the king.

*At Catherlogh, 3rd September, an. 3.*—Murrogh Birne of the Sragh was seized of twelve acres of land in the barony of Ffort O'Nolan in the Sragh and Conamora, and sixteen acres of land in Killculle, Ballybeg and Monnemolane.—Died March, 1624.—Held of the king by military service.—Dallagh Birne was his son and heir, of age and married at the death of aforesaid Murrogh.



*Same day and place.*—Murrough O'Nolan late of Carrampurcen, gent. defunct, was seized of twelve acres of land in the barony of Ffort O'Nolan in Carrampurcen. Died 13th September, 1624.—Held of the king by knight's service.—Patrick O'Nolan is his son and heir, of age, and married.—Earl of Ormond has an annual rent of eight pence from each acre of land of barony of Ffort O'Nolan.

*Same day and place.*—Caher O'Nolan late of Ballykelly, was seized of twenty-five acres of arable land in Ballykelly.—Died 15th January, 1592.—Held of the king by knight's service.—Teige O'Nolan is his son and heir, and was of age, and married at the death of the aforesaid Caher.

*At Catherlogh, 22nd April, an. 4.*—Peter Carew of Leighlin, in his lifetime was seized of the town and lands of Aghe, containing half martland, Corbally, half mart, Boherduffe, half mart, and Clonyue, containing four shillings land.—Per deed dated Dec. 1578, granted all and singular to William T'allen of Agha, and his heirs male.—Said William died seized of the said premises, 20th August, 1584.—James T'allen was his son and heir, of age at the death of the said William, and married; and by deed dated 10th August, 1604, granted all and singular the premises, to Oliver Eustace of Castlemore, his heirs and assigns. Held of the king by knight's service.

*Same day and place.*—Brian O'Nolan was seized of the town and lands of Lauraghteige, containing fifteen acres of arable land, in the barony of Ffort, and so died, 23rd March, 1626.—Tadeus O'Nolan is his son and heir, and was aged twenty and a half years at his father's death, and married. Held of the king by knight's service.

*At Catherlogh, 24th October, an. 6.*—Edmond Birne was seized of the town and land of Sheskinryan, containing one quarter of a martland, Ballydowde one fourth of a martland, Garmalagh one fourth of a martland, and Coolroe one half of a martland, and so died.—Edmond Oge Birne, his son and heir, was of age at the time of the death of his father, and married.—All the premises held of the late queen Elizabeth *in capite*, by knight's service.—Aforesaid Edmond Oge M'Birne, seized of the premises, by deed dated May, 1622, alienated said premises (with others) to James M'Owen Byrne, of Sheskinryan in the county of Catherlogh; which deed recites alienation to said James, lands of Sheskinryan, Garmanagh, Ballybody, Cowlroe, Rosmore, Ballyrea, Carrigbegg, Killinclonebally, Raheragh, and Ballinesragh in county Catherlogh. Town and lands of Sheskinryan, Ballydowde, Garmalagh, and Couleroe, held of the late king *in capite*, by knight's service.

*At Wells, 21st December, 1631.*—Gerrald M'Murtagh Kavanagh in his lifetime was seized of the castle of Rathnegiragh in county Catherlogh, and of town and lands of Rathnegiragh, Knocketeman, Ballyvolbrough, Cooletriaghtie, and Dromone, Dromfeigh, Knockenarran, Corrunrane, Ballyheu, Billoghternane, and Ballimartine, containing one fourth martland, Lobmesweye, one





half a martland, in town and land of Lowrane, Balligeniell, otherwise Balligenirly and Banogebeggy, one mart land, in town and lands of Cloyne and Rahinclony, viz. Ballydonoghie and Clashganny one fourth of a martland, and in town and lands of Kilballykelly and Carrigin, one half of a martland; and so seized, by deed dated 27th October, 39th Elizabeth, granted William Wall and Edmond O'Doyne, and their heirs, the premises, for certain uses; which deed states that Gerald conceded to the aforesaid William Wall of Urchyllin, and Edmund O'Doyne of Catherlogh, all castles, messuages, &c. in town of Ranigeregh, Ballymorrrough, Knocketompan, Drumffea, Knockenarran, Corranraanee, Killoghternane, Ballymartine, Knockulart, Lyryn, Lobinesuy, Rahin-Cloney, Cloney, Killvallahkeh, Mohill, Ballyturne, Ballynyvocke, Raghen, Kyllane, and Aghe-Clare, and rent service, &c. Aforesaid Gerald was similarly seized in fee, of the town and lands of Garrichill and Ballyvullen, otherwise Miltown, containing one fourth of a martland, Castletoune and Ballynockane, one half of a martland, Shyane, Knocketyane, Rosley, otherwise Rosly, Vullardmore and Knock-Dromagh, one half of a martland; in town and lands of Rahinleigh, Beallala, and Tubbergurtim, one sixth of a martland, in town and lands of Garreightragh, otherwise Garryart, and twenty acres of the bawn of Ballintrane; Ballyvogh twelve and a half acres, moiety of town and lands of Tamplepedder, eight acres, Ballinekelly, one sixth of a martland, five acres of land in Ffort O'Nolan, called Acranaskahuydy, Acranskeboell, Acranphiery, Acracat-leaghie and Accranchassaghmore, and in town and lands of Knockullert and Inshinore, one half of a martland.—Aforesaid Gerald by his deed dated 12th January, 1623, possessed Walter Sinnott and Dermot M'Dowlin Kavanagh, and their heirs of all the premises; and said Walter Sinnott and Dermot Kavanagh, by their deed dated 3rd September, 1630, possessed said Gerald and his heirs of the premises.—Arthur Kavanagh of Ballyteigleagh, gentleman, claims the lands of Garrehill, Castletown, and all and singular all manors, castles, lands, &c. of which aforesaid Gerald M'Murtugh died seized, as next heir to the aforesaid Gerald.

*Same day and place.*—Gerrald Murphy was seized of the town and lands of Knocknecrogh, Kiltennell, Ballincullin, Ballinvally, Kennoge and Carrigleagh, containing one martland, out of which is paid forty shillings annual rent, to Walter Bagnall of Dunleekny.—Patrick Murphy is his son and heir, and was of age at the death of aforesaid Gerald, and married. Held of the king, by knight's service.

( ) 17th July, 1632.—Robert Harpoole of Catherlogh, was seized of the town and lands of Cloghnal, Rathaskart, Ballybrine, and Ballybannine, containing one and one third of a mart land, and so seized, the said Robert, by writing dated 9th June, 1597, conceded the premises to Robert Bowen, John Hovendon, John George alias Barington, and others, for the use of William Harpoole, son and heir of said Robert, and the heirs



male of his body lawfully begotten, and for defect of issue, for the use of George Harpoole, his second son, &c.—Aforesaid William Harpoole, by deed dated 6th April, 2nd year of late king, demised the premises to Christopher Iverson for a term of three hundred years. Aforesaid William, by deed dated the 15th November, 1611, demised premises to Robert Ivers for a term of three hundred years.—Aforesaid William Harpoole died without heirs male.—Aforesaid George Harpoole and Edward Hunt, by deed dated 11th August, 1618, conceded premises to ——— Talbot of Mallahide, Henry Chievers of Mountain, Stephen Luttrell of Luttrellstown, James Hovington, *alias* Hovinten, and George Hovinston, and their heirs.—Aforesaid George Harpoole, by his deed dated 28th March, 1628, in consideration of forty pounds, conceded premises to Richard Purcell of Garduffe and his heirs, with clause of redemption; and afterwards died 26th February, 16— Robert Harpoole is his son and heir, and was of age at the death of his father, and married.—Held of the king by knight's service.

*Catherlogh, 25th October. an. 8.*—Dermot O'Curren was seized of a moiety of the town and lands of Lysmaconly, five acres, measurement of Ffort O'Nolan.—Died 10th year reign late king James.—Murrough O'Curren is his son and heir, and was of age at the death of said Dermot, and married.—Said Murrough after death of said Dermot, was similarly seized of the other moiety of Lysmaconly, five acres, and by his writing dated, 12th April, 13th of late king, alienated last mentioned moiety of Lysmaconly, to Thomas Butler, knight and baronet, his heirs and assigns.—Held of the king by knight's service.

*Catherlogh, 22nd June, 1633.*—Pierce Butler and Richard Comerford Fitz-Thomas were seized, (for the use of the late right honourable Thomas, earl of Ormonde, his heirs and assigns), of the town and lands of Tullaghbegg, otherwise Tullaghmemragher, in county Carlow, containing one dwelling house, monastery, church, and other edifices, within the precincts of the monastery, six cottages, and eighty acres of land in the town and lands of Mallardstown, otherwise Ballirainorte, three great acres parcel of the monastery aforesaid; a moiety of Tamplepeder, eight acres, moiety of Killmaglish, eight acres, in town and lands of Rathdowngin, twenty acres, of Rathtoath, forty acres, and moiety of Lisgarvan ten acres.—Thomas, late earl of Ormonde, and Eleanor, countess of Ormonde his wife, by deed, dated 8th September, 1614, granted Michael Walsh, (defunct) and others, of these premises and others. Aforesaid Thomas died 20th November, 1624, without male heirs, and Elizabeth Preston, countess of Ormonde and Ossory is his next heir, viz. daughter and heir of Elizabeth Butler, late countess of Desmond deceased, sole daughter and heir of aforesaid Thomas late earl of Ormonde and Ossory, who was of age and married. Died 10th October, 1628.—Elizabeth, the countess, was aged thirteen years at the time of the death of her mother, and not married.



*Catherlogh, 31st October, 1633.*—Henry O'Rian and William O'Rian were seized of the fourth part of one acre of land in Balliellin, and by deed dated the 10th of June, 1618, conceded the premises to Edward Butler of Lowgrange, in the county of Kilkenny, knight, his heirs and assigns.—Donat M'Murtagh O'Rian was seized of one acre in Balliellin, and by deed dated the 24th February, 1623, granted the premises to the aforesaid Edward Butler, his heirs and assigns.—Cahir M'Murrough O'Rian and Donat O'Rian, were seized of one acre and the fourth part of one acre in Balliellin, and by deed, dated 4th July, 1625, granted the premises to the aforesaid Edward Butler, his heirs and assigns.—Murragh M'Teige O'Rian was seized of one acre and the fourth part of one acre in Balliellin, and by deed, dated 31st May, 1632, granted the premises to the aforesaid Edward Butler, his heirs and assigns.—Daniel M'Melaghlin was seized of one messuage, one garden and three acres in Balliellin, and by deed, dated 9th June, 1625, granted the premises to the aforesaid Edward Butler, his heirs and assigns.—John O'Rian was seized of five acres in Tomquile, and by his deed, dated the 2nd March, 1628, granted the premises to the said Edward Butler, his heirs and assigns.—Murrough O'Mackesie and Elizabeth Mackesie, otherwise Rian, his wife, were seized of one messuage, one garden and three acres, and by deed, dated 19th July, 1623, granted the premises to the aforesaid Edward Butler, his heirs and assigns.—Thadeus M'Henry O'Rian was seized of the fourth part of one acre, in Tomdarragh, and by deed, dated 22nd February, 1627, granted the premises to the aforesaid Edward Butler, his heirs and assigns.—Thomas Butler, baronet, was seized of nine acres of land in Balliellin, and by deed, dated 1st November, 1630, granted the premises to the aforesaid Edward Butler, his heirs and assigns. Walter, late earl of Ormonde and Ossory, deceased, was seized of four acres of land in Cloghvouy, Balliellin and Tomdarragh, and by deed granted the premises to Thomas, a younger son of the aforesaid Edward Butler, his heirs and assigns.—Moriertagh M'Walter O'Rian was seized of two acres of land in Balliellin, and by deed, dated the 20th February, 1632, granted the premises to the aforesaid Edward Butler, his heirs and assigns. Held of the king *in capite*, by knight's service.

*Same day and place.*—Daniel Kavanagh, alias Spaineagh, was seized of one third of the town and land of Barragh and Knockbracke, one fifth of Carigue ( ) and town and lands of Monygrogh in county Catherlogh, containing one half of a martland, and by deed, dated 9th July, 1622, granted the premises (with others) to Maurice Kavanagh and Richard Browne, their heirs and assigns, for certain uses in said indenture specified. He was similarly seized of the manor, castle, town and lands of Clone-mullin, Kilboanish, and Tamshomicke, *alias* Tomshomicke, *alias* Cariduffe, containing one martland.—Died 12th March, 1631.—Morgan Kavanagh, kn., is his son and heir, of age and married. Eleanor Kavanagh, late wife of said Daniel, now lives.—Held of the king.





*Same day and place.*—James the late king, was seized of one hundred and four acres arable and pasture land, in the town of Laghlin, and of two hundred and sixteen acres arable and pasture, in the town of Ballyknockan, and by his letters patent, dated 19th June, in the 19th year of his reign, granted the premises (with others) to Edmond Medhoppe, Esq. his heirs and assigns. Aforesaid Edmond, by deed dated 20th June, year aforesaid, granted the premises to Arthur Savage, late of Castle Kevan in the county Kildare, knight, his heirs and assigns.—The aforesaid late king was similarly seized of thirty-one tenements, one garden, and one water-mill in Balliknockaw, in or near the town of Leighlin; and 25th September, year aforesaid, granted the premises (with others) to Robert Kennedy, his heirs and assigns, and said Robert, by deed, dated 26th September, year aforesaid, granted the premises aforesaid to Arthur Savage kn., his heirs and assigns.—Aforesaid Arthur, by deed, dated 10th December, 1st year of the present king, granted all the premises to Edward Bolton, Esq. solicitor general, Robert Weldon, Erasmus Burrows and Maurice Eustace, their heirs and assigns, for certain uses in said deed specified.—Said Arthur died 13th March last past. Thomas Savage, knight, is his son and heir, was of age at time of his father's death, and is married.—To hold of the king.

*Catherlogh, 31st October, 1634.*—George Bagnall, late of Dunleckny, in county of Catherlogh, was seized of the town and lands of Urny, otherwise Nurny, Ballymorrish and Ballyally in county aforesaid, containing one martland, and by his deed, dated 31st May, 10th year of the late king, feoffed the premises to Robert Ivers of Cloghna, his heirs and assigns.—Walter Bagnall, son and heir of George, was aged twelve years at death of his father, and not married.—Held of the king *in capite*, by knight's service.

*Catherlogh, 18th January, 1636.*—The earl of Ormond and Ossory, lady Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Comerford, were seized of the castle of Clonmore, with appurtenances, two hundred messuages, two hundred cottages, two hundred tofts, five hundred gardens, one orchard, three thousand acres of meadow, two thousand acres of pasture, three thousand acres of other descriptions in Clonmore, Killmacartan, Hacketstown, Ballynefunshage, *alias* Constablehill, Ballycullane, Croneskageagh, Ballygaliduffe, Ballynekilly, Ballyduffe, Killongford, Raheen, Crewcrim, Tombeigh, Dromgome and Coolemanagh.—So seized, in the tenth year of the present king, alienated the premises aforesaid to David Booth, Patrick Weymes, Gerrald Fennell, M.D. Edward Comerford, and their heirs and assigns.—Premises held of the king, by knight's service.

*Catherlogh, 15th September, 1637.*—Morgan Kavanagh, late of Borres, was seized of the castle, town and lands of Borres, with a watermill, Bailyneskin, Ballynegreeng, Ballycloyse, Ballyhnegreeng, Downasse, Ballygargg, except portion of Arthur Kavanagh in Ballynegreeny, and Ballyngargg, one and one sixth





mart land ; Inshinsowkie, Gowlee, Ballynemong, Gragenedurloge, Moycullin, Rahineshepeder, Ballyglassin, and Ballyeine one mart, Cowlenemarre, Ardagh and Ballykeynane, one mart, Nowtown, Ballyhimucke, Corbally, Ballycowlart, Skehanigh, Knocknesegart, Knockduffe, Ballyrickevlakee, and Aglebrackan with Ballyhegan two mart, Knockine, Ballyneclohy, Ballynegreony, and Carrigleod one mart, Behanigh, Ballyhumultie, Glannemaccolitan, Tower and Torragh, one mart, Ballycrunegauneskeagh and Slewdrudee one half of a mart, Dranagh, Dromyn, Cowlternigh, Ballylevane and Clownigh, one mart, Polmontie, Glancharry, Rowanmore and mill of Polmontie, one half of a mart, moiety of St. Moling, and two parts of Ballyrochan in three parts divided, one third mart ; an annual rent of twenty shillings out of Ballyteigleigh one fourth of a mart ; ten shillings of Rathgrin, Kilmissan, Ballinbranigh, Ballymurchoe and Knockvalgerine, five shillings of Ballybracke, Lissulican, and Killmackinnce ; ten shillings of Tynecarrigg, Ballybegge, Tynekille, Killcolynne, Knockbane and Sheskin, and three shillings and four pence from the third part of Ballyrowchan, in possession of Melaghlin O'Colitane.—Aforesaid Morgan Kavanagh, so seized, died 19—, 1636. Bryan Kavanagh is his son and heir, and was of age at the time of his father's death.

On the 25th of July, 1633, the celebrated, highly gifted, but unfortunate Thomas, lord viscount Wentworth, was sworn lord deputy of Ireland. "One whose vast abilities," says Borlase, "the king had had due experience of, therefore constituted him in this place."

Parliament met at Dublin, on the 14th July 1634. It was summoned by lord Wentworth, lord deputy.

3rd, December, 1634.—It is ordered upon question by the House, that the election of Sir Morgan Kavanagh, knight, is held void, and so adjudged, and that a new writ shall forthwith issue to the sheriff of the county of Catherlogh for a new election, in lieu and stead of the said Sir Morgan Kavanagh.

5th, March, 1635.—It is ordered that the burgesses of Old Leighlin and others, shall attend the committee of privileges upon Wednesday next, to show by what charters or prescriptions they come to this present parliament.

20th March, 1635.—In the sub-division of the subsidies to the king by the lord deputy, the county of Carlow was set down at five hundred and twenty-five pounds, which was this day confirmed by the house, &c.

10th, April 1635.—It is ordered upon question, that Patrick Byrne, Callagh Byrne, and Daniel Kavanagh, shall be forthwith sent for by the serjeant at arms, to answer the wrongs done against the privileges of this house, complained of by Sir Thomas Butler, baronet.

16th, April 1635.—It is ordered, upon question, that the witnesses for clearing of the differences between the earl of Ormonde, and Sir Thomas Butler shall be heard and examined in this house to-morrow morning, and at the same time the serjeant at arms to bring Edmond M'Shane Butler.



A new parliament was called by the earl of Strafford, lord lieutenant. It sat on the 16th March, 1639.

## MEMBERS.

*Catherlogh*—Sir Thomas Butler, Baronet. Oliver Eustace, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh*—Robert Hartpoole, Esq., Thomas Harman, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin*—Roger Brereton, Esq. James Cusake, Esq.

1st Oct. 1640.—Memorandum. This day the knights, citizens and burgesses of this present parliament again met and assembled together in the said Commons House; and, after prayers ended, Sir Maurice Eustace, knight, speaker, ascended the chair.

12th Nov. 1640.—It is ordered, upon question, that the committee or agents appointed by this house to go to England, to represent the grievances of this kingdom to his most sacred majesty, shall go at the charge of the country.

26th Jan. 1641.—It is ordered, upon question, that five thousand and eighty-six pounds is now agreed upon to be levied in the several provinces of this kingdom, for the supply of the committee or agents in England, and that the said five thousand and eighty-six pounds shall be levied in the manner following, viz. out of the county of Catherlogh, sixty-five pounds ten shillings, &c. &c.

4th March, 1641.—Whereas it was ordered by the Commons in this present parliament assembled, that the sum of five thousand and eighty-six pounds should be forthwith collected for the charges of the committee appointed by this house to attend his majesty for redress of their grievances, and that the said sum should be equally levied off the lands and rents of the lords spiritual and temporal and the commons of this kingdom, by consent of the lords' house of parliament; and also that the charges of messengers to be sent with despatches into England should be likewise equally borne by the said lords and commons of this kingdom: now upon report made of the conference with the lords, it is agreed, and accordingly this day ordered by this house, that the sum of two thousand four hundred pounds taxed for the committee of the lords' house, shall be also equally borne in like manner by the lords spiritual and temporal and the commons of this kingdom.

An applotment by the second committees for the several provinces of this kingdom, for the levying of two thousand four hundred pounds allowed to the committee of the lords in England to be entered amongst the orders of this house, and to be sent down into the several counties, &c. viz.

County of Catherlogh twenty-five pounds, &c.

25th May 1641.—Upon the humble petition of Sir Thomas Butler, knight, a member of this house, it is ordered, that the heir and executor of Ulick Walle, Esq. late high Sheriff of the county of Catherlogh, and David Lea, now sub-sheriff of the said county, are forthwith to give the said Sir Thomas full and present



satisfaction of his just demands, or else personally to appear here, and answer in writing unto the said petition.

29th July, 1641.—It is ordered that the petition of Sir Thomas Butler, plaintiff, and the answer of Edward Walle, son, heir and executor of Ulicke Walle, late high sheriff of the county of Catherlogh, and Edward Butler, now high sheriff of the said county, shall be referred to the consideration of a committee, who are to report to this house what they conceive fit to be done therein.

And a committee was appointed accordingly.

17th Nov. 1641.—Levyng of Forces.

It is ordered, upon question, that the order now read and agreed upon concerning the levyng of forces in every county in this kingdom, &c., shall be entered as an ordinance of this present parliament, and be published, and put in print.

The order for the levyng of forces.

Whereas the present condition and danger of this kingdom doth require from all his majesty's good and faithful subjects of the same a speedy levy of forces, as well for the defence of his majesty's crown and dignity, and the persons and estates of his majesty's faithful people of this realm, as for the opposing and suppressing of the now disturbers of the general peace and quiet of this land; it is therefore this day ordered by the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, that it shall and may be lawful for each county of this kingdom, such as his most excellent majesty or the governor or governors and council of this realm shall appoint, to raise and continue a convenient number of armed men of horse and foot, during the present troubles and distresses of this realm. And that it shall be lawful for any such county to provide arms and ammunition for the said men, and to appoint commanders over them for the defence of each of the said counties; and for his majesty's further service in this kingdom, to assess, collect and levy as equal as they can such competent maintenance for the support of the said horse and foot in every of the said counties respectively, and in such manner and form as every of the said counties, in their discretion, shall respectively think fit. And it is further ordered that the sheriffs of every such county shall assemble the lords, gentlemen and freeholders thereof, after timely and convenient notice unto them given of the time and place of meeting, for the speedy accomplishment of the premises, and of all other things thereunto conducing, as often as the service shall require the same.

22nd June, 1642.—Memorandum. Forasmuch as it appears unto this house that persons hereafter named, who were members of this house, are either in open rebellion or stand indicted of high treason, so as the said persons are conceived and adjudged to be rotten and unprofitable members, fit to be cut off, and not worthy any longer to be esteemed as members of this honorable house; it is therefore now ordered that all the said undernamed persons shall stand expelled and excluded from this house, and to be no longer reputed any member of the same; and it is further ordered, that





Mr. Speaker shall issue out warrants to the clerk of the crown of his majesty's high court of chancery, to issue forth writs for new elections to be made in the rooms and places of the said under named persons.

In this list are

“Indicted persons.”

Robert Harpoole, *B. Catherlogh.*

Thomas Davills, *B. Old Leighlin.*

15th August, 1642.—The house taking into serious consideration the great fidelity, pains, care and expenses of Sir Maurice Eustace, knight, and speaker of this house, in the service of this house, and his exceeding great loss by reason of the damnable rebellion in this kingdom, do order that Mr. Richard Parsons, &c. are appointed a select committee to go unto the right honourable the lords justices and council, and present unto their lordships the humble petition of Sir Maurice Eustace, knight, and speaker of this house, and humbly desire, in the name of this house, their lordships' assistance and furtherance therein, according to the request of the said petition, in the most effectual and convenient way as their lordships shall think fit.

30th March, 1647.—In committee—

That his excellency would command copies of the three letters from Dundalk, concerning the Lecale regiments, and of Major Harman's letter, concerning Catherlogh, to be given.

That Captain Plunket hath condescended to send one thousand pounds towards the relief of this city and other garrisons, and for the relief of the Lecale men, now at Dundalk; of which sum sixty pounds is paid already for the use of the garrison at Catherlogh.

9th April, 1647.—After prayers read, a letter from Major Harman was this day read, directed unto the speaker.

It is ordered that the letter of Major Harman be communicated unto the committee of security.

14th June, 1647.—Mr. Lewis's report concerning the business of Mr. Speaker.

And it was the opinion of the house, *nullo contradicente*, to be entered amongst the acts and orders of this house, which followeth in *his verbis scilicet* :

The house understanding that there is a resolution to prorogue the parliament for some long time, and not knowing when they shall meet again, did take into their consideration the many good services performed by Sir Maurice Eustace, knight, their speaker, unto the house, his singular affections to the English nation and public service, his earnest endeavours for the advancement of the Protestant religion, the inveterate hatred and malice of the detestable rebels, many ways declared and acted against him, and the great expenses which he hath been formerly at for the honour and service of the house; and having at the present no better way of requital than to convey the memory thereof to posterity, do think fit, in manifestation of their high esteem thereof, to declare, and do hereby declare the same to be such as in all times ought to be



remembered for his advantage; and do therefore order that this be entered amongst the acts and orders of this house.

Parliament adjourned on the 15th June, to the 27th of the March following.

We have thought it more conducive to clearness, to dispose of the proceedings of parliament in reference to our county, in a connected series. Other interesting and important matter now claims our attention.

Thomas Ram, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, died of an apoplexy at Dublin, on the 24th November, 1634, in the seventieth year of his age. He was interred at Newborough, otherwise Gorey, in the county of Wexford, in a chapel which he had erected on an estate of his own acquisition; which estate, his descendants at present enjoy. He erected the episcopal house at Old Leighlin, and bequeathed a library for the use of his clergy, which was afterwards totally destroyed in the rebellion of 1641.

George Andrew, or Andrews, succeeded. He was born at Daventry, in Northamptonshire, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and afterwards was appointed rector of Dromcliffe, otherwise Ecormack, (in the diocese of Killaloe,) dean of Limerick, and chantor of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He was consecrated bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the 11th May, 1633, by Launcelot, archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the bishops of Dromore, Kilmore, and Ardagh. Rarely has it occurred that the displeasure of persons in power has caused the promotion of an individual. Such, however, was the fact, in the case of bishop Andrews. He, it seems, was chairman of the committee appointed by a convocation of the clergy to consider the question of the introduction of an exact conformity between the English and Irish established churches; and having made some opposition to the proposed assimilation, he thereby incurred the severe disavour of the lord deputy Wentworth, who wrote thus to the archbishop of Canterbury, on the 16th December, 1634:—"I instantly sent for dean Andrews, that reverend clerk who sat forsooth in the chair of this committee, requiring him to bring along the aforesaid book of canons so noted in the margin, together with the draft he was to present that afternoon to the house. This he obeyed, and herewith I send your grace both the one and the other. But when I came to open the book and run over their *deliberandums* in the margin—I confess, I was not so much moved since I came into Ireland. I told him, certainly not a dean of Limerick, but Ananias had sat in the chair of that committee; however, sure I was, Ananias had been there in spirit, if not in body, with all the fraternities and conventicles of Amsterdam; that I was ashamed and scandalized with it above measure. I therefore said, he should leave the book and draught with me; and that I did command him upon his allegiance, he should report nothing to the house from the committee, till he heard again from me.—If your lordship think dean Andrews hath been to blame, and that you would chastise him for it, make him bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, (Doctor Ramme,



the last bishop, being lately dead), to have it without any other *commendams*; and then I assure you, he shall leave better behind him, than will be recompensed out of that bishopric, which is one of the meanest of the whole kingdom."—The promotion of dean Andrews immediately ensued. When the rebellion of 1641 broke out, he was obliged to fly to England for safety, where he lived obscurely for several years. He died at London, in 1648, and was buried in St. Clement's church. During his occupancy of the sees, the manor of Fethard, which had been recovered by bishop Ram, was, in pursuance of an act of parliament, exchanged for other lands situate nearer to Ferns. On the death of bishop Andrews, the dioceses of Leighlin and Ferns remained vacant until the restoration of 1660.\*

A melancholy picture is drawn of the state of decay into which the established church had fallen, about the period of the accession of bishop Andrews. "The church of Ireland," says Carte, "was at this time in a deplorable condition, the cathedrals in many places destroyed, the parish churches generally ruined, unroofed or unrepaired, the houses of the clergy left desolate, and their possessions alienated during the wars and confusions of former times. Most of the tithes had been appropriated to monasteries and religious houses, and afterwards vested in the crown, or sold to private persons and made lay fees. In some dioceses, as in Ferns and Leighlin, there was scarce a living left that was not formed out to the patron, or to some person for his use, at two, three, four or five pounds a year for a long time, three lives, or a hundred years. — The bishoprics themselves, though many in number, yet but of small revenue, having the greatest part of them been depauperated in the change of religion by absolute grants and long leases, (made generally by the popish bishops that conformed), some of them not able to maintain a bishop, and no good benefice near them to be held *in commendam*. Several of them were by these means reduced to fifty pounds a year."—Wentworth applied himself to the correction and remedy of these evils, and with some success.

A.D. 1639. Richard, second son of the first duke of Ormonde, was this year created baron of Cloghgrenan, viscount Tullow, and earl of Arran. He died without male issue in 1685.

A. D. 1641. It is now our painful task to notice one of the most disastrous periods in our annals, when from a state of profound peace, and apparent amity, the country was suddenly plunged into all the horrors of bloodshed and massacre. We allude to the great rebellion, which broke out on the 23d of October, 1641. On a primary view, the dreadful scenes enacted on this occasion seem wholly unaccountable. The Roman Catholics exercised their religion with nearly as much freedom as was enjoyed by the established church; the king had exhibited the kindest dispositions towards them, by concessions recently granted; they were eligible to the offices of sheriff of counties, officers of corporations, &c., without being

\* Harris's Ware. Carte's life of Ormonde.





obliged to take the oath of supremacy; and farther, the Romish part of the population were allied to the English, or Protestants, by the ties of marriage, friendship, and daily personal intercourse.—Is it then wonderful, that the cause of the inhuman violence with which the former, (under such circumstances), massacred their unsuspecting, unprepared neighbours, should seem impossible of divination? The page of history, however, furnishes a solution; we there learn the immediate, positive cause; but the man of liberal feeling, who cannot comprehend the blighting, distorting, withering influence of a dark superstition on the human mind, will always feel unable to conceive, by what process such causes could have led to such results. Would that we could, with truth, omit all accounts of the dreadful deeds of these times! Would that we could blot out atrocities, which are discreditable equally to human nature, to the country in which they were enacted, and to the people by whom they were perpetrated.

The concocters of this rebellion were the Roman Catholic priests, and the members of their flock. The former desired to behold their church ascendant in Ireland, they wished to obtain the tithes, and other advantages enjoyed by the established clergy, and, in a word, to raise their religion to its former rank, and themselves, as its ministers, to their pristine wealth and authority. The laity had, in consequence of rebellion, been very extensively deprived of their estates, and now thought they had a favorable opportunity of effecting a restoration of them.\* For the accomplishment of their objects, both parties deliberately planned a universal massacre of the Protestant inhabitants of the country; thinking that by a complete extermination of the settlers, they should secure the kingdom to themselves. And so effectually did they carry their designs into execution, that according to some authorities, the number of Protestant men, women, and children, massacred in the first three months of the rebellion, amounted to 154,000!†—What must be the principles of a system which leads to such results? But so long as the dogma, *extra ecclesiam nulla salus est*, out of the church there is no salvation, with others of like tendency are inculcated, very little value can be placed on the lives of “heretics.” It is matter of great regret, that a people naturally of many good qualities, should be subject to a system, proved to be so pernicious to the best interests of mankind.

A leading individual in the rebellion was colonel Richard Plunket, a younger son of Sir Christopher Plunket, of Dunsoghly, who had married the fourth daughter of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, knt., marshal of Ulster. He had extensive connections in Leinster, and had sufficient address to induce not a few of them to join in the enterprise.

On the 22nd of October, a general meeting of the conspirators was held, at which were present, lord Maguire, colonels Plunket and Byrne, Mr. More, and some others. They here made ar-

\* Carte's life of Ormonde. Vol. 1. p. 154. † Cox. Temple. Borlase.





rangements for the execution of their scheme ; but colonel Byrne had observed the absence of Sir Morgan Kavanagh, who had engaged to be present ; he, however, assured the rest, that he had no doubt Sir Morgan would be in attendance on that night, or early the following morning. In all, there were but eighty of the conspirators present at this meeting ; but the paucity of their numbers did not deter them from proceeding. They resolved to commence their work on the next day ; and with this resolution they departed ; but the discovery of the plot obliged them to fly from the metropolis, though it did not check their proceedings in the provinces.

The lords justices (sir William Parsons and sir John Borlase) seem to have used considerable exertion for the defence of the state, on being apprised of the intended rebellion. They issued commissions to the chief persons in each county, authorising them to levy troops, and attack the rebels ; and in order to prove to the Roman Catholics that confidence was reposed in them, the government issued these commissions to several noblemen and gentlemen of that communion. This act was not, however, productive of any beneficial result, as many, if not all of the Roman Catholics of rank who were thus honoured, afterwards joined the rebels.\* The following is the form of the commissions thus issued ; one of which was addressed to Walter Bagnall, Esq., of the county of Carlow :—

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL.

*W. Parsons. John Borlase.*

“ Right trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas divers most disloyal and malignant persons within this kingdom have traitorously conspired against his majesty, his peace, crown, and dignity ; and many of them in execution of this conspiracy, are traitorously assembled together in a warlike manner, and have most inhumanely made destruction and devastation of the persons and estates of divers of his majesty's good and loyal subjects of this kingdom, and taken, slain, and imprisoned great numbers of them. We out of our care and zeal for the common good, being desirous by all means to suppress the said treasons and traitors, and to conserve the persons and fortunes of his majesty's loving subjects here in safety ; and to prevent the further spoil and devastation of his majesty's good people here ; do, therefore, hereby require and authorise you to levy, raise, and assemble, all, every, or any the forces, as well footmen as horsemen within the county of —, giving you hereby, the command in chief of all the said forces ; and hereby further requiring, and authorising you, as commander of them in chief, to arm, array, divide, distribute, dispose, conduct, lead, and govern in chief the said forces, according to your best discretion ; and according to your conscience and discretion to proceed against them, or any of them, by martial law, by hanging them, or any of them, till they be dead, according as it hath been accustomed in time of

\* Borlase's History of the execrable Irish Rebellion. Lond. 1680. Temple. Hist. Reb. 6th Edit. Dub. 1724.



open rebellion; and also to take, waste, and spoil their, or any of their castles, forts, houses, holds, goods, and territories aforementioned, according to your discretion; further hereby requiring and authorising you to do, execute, and perform all, and singular, such other things for examination of persons suspected, discovery of traitors and their adherents, parleying with, and granting protection to them, or any of them, taking up of carts, carriages, and other conveniences, sending and retaining espials, victualling the said forces, and other things whatsoever conducing to the purpose aforementioned, as you in your discretion shall think fit, and the necessity of the service require; further hereby requiring and authorising you, as commander-in-chief, to constitute and appoint such officers and ministers respectively, for the better performance and execution of all and singular the premises, as you in your discretion shall think fit. And we do hereby require, and command, all and singular his majesty's sheriffs, officers, and ministers, and loving subjects, of and in this the county of —, and the borders thereof, upon their faith and allegiance to his majesty, and to his crown, to be aiding, helping, and assisting to you, in the doing, and executing of all and singular, the premises; this our commission to continue during our pleasure only, and for the so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

“Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, Nov. 1641.

“R. DILLON, JO. TEMPLE.

*To our very good*—— “JA. WARE, ROB. MEREDITH.”

The earl of Ormonde was appointed lieutenant-general of the army.

On the 21st Nov. 1641, the Kavanaghs of the counties of Carlow and Wexford, together with the Byrnes and Toolles of the county of Wicklow, appeared openly in rebellion. Having taken a fort in the county of Wicklow, they extended their devastations through the counties of Carlow and Kilkenny.\* They next proceeded to the county of Waterford; but were there defeated by Sir William Sellenger, lord president of Munster.†

The rebels of the north approached to Drogheda, and defeated the King's forces at Julian's-town on the 29th November, 1641. The disaffected noblemen and gentlemen now conceived that the time had arrived, when they should take an open and decided course.— They had long contemplated a defection, and now the favorable crisis seemed at hand. Lord Gormanston called a meeting of the county of Meath, and from this meeting may be dated their overt rebellion; as their proceedings on the occasion led them into violent contact with the government.

And now a general defection took place. “Several gentlemen,” says Temple, “who in the several counties of the pale were made captains, and had received arms from the state for the companies, departed from their obedience, and addressed themselves and their

\* Borlase. † Carte.



companies wholly to the service of the rebels, Nicholas White, esq., son and heir of sir Nicholas White,\* of Leixlip, was the first that gave the example about the second of December : but he carried the matter so handsomely, as his company ran away to the rebels, as he pretended, without his consent, or even his knowledge, any longer time before their departure, than to give him opportunity to come and acquaint the state therewith, and his own disability to hinder the same ; but before it was possible to use any means of prevention, the men were all gone with their arms and munition to the rebels ; many of the other captains desired no such fine cover for their intentions, but delivered themselves and their arms up to be disposed as they should direct, without any further scruple or compliment to the state : whereupon the lords finding how notoriously they were abused by the very great confidence reposed in such gentlemen of the pale, as being made captains, had received arms from them, and perceiving what course they began now to steer, and how they were resolved to employ their own arms against them, they took such order, and with such celerity and diligence, made stay of several of those arms, which were delivered out for the use of the pale, as of the 1,700 arms distributed among the several counties thereof they recovered again into their hands, 950."

A commission dated the 23rd December, and seventeenth year of Charles I., was issued to certain individuals empowering them to collect evidence on oath touching the murders, outrages, and depredations committed by the rebels, since the 23rd October, 1641. The following persons were appointed commissioners : Henry Jones, dean of Kilmore, Roger Puttock, Randal Adams, William Huthock, John Sterne, William Aldrich, Henry Brereton, and John Watson, clerks.

A considerable mass of evidence was collected in relation to the county of Carlow under this commission. We make the following extracts :—

" Anne Hill, wife of Arthur Hill, in the county of Catherlogh, deposeth, that as she passed through the county of Wicklow, William the plaisterer, with nine or ten rebels more, pulled off her back a young child of one year and a quarter old, threw it on the ground, and trod on it that it died ; stripped herself and four small children, who, by the cold they thereby got, since died.—*Sworn.*

" The wife of Jonathan Linn and his daughter, were seized upon by the rebels near the town of Catherlogh, carried by them into a little wood called Stapletown-wood, and there the mother was hanged, and the daughter hanged in the hair of her mother's head, as is deposed by James Shaw, vicar of Old Leighlin, Jan. 8, 1643.

" James of Hacketstown, in the county of Catherlogh, deposeth that an Irish gentleman told him and others, that he turned an Englishman woman away that was his servant, and had a child, and that before the poor woman and child were gone half a mile,

\* He received a grant in Carlow co. in the reign of James I. See p. 129.





divers Irish women slew them with stones.—*Sworn.* April 21, 1643.

James Shaw, a minister, deposeth, that after the cessation made with the Irish, divers of them confessed, the priests had given them the sacrament, upon condition they would not spare man, woman, or child, that were Protestants; and that he heard divers of these say in a bragging manner, that it did them much good to wash their hands in the blood of the Protestants which they had slain.—*Sworn.* Jan 7, 1643.

“The examination of Dame Anne Butler, wife unto sir Thomas Butler, of Rathealin, in the county of Catherlogh, knt. duly sworn, deposeth,—That after Walter Bagnal, of Dunlickny, in the county of Catherlogh, Esq., and Walter Butler, with a great number of men, had in a violent manner entered this deponent's house, they not able to resist, they set strict guard over this deponent, her husband and family, and brought them from their settled dwelling unto Loughlin-bridge, where they kept herself, her husband, and children, in restraint, for two weeks; and from thence conveyed them, with a strict guard, to Kilkenny, and there they were brought before the lord Mountgarrot; where Walter Bagnal and James Butler, brothers to the lord Mountgarrot, did use all means possible to move the said lord to put this deponent, her husband, and family to death and torture; alleging, that they were rank puritan Protestants, and desperately provoking, and these words, saying, “there's but one way, we or they,” meaning Papists or Protestants must perish. To which malicious provocation the said lord did not hearken. And this deponent further deposeth, that Walter Bagnal, with his rebellious company, apprehended Richard Lake, an English Protestant, and his servant, with his wife and four children, and one Richard Taylor, of Loughlin-bridge, his wife and children; Samuel Hatter of the same, his wife and children; an English woman called Jone, and her daughter, and was credibly informed by Dorothy Renals, who had been several times an eye-witness of these lamentable spectacles, that she had seen to the number of five and thirty English going to execution; and that she had seen them when they were executed, their bodies exposed to devouring ravens, and not afforded so much as burial. Another English woman, who was newly delivered of two children in one birth, they violently compelled her in her great pain and sickness, to run from her child-bed, and took the infant that was left alive, and dashed his brains against the stones, and after threw him into the river of the Barrow: and having a piece of salmon to dinner, Mr. Brian Kavanagh's wife being with her, she, the said Mrs. Kavanagh, refused to eat any part of the salmon; and being demanded the reason, she said she would never eat any fish that came out of the Barrow, because she had seen several infants' bodies, and other carcasses of the English taken up in the weir.—And this deponent saith, that sir Edward Butler did credibly inform her, that James Butler, of Tinyhinch, had hanged and put to death all the English



that were at Gowran and Wells, and all thereabouts. And further deposeth, that she being in Kilkenny, a prisoner in restraint, and having intelligence that some of her own cattle were brought thither by Walter Bagnal, she petitioned (being in great extremity) to the lord of Mountgarrot, to procure her some of her own cattle for her relief; whereupon he recommended her suit to the mayor and corporation of Kilkenny; who concluded, because she and her family were Protestants, and would not turn to mass, they should have no relief. Jane Jones, servant to the deponent, did see the English formerly specified, going to their execution; and as she conceived were about the number of thirty-five; and was told by Elizabeth Homes, that there were forty gone to execution.

“Sworn, 7th September, 1642.

ANNE BUTLER.

“*John Watson.*

“Patrick Maxwell, of Graige, county of Kilkenny, gent. sworn and examined, deposeth,—That there were taken out of Graige by the rebels, and hanged to death, one John Stone and his wife, and his son; William Valentine; Robert Pym and his wife, one of their children of a year and a half old, and Thomas White, a merchant, and his wife, who, being great with child, had her belly ripped up, after she was hanged, so as the child fell out of the cawl alive; Walter Sherly; Mrs. Ivan Salter, an ancient widow; one John, a servant to Stone aforementioned. The rebels that hanged them were Garret Forrestal, of Knockive, and Gibbon Forrestal, of Tynyhinch, and the eldest son of Richard Barrow, alias Fitz-Geraldin, of Knockeen, and divers others whom he cannot name, all of the county of Catherlogh; which said Robert Pym, after he was hanged up twice, proved alive in his grave, and struck his hand upon his breast, saying, “Christ receive my soul,” and with these words in his mouth was, then and there, buried quick.\*

“George Allibone, late of the town and parish of Hacketstown, in the county of Catherlogh, gent. now examined, deposeth:—That about or upon the 22d of November, last, about Ten o’Clock at night, Edmund M’Dowling, of Killebane, in the county of Wicklow, and Maurice Bane, of Kilkelonah, and Coll M’Gerald Birne, of Bordhill, both in the said county of Wicklow, with about sixty persons more, in their company, came to this deponent’s house in Hacketstown, above said, and his said house forcibly entered, and took away goods belonging to this defendant, viz., household provision, butter and cheese, bedding, linen, wearing-apparel, brass, and other household goods, with about one hundred pounds. This deponent further saith, that upon or about the 23d day of the said month of November, a son of Brian M’Phelim of Carriggerrow, (whose christian name this deponent knoweth not) of the county of Wicklow, John Ashpoole, of the Tuckmill near Baltinglass, in the said county, and two of the sons of William Cooke, of Poddermanagh, in the county of Catherlogh, (whose christian names this deponent knoweth not), with many others,

\* Temple’s History of the Irish Rebellion.



assaulted this deponent upon the high way near Baltinglass above said, and first disarmed him of his sword and pistol, and then forcibly took from this deponent cattle worth two hundred and fifty pounds, alleging that they would and must have them for the king's soldiers. This deponent further saith, that at his farm of Killelongford in the county of Catherlogh he left cattle worth fifty pounds, which by reason of this rebellion he could not bring away, but yet knoweth not who took them. This deponent further saith, that he had justly due and owing to him of good debts almost sixty pounds, part due from such as are now in rebellion, and the rest being the greater part, from Protestants by the rebels despoiled and unable to make satisfaction. This deponent further saith, that he left behind him at his farm in Hacketstown above said, cattle worth five pounds, which he is credibly informed were seized upon by Bran McOwen Birne of Hacketstown above said. This deponent further deposeth, that at the mill of Hacketstown he left and was despoiled of corn and malt, tools and bedding worth fifteen pounds, upon which mill he is informed that Peter Wickham of Talbotstown in the county of Wicklow above said hath entered, and in it placed a miller. This deponent further saith, that he was by the said rebellion dispossessed of and driven from one farm whereon he dwelt, his estate in the farm being worth forty pounds, and hay and fuel worth twenty pounds—and of one lease, in Hacketstown above said, which he had let out to two several tenants, worth eighty pounds, and of one lease at Killelony worth about one hundred pounds, for that this deponent hath lost in all by the rebels against our sovereign lord the king, the sum of six hundred and twenty pounds, besides what he lost by the undue sale of such cattle as he brought to Dublin, twenty pounds, the benefit of an increase of rent in a farm near Dublin, worth twenty pounds. In all lost six hundred and sixty pounds. And further this deponent cannot say.—Sworn, March, 1st, 1642.

GEORGE ALLIBONE.\*

*“John Watson.*

*Roger Puttocke.”*

A. D. 1642. The army being badly provided for in Dublin, and it being desirable to relieve some forts and towns which had been seized by the rebels, the earl of Ormonde, lieutenant general, marched from the metropolis on the 2nd of April, 1642, at the head of a force of five hundred horse, and eight thousand foot. On the 5th he re-took Athy, and on the following day, Sir Patrick Wemys was despatched with a detachment to relieve the castle of Carlow; but on his approach, the rebels, whose force amounted to seven hundred men, burned the town and fled, fifty of them being killed in the pursuit. Weniys then succoured the castle, within which he found nearly five hundred English and Protestants almost starved. He also relieved the neighbouring castle of Clogh-





greuan. Captain Harman afforded valuable aid to Wemys in these affairs.\*

On the 15th of April, an engagement occurred at Blackbaleheath, about twenty miles from Dublin, between the king's forces under the earl of Ormonde, and those of the confederate Catholics commanded by lord Mountgarrett, Sir Morgan Kavanagh, colonel Bagnall, &c. The latter were completely defeated, and Colonel Kavanagh's head was brought to lord Ormonde after the battle.

16th November. The confederate Catholics ordered thirty-one thousand seven hundred men to be raised for their service. The number to be levied in the county of Carlow was two thousand four hundred; of which, forty horse and four hundred foot were ordered to attend the general army; the remainder to do duty within the county.

A.D. 1643. Among the various stratagems made use of by the rebels to embarrass the loyalists, they adopted one for which the latter were quite unprepared, namely, an order issued to all their party not to sell provisions to the English even for ready money. Against this diabolical device, there was at the time no defence; and, therefore, many places of strength were deserted by their wardens. Among the rest, Carlow suffered much in this particular.

In March, the earl of Ormonde and an army of five hundred horse and two thousand five hundred foot marched from Dublin, to oppose the rebels who had possessed themselves of the considerable town of New Ross, and other places. Orders were previously given, that provisions for the army should be sent by sea to Duncannon, and thence by water to Ross; a step which was rendered necessary by the want of horses and waggons, as well as the "stony and uneven" state of the roads in the counties of Carlow and Wexford through which they should pass.† On the 4th the earl took the town of Timolin, with a slaughter of one hundred of the rebels, and from thence marched to Leighlin-bridge, as if with the intention to pass the river Barrow; when suddenly turning to the left, and passing through Newtown and the mountainous parts of the county of Carlow, he crossed the river Slaney, and reached Ross on the 11th March.‡

The rebels having desired that a new parliament might be called, the judges delivered the following reasons (on the 13th September 1643) against compliance with that request. The melancholy state of each county is fully depicted in this document:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

"According to your lordship's order of the eleventh of September, 1643, we have considered of such inconveniencies, as we conceive may arise to his majesty, and his service, as affairs now stand, if this present parliament should be determined, and have

\* Cox. Borlase. † *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*. Dub. 1772. ‡ *Ibid*.





reduced the same to writing, which we humbly present to your lordships' further consideration.

"The greater part of the freeholders of this kingdom are now in actual rebellion, whereby his majesty ought to be justly entitled to all their estates, both real and personal; this cannot be done but by their conviction and attainder, either by course of common law, or by act of parliament. By course of common law it will be very difficult to be effected, for these reasons following.

"First, those who are indicted in most of the counties of this kingdom cannot be attainted by outlawry, by reason that the sheriffs of those counties, by occasion of the present rebellion, cannot keep their county-courts, to proclaim, and make due return of the exigence: nor can they be attainted by verdict for want of jurors, most of all the freeholders in the kingdom being now in rebellion.

"Secondly, those that are not indicted, or those that are already indicted, and in prison, or upon bonds, cannot be proceeded against legally at the common law for want of jurors; because, as aforesaid, most of the freeholders are in rebellion.

"Therefore of necessity, those persons must either not be attainted at all, or only by act of parliament, which is scarce possible to be effected, if this present parliament be dissolved, or discontinued; for that upon a new parliament to be summoned, the knights and burgesses must be elected by the freeholders and inhabitants respectively, most whereof are in rebellion. And yet the present parliament will be discontinued, unless a commission under the great seal of England to the now lords justices, or other the chief governor or governors for the time being, be here before the 13th of November next, being the day of prorogation, for the beginning of the next session of parliament, to enable them to continue this present parliament; the last commission for the continuance thereof being only to the lords justices, one whereof is since removed.

"Unless the parties now in rebellion, being legally attainted, which cannot be here, as is aforesaid, as the case now stands, but by act of parliament, his majesty cannot have power to dispose of their estates, as in his wisdom he shall think fit, either for the increasing of his revenues, or for the peaceable establishment of this commonwealth, and indifferent administration of justice therein.

"*RICH. BOLTON Cancel. GEO. SHURLY, GERRARD LOWTHER, JA. DONNALON, SA. MAYARD.*"\*

The rebels had at this time gained very considerable advantages. The earl of Castlehaven had taken Ballenanry and Cloghgrenan, in our county; the soldiers of the king were badly paid, mutinous, and oppressive to the people. Under these unfavourable circumstances, the marquis of Ormonde thought it prudent to conclude a cessation of arms; which was accordingly signed on the 15th September, 1643. The lords justices and council ratified the compact;



they "considering the unsupportable wants and miseries of the army, the great distress of many of his majesty's principal forts, the imminent danger of the whole kingdom, and the impossibility of prosecuting the war without large supplies, whereof they could not apprehend either hope or possibility in due time, did for those reasons conceive it necessary for his majesty's honour and service, that the cessation should be agreed to upon the articles then drawn up and perfected." The following is one of the articles of cessation: "that the several counties of Catherlogh, &c., shall, during the said cessation, remain in the hands of the said Roman Catholic subjects now in arms, &c., and their party, except such castles, towns, lands, territories, and the lands and hereditaments thereunto belonging, which upon the said 15th day of September, 1643, at the hour aforesaid, are possessed within the said county, by his majesty's Protestant subjects, and their adherents, respectively."\*

This temporary peace was not satisfactory to all parties among the rebels. The Romish clergy, the old Irish, and the impoverished portion of the Romanists descended from the English, were particularly averse to it; as they could never hope to accomplish their various objects while peace and order prevailed. These parties would, therefore, have gladly broken the cessation immediately after its consummation. They continued to exclaim loudly against it; knowing, that should the estated gentlemen of English descent once lay down their arms, it would probably be difficult to induce them to embark again in the enterprize; particularly, if they could entertain any hope, that their lives and estates would remain secure and untouched.†

A.D. 1644. The marquis of Antrim having proposed to raise a body of troops for the service of the king, arrived in Kilkenny, on the 23rd February, and made his plan known to the Roman Catholic council. Upon Antrim's undertaking to raise three thousand men to assist the marquis of Montrose in Scotland, they "resolved to assist him with two thousand muskets, two thousand four hundred pounds weight of powder, proportionable match, and two hundred barrels of oatmeal, by the first of May following; upon knowledge first, that all other accommodations be concurring, and a safe and convenient port be provided in Ulster, for receiving the said arms, ammunition, and victual; and upon this further provision, that the said port be commanded by Walter Bagnall, and the men there to be by him appointed, such as in his judgment should be thought faithful and observant of just commands."‡ The marquis of Ormonde, on the part of the king, entertained some suspicions relative to the reservation in the latter clause of this article, and, therefore, he returned an answer in general terms; stating, that when their supplies were prepared, a proper place for their reception would be procured. Considerable ground for the apprehensions of the marquis arose from the fact, that colonel

\* Cox. † Carte's life of Ormonde. Vol. 1. p. 479. ‡ Carte.



Bagnall had some private pretensions to territories at Newry, and other places in the north. "Bagnall," says Carte, "was undoubtedly a man of honour, was cousin-german to the marquis of Ormonde, and had given strong appearances, that he would be for the king with all his power in case of a rupture with the Irish; but it would have been a great prejudice to the king's affairs in Ulster, to put those parts into the hands of a Roman Catholic, nor was it prudent to confide them to any one who had such particular pretensions."—The scheme was not acceded to by the government.

A.D. 1645. John Battista Rinuccini, archbishop of Firmano, nuncio of the pope, arrived here on the 22nd of October. Well would it have been for the Roman Catholic laity, had this bigotted, intolerant, reckless priest never set his foot on the shores of Ireland. Peace was at this period in contemplation between the belligerents; but the nuncio proceeded to Kilkenny, where the Romish council sat, and used all his influence to prevent a cessation of hostilities; in which laudable work he was assisted by the clergy of his persuasion. Their efforts, however, were unsuccessful; peace was concluded. On the 28th of March, 1646, the treaty was signed by the marquis of Ormonde, on the part of the king, and lord Muskerry, Sir Robert Talbot, John Dillon, &c., for the confederates; in the presence of the marquis of Clanricarde, lord Digby, Sir Maurice Eustace, and Doctor Gerard Fennell.\*

The nuncio and the Romish clergy, however, persisted in their opposition. Their views had been overlooked, their ambitious desires unattained, their projects unaccomplished; and eager to realize their objects, without any great regard to the consequences which must ensue to the laity, these men formally met at Waterford, and issued a most violent manifesto against such of their flock as had assisted in restoring peace to this unfortunate land. The following is the document.

**"BY THE ASSEMBLY ECCLESIASTICAL OF THE SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR IRISH CLERGY, MET IN THE HOLY GHOST AT WATERFORD, BEFORE THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS LORD, THE ARCHBISHOP OF FIRMANO, APOSTOLIC NUNCIO IN IRELAND.**

"Upon the question moved among us, and debated for many days, whether they are to be declared as perjured who do receive the peace contained in the thirty articles transmitted to us by the supreme council, and if they be to be excommunicated as perjured persons? The reasons and opinions of every one being first heard, and the writings of some doctors of sacred theology read, it is decreed *nemine contradicente*, that all and every one of the confederate catholics, who shall adhere to the like peace, or shall consent to the maintainers thereof, or otherwise embrace the same,

\* One of these articles strongly exhibits the uncivilized state of the country: "19: That acts, prohibiting ploughing by horse-tails, and burning of oats in the straw, be repealed."





be held absolutely perjured, especially for this cause, that in those articles there is no mention made of the catholic religion and the security thereof, nor any care had for the conservation of the privileges of the country; as is found promised in the oath; but rather all things are referred to the pleasure of the most renowned king, from whom in his present state nothing of certainty can be had, and the armies, and arms, and forts, and even the supreme council of the confederate catholics, are subjected to the authority and rule of state and protestant officers of his majesty, from whom that we might be secure we took that oath.

“ For which, and many other causes, we being moved only in our consciences, and having God only before our eyes, that it may be known to all and singular, as well Irish as foreigners, that we have neither given nor shall give consent to such a peace, unless secure conditions may be added for religion, and for the king, and for the country, according to our oath; and that our flocks and all confederate catholics (who in general assemblies sometimes desired our sentence in this spiritual affair, as only belonging to the ecclesiastical judge) may assuredly know, what hath been by us determined, that in that sense, they as pious and faithful catholics may concur, we have demanded this decree to be written, and in all places published in the English and Irish tongues, and have firmed it with our hands and seals; but the other question of excommunication we have reserved to the next session; dated at Waterford the 12th of August, 1646.”\*

This document is signed by *Francis Edmund*, Romish bishop of Leighlin, (who seems to have been a most violent clerical agitator), and several others.

A decree of excommunication (dated at Kilkenny, 5th October, 1646) followed. It was issued by Rinuccini and the ecclesiastical congregation of both clergies of the kingdom of Ireland; and was fulminated against all such as should adhere to the late peace, or should bear arms for the heretics of Ireland, or aid and assist them.

The marquis of Ormonde left Dublin, for Kilkenny, on the 28th Aug. 1646. On approaching Cashel, on the 10th Sept., he was informed, that Owen O'Neale, commander of the Ulster rebels, (who adhered to the nuncio's party and rejected the peace), was marching towards him. This intelligence was further confirmed, by a letter from Sir Robert Talbot, who advised the marquis to take precautions for securing the ford of Moygany, the only pass where, without a long march through the counties of Carlow and Kildare, to Monasterevan, O'Neale's forces could pass the Barrow in order to join the Kavanaghs, Byrnes and Tooles, on whom the latter commander relied for much assistance.

While the marquis was considering what course he should adopt, the earl of Castlehaven came and informed him, that it was the intention of O'Neale and Preston, the rebel generals, to cut off his retreat, and that not a moment was to be lost; that he should



immediately march for Leighlin-bridge, and having there crossed the Barrow, hasten by forced marches to Dublin. The marquis despatched orders to major general Sir Francis Willoughby, at Gowran, to march with all his forces to Leighlin-bridge, and possess himself of that place. When Willoughby had advanced to within three miles of Leighlin, he was informed, that colonel Walter Bagnall, with one hundred men, had secured the castle at the foot of the bridge. He, therefore, sent two officers to Bagnall, to learn whether he was to consider him as a friend or an enemy. Bagnall courteously replied, that the passage over the bridge should be free, and that he might command any accommodation that the castle could afford. The major general found the promise fulfilled, and having crossed the bridge, bivouacked his men in an open field, where he remained until evening; when, learning that the marquis of Ormonde had approached near Leighlin, with his horse, he despatched a courier to inform him, that his men had lain in the field a considerable portion of the day, that there was not accommodation for them and for the horse by which he was accompanied, and suggesting, that he should march to Carlow with the foot, and leave the horse in their present quarters. To this proposition, the marquis assented, and Sir Francis proceeded late in the evening to Carlow, where he learned, that Owen O'Neale was marching to Kilcullen in order to obstruct his progress. Orders were in consequence given, that the troops should march an hour before day on the following morning, in order to pass that place before O'Neale could reach it. Sir Francis and his force arrived in Dublin, on the 13th September, 1646.\*

The nuncio made a public entry into Kilkenny, on the 18th September. His first step was to imprison lord Muskerry, and most of the members of the supreme Catholic council. Other gentlemen who had been advocates for the peace, underwent similar punishment. Colonel Bagnall was among the number. "The clergy," says Carte, "delighted with power, assumed the government to themselves: and on the 26th, by a solemn decree, appointed a new council, consisting of four bishops and eight laymen, ordering all the generals to be subject to their orders, and investing them with the same power as the former council. The nuncio took upon himself to be president of this new council, and to act as supreme moderator in temporals as well as spirituals."

On the 2nd of November, the nuncio, with generals Preston and O'Neale, made propositions to the marquis of Ormonde, the third of which was as follows:

"That Catherlogh, &c., and all the garrisons within the Protestant quarters, be garrisoned by the confederate Catholics, to maintain and keep the said cities and places for the use of our sovereign lord, king Charles, and his lawful successors, and for the defence of the said kingdom of Ireland."†

\* Carte's life of Ormonde, vol. i.

† Desid. Cur. Hiber.



As might be expected, these propositions did not meet concurrence from the lord lieutenant.

General O'Neale having rallied part of his forces, advanced to support the confederates at Kilkenny, in their rejection of the peace. General Preston, who now affected loyalty, wrote to the marquis of Clanricarde, on learning this movement of O'Neale, requesting that full faith should be reposed in the contents of a letter written that day, the 10th December, to the lord lieutenant. The substance of this communication was, that general Preston was on his march to encounter the van of the northern army, and desiring the lord lieutenant to meet him with his forces at a certain place. With which request his lordship complied; when instead of Preston, he found a letter from him to the marquis of Clanricarde, stating, "that his officers, not being excommunication proof, were fallen from him to the nuncio's party, and therefore he advised him to proceed no farther, but to expect the issue of a general assembly, that was to be at Kilkenny, on the 10th of January following, when he doubted not but things would be set right by the consent of the whole kingdom, which would be much more for his majesty's service, than to attempt the forcing of a peace upon those that were averse to it." The marquis resolved to await the issue of the assembly.

On the 10th of January, 1647, the Roman Catholic assembly met at Kilkenny. The debates were carried on for three weeks with great violence, between the advocates of peace and their opponents. The nuncio loudly and dictatorially inveighed against the peace, last year concluded. "The bishop of Leighlin," says Bellings, "who always sat upon an eminent bench at the upper end of the house, could, with waving his hat, raise such a storm from the middle seats, and towards the door, that nothing could be heard for a long time after, but the repeated thunder of I, or No, or that name which he first dictated to them."\*

Those who advocated the maintenance of the peace, urged the impossibility of raising supplies to carry on a war; they reminded the assembly of the great power of the English parliament, with the navy at its command; and declared their firm conviction, that no resource was left for their safety but a junction with the forces of the king, then rapidly declining in power. "There was a miraculous answer given," says Bellings, "by the same bishop of Leighlin, who citing that text of Scripture, where Christ raised Lazarus from the dead, *removete lapidem*, wished them to observe, that when our Saviour came to perform that stupendous work, he gave his disciples no other share in it, than of removing the stone; so, said he, perform you that which is within your power, remove the stone, reject the peace, proceed on vigorously, and God will do the rest. This was the reply given to the premeditated and prudent discourses of many gentlemen, who thought the weight of the subject deserved more particular satisfaction to the arguments





concerning it, and those sacred words a more rational interpretation; yet you must not wonder if it was cried up, since he spoke it, who might command applauses with waving his hat."\*

An order was made by the assembly, that a declaration might be drawn up, stating that no culpability attached to those who concluded the late peace; while the peace, itself, was declared invalid and of no force to all intents and purposes. Before the declaration was engrossed, colonel Walter Bagnall, "a young man," says Bellings, "who to the nobleness of his birth, and the plentifulness of his fortune, had added a great stock of valour, and many excellent parts, took occasion to speak after this manner:—

· MR. PLUNKET,

When I consider the weight and importance of the matter now agitated, I do not wonder that we have spent so many days in the debate of it, for the house may then be thought to have satisfied her own wisdom, when all objections are laid open and cleared: but when I observed men's reasons are rather cried down than convinced, and that it is an impetuous storm, not a natural tide, that raises the sea of our passions to so exorbitant an height, I must confess, I look upon it as a sad presage of the many miseries (if God prevent them not) which will befall us and our posterity; for I appeal to the consciences of all that hear me, if when we were first compelled (for compelled we were) for safety of our lives and fortunes, and the defence of our religion, and our king's rights, to take up arms, we had then, while yet his majesty was in power, able to dispute his cause with probability of success, with his rebel subjects of England, been offered less advantageous concessions, we had not joyfully accepted them with a thankful submission to his gracious pleasure: and truly I cannot see that improvement in our condition, if we shall prudently weigh all circumstances, which should make us now less willing to acquiesce. We have plenty of arms, you will say, which we then wanted; our armies are formed, and our affairs directed by a constant way of government; certainly, it cannot be denied, if the comparison extend no farther than between us and ourselves, and if we make our inference without having a prospect upon our enemy, and judging at the same time of the change of his condition, the then tumults with the new confederate catholics, we have manifold advantages, which we then wanted: but when we shall consider, that the party in the parliament of England, which hath vowed the extirpation of our religion, and was then seconded but by the confused clamours of the multitude at London, hath armies at present, and the royal fleet at their command; that they who then were in their dens, and scarce would adventure to hop out of their nests, do now fly all England over, and that of the two concurrent parties, whose conflict gave us respite to advance thus far in our work; that party is ready to prevail which threatens our destruction: when I say we shall maturely weigh this charge to the

\* *Desiderata Cur. Hiber. Dub. 1772.*



better in our enemies, we cannot be so partial to ourselves, as to think our state so much improved beyond theirs, that we should now, upon consideration of that inequality reject those conditions which we would cheerfully have embraced at first; and it is visibly manifest, that if we should have inclined to such resolutions at a time when our king was in a posture to keep the parliament forces employed, and so to divert this storm from falling upon us, both our own interest, and the dutiful compassion of our sovereign's present condition, ought now, in all reason, to move us, by endeavouring to redeem his majesty from his heavy pressures, to lay everlasting obligations of gratitude upon him, and by assisting his party in England, to lift up a shield for our defence, which can no other ways be done, than by accepting this peace, concluded and published by authority of the kingdom, and by avoiding those severe punishments which never fail to attend the breach of public faith. The bitter vengeance which was exacted of the king of Hungary, for breaking, at the instance of Cardinal Julian, the pope's legate, that peace which he had newly concluded with Amurath, the great Turk, ought still to be before our eyes, wherein the memorable circumstances make it evident, how that crime was the object of God's indignation, for Amurath had no sooner lifted up those articles to heaven, saying, Christ, if thou be'st a God, as the christians do make thee, revenge the violation of thy name, and this perjury: but the young king who before had so far prevailed, as he believed himself in the possession of the victory, was instantly repelled, his army entirely defeated, himself overcharged with armour, drowned in a morass, and his evil counsellor miserably butchered. But now, Mr. Plunket, I shall beg the leave of the house to recede from the ordinary custom, and to apply my spirit to the prelates. My lords, there was a time, when our ancestors, at the peril of their fortunes, and with the danger of their persons, sheltered some of you and your predecessors from the severity of the laws. They were no niggardly sharers with you in your wants; and it cannot be said that the splendour of your present condition hath added any thing to the sincere and filial reverence which was then shewed you. We their posterity, have with our blood, and the expense of our substance, asserted this advantage you have over them, and reduced the exercise of your function from the penalties of the law, and your persons from the persecution to which they were subject. We are upon the brink of a formidable precipice, reach forth your hand to pull us back; your zeal for the honour of God will be thought no way the less fervent, that you preserve the Irish nation; and your judgments will not suffer for the attempt, when you give over upon better information. Rescue us, we beseech you, from those imminent miseries that environ us visibly; grant somewhat to the memory of our forefathers, and to the affection we bear you ourselves; let this request find favour with you, made to prevent the violation of public faith, and to keep the devouring sword from the throats of our wives and our children."



This sensible address obviously affected some of the bishops, but their resolutions were too firmly fixed to admit of change. The peace was accordingly rejected; and thus the lives and properties of the Romish laity were placed in jeopardy, and eventually, to a great extent, lost, by the reckless violence and insatiable ambition of their priests.

During the sitting of the assembly, the clergy laid their wishes before it in writing. They proposed an establishment of popery all over Ireland, not only in their own, but the Protestant quarters, the possession of all churches, benefices, and dignities ecclesiastical; the repeal of the common law so far as it gave the crown any ecclesiastical power, liberty to erect universities and schools under their own regulations, to appoint provisions to bishoprics, dignities, and livings as they had done since the beginning of the war, and to exercise their ecclesiastical jurisdiction in its full extent. They also demanded a restoration of all the lands formerly belonging to abbeys, and other religious houses in the kingdom.\*

A.D. 1647. Such was now the state of the government in Ireland, surrounded by enemies; attacked by the Irish rebels on the one hand, and in expectation of hostile proceedings from the English parliamentary forces on the other, that the marquis of Ormonde, of two evils, chose that of delivering Dublin into the hands of the latter. Meanwhile the Irish proposed an accommodation, which the marquis rejected, on account of their absurd, indeed, under the circumstances, we may almost say insane, requirements. Time was, however, thus gained to obtain a supply of ammunition for the defence of Dublin; but he received no supplies for the other garrisons of the kingdom. The castle of Carlów was among those most exposed to the enemy; and for its relief, the marquis borrowed sixty pounds, which he forwarded to Major Harman for that purpose. A party of fifty men, however, whom he ordered to the place as a reinforcement, could not obtain entrance, in consequence of it having been invested on the night of April 10th, the very day of the termination of a cessation which had been agreed on between the parties. The castle resisted the attacks of the enemy till the 2nd of May, when it was surrendered.†

On the 28th July, the marquis of Ormonde delivered Dublin to the parliamentary commissioners, and embarked for Bristol, where he arrived on the 2nd August; but his return being desired by the military and Protestants, he landed in Ireland on the 30th September, 1648.

On the 17th January, 1649, the marquis of Ormonde concluded a peace with the Roman Catholics at Kilkenny. This event however had no salutary influence on the proceedings of the republicans in England; who, on the 30th January, beheaded their king. Thus ended the unhappy reign of Charles I.

\* Carte.

† Ibid.





## CHAP. XXIII.

*The interregnum. A.D. 1649, to A.D. 1660.*

THE republican party, with Oliver Cromwell at their head, were now triumphant in England. The marquis of Ormonde, in quality of lord lieutenant of Charles II., continued his exertions in Ireland for the royal cause.

In this year, Preston, the late rebel general, wished to obtain the title of earl of Catherlogh, as he had already received that of viscount Taragh. To this latter distinction, was added a grant of land to the value of eight hundred pounds per annum, in order to enable him to support the dignity.

Dublin was held by the republicans, to which it had been delivered by lord Ormonde in 1647. He now resolved to attack that city, and for that purpose collected all his forces at Leighlin-bridge, from whence he marched them to Cloghgrenan, where he had a fortified house. Considerable delay occurred here, from deficiency in funds; but the marquis having at length borrowed eight hundred pounds from Sir James Preston, he was enabled to prevent the disbanding of his forces.

It seems that a person named Rochfort at this time held a correspondence with Jones, the governor of Dublin; to whom he appears to have communicated a report of the state and circumstances of the royal party. In a letter dated 4th June, from Carlow, he says, that "the soldiers of the army were so secured to Ormonde, far beyond their expectation, that nothing but a sudden attempt could prevail against him. None hath been made privy to our proceedings, but general Preston, his son colonel Warren, and a few other leading men so far embarked in the work, as a syllable hath not dropped from any of them. This I gather by Ormonde's being friendly invited hither to dine on Thursday last, though he would not (as we suppose, by reason of the caution thence given him) commit his person to us, without his own guards of horse and foot; by which advertisement we missed of our last opportunity."\* It appears, that a plan was at this time formed to assassinate the marquis of Ormonde. Early in June, he departed for Dublin, where he was defeated by colonel Jones at Rathmines, on the 2nd of August.

Oliver Cromwell landed at Dublin, on the 15th August.

In October, he besieged Wexford. The marquis of Ormonde endeavoured in vain to succour the place. Perceiving that he could entertain no hope of success in a battle with Cromwell, he crossed the Wicklow mountains and rested at Leighlin-bridge. Here he was informed of the success of the republicans at Wexford.

The Romish clergy met at Clonmacnois, on the 4th of December; when they issued formal acts and declarations, all of





which are signed by *Francis Edmund*, bishop of Leighlin. But their acts and declarations were now of no avail; an invincible force having made its appearance in the land, which finally deprived both royalists and Romanists of the possession of the country.

A.D. 1650. An attack on Kilkenny being meditated by Cromwell, he ordered colonel Hewson, governor of Dublin, to his aid. In March, the latter left Dublin and took Leighlin-bridge on his route.

The deputy, general Ireton, now marched with part of the English army and encamped near Leighlin, where they remained for a time, finding good quarters for the men and grass for their horses. They continued to sojourn in this neighbourhood, removing every week or fortnight a mile or two for fresh quarters, without the occurrence of any remarkable event. About this time, they drew near to Carlow castle, which was then well fortified, and had a strong garrison, commanded by captain Bellew, from whom the deputy frequently received letters relating to exchange of prisoners, and several other concerns. No hostile proceedings had, however, occurred, nor had any summons been sent to the governor of the castle. But on receiving intelligence of the success of the parliamentary force in Scotland, Ireton resolved on more active service here; believing that under these favourable circumstances no forces would be required by the parliament from Ireland. He immediately forwarded a summons to his neighbour the governor of Carlow castle, and at the same time constructed a bridge over the Barrow near the town, over which he conducted part of the army, and invested the castle. The following is a copy of the characteristic summons:—

*“ To the Governor of Carlow Castle.*

“SIR,

“We have been your gentle neighbour hitherto, doing little more than looking upon you. But the time being come now that we are like to deal in earnest with your garrison, as effectually and speedily as God shall enable us. That I may not be wanting in my part to save any of the blood which may be spilled therein, I am willing, upon a timely surrender, to give terms to so fair an enemy, (especially if I find you inclinable to a more peaceable disposition for the future). I thought good, therefore, to send you this summons, requiring you to surrender the castle of Carlow, with the furniture of war therein, into my hands, for the use of the parliament and commonwealth of England, to which I expect your present answer.

“July the 2nd, 1650,

Your humble servant,

H. IRETON.”



To which the Governor returned this answer :

*" For the Lord Deputy and Commander of the Parliament Forces.*

"MY LORD,

" This being your first summons, I am not at this instant prepared to give any answer to it. I desire three days, time to acquaint the lord bishop of Dromore with your lordship's demands, and in the meantime, that no acts of hostility be committed by your lordship's army, the like being observed by the garrison ; by that time your lordship shall receive the resolution of

Your lordship's servant,

M. BELLEW."

" Carlow Castle, 3rd of July, 1650.

To this request Ireton acceded ; and then proceeded to Waterford, leaving Sir Hardress Waller, major general of the foot, with a sufficient force to prosecute the siege of Carlow. Sir Hardress shortly after drew out two cannon, battered a tower belonging to the castle, which much discomfited the garrison ; after which he cannonaded the town and took it ; when Bellew surrendered and agreed to the following articles :

" THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made and concluded by HENRY JONES, lord of Clougher, major ANTHONY MORGAN, and lieutenant PHILIP FERNSLY, for and on behalf of the right honourable the lord deputy of Ireland, of the one part ; and major JOHN DUNGAN, captain GEORGE DARCY and captain JOHN WODISSON, on the part and behalf of captain BELLEW, governor of Carlow castle, on the other part, dated the 24th of July, 1650.

I. That the castle of Carlow, with the artillery, provision, arms, and ammunition, and all other furniture of war, (except hereafter excepted) shall be delivered to Sir Hardress Waller, or to whom he shall appoint, within twenty-four hours after the signing hereof, major John Dungan and captain George Darcy shall remain as hostages.

II. That all officers and soldiers within the garrison shall march with their horses, and marching arms, &c. and have a safe convoy to Lea castle, and a pass for ten days to march to Athlone, and carriages allowed them for their goods to said castle, and that the said carriages be delivered at Lea castle to said convoy.

III. That all the musquets within said town shall be allowed to march, with each of them one pound of powder, bullet, and match proportionable.

IV. That the inhabitants of the said town shall have liberty to live in said town, and enjoy their corn, paying such contributions as others in their condition.

V. That all manner of persons now in the castle of Carlow shall have one month's time allowed them for the removal of their goods, and passes to carry them to what places they shall desire.

VI. That George —, servant to colonel Preston, shall have



liberty to stay in the quarters about Carlow for two months, to transact his said master's affairs, and have a pass to carry to Waterford such goods, debts, or money as belongs to his said master.

VII. That all manner of persons now in the castle of Carlow, shall have quarters for their lives and goods.

VIII. That no person shall be arrested, or stay the goods, or molest the person of any now in the said castle upon any pretence whatsoever.

IX. For the full performance of all and every the above articles, and the article under-written, the parties above mentioned have hereunto set their hands and seals at the hour of seven in the morning, July 25th, 1650.

X. That the said carriages and convoy shall be provided within forty-eight hours after delivering up the castle to such as shall be appointed by Sir Hardress Waller.

(Signed)

*George Darcy, John Dungan,  
John Wodisson.\**

Cromwell was, as usual successful at Kilkenny, where he was considerably aided by a party in the town. "This treachery," says Carte, "was now grown universal, arising sometimes from the fears of the inhabitants, and sometimes from the corruption, avarice or cowardice of the garrisons of the towns; and was the cause of the loss of the castle of Catherlogh," &c.

The following passage appears in a letter of the marquis of Ormonde in reply to the Romish archbishops of Dublin and Tuam:—"The rebels have without any considerable resistance from abroad, taken Catherlogh, &c. The loss of these places and the want of any visible power to protect them, have doubtlessly induced many to contribute their substance, and personal assistance to the rebels; from which, whether they might have been withheld by church censures we know not, but have not heard of any such which issued against them.—From Roscommon, the 2nd of August, 1650. ORMONDE."

The castle of Tullow, commanded by colonel Butler, was this year taken by colonels Reynolds and Hewson.

The Romish congregation at James's-town now levied troops; among the rest, some horse under Daniel Kavanagh.

The marquis of Ormonde having appointed the marquis of Clanricarde lord deputy, departed for France, on the 11th December.

A.D. 1651. The Rônish clergy, still busy in political affairs, now endeavoured to renew the old confederacy; and as a preliminary step excommunicated the marquis of Clanricarde, and all his adherents! to which they added a strict prohibition to their flock from serving in his army. "The main view," says Carte, "of the clergy had always been to cast off the English government, and to subject the kingdom to some foreign Roman Catholic





prince."\* In pursuance of this policy, the acts against the lord deputy were confirmed at a synod of the clergy, assembled on the 1st September, by requisition of the bishop of Leighlin, as senior bishop of Leinster. He was the only Romish prelate at the meeting, which took place at Balledrohid; but the deficiency was corrected by the admission of fourteen officers of wandering troops, to the honour of signing their papers. On the 23rd of September, they appointed an envoy to invite the duke of Lorraine, (a Roman Catholic), to accept of the office of protector of the kingdom. This project was confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the clergy held at James's-town.† As if the duke of Lorraine, even with the assistance of "the church," could contend against the immense power of Great Britain!

In February, 1652, the marquis of Clanricard found it advisable to retire to England.

Ireland being now completely subjugated by the parliament, its next step was the appointment of a high court of justice, in order to bring to trial the perpetrators of the murders and outrages committed in the early stages of the rebellion. Colonel Walter Bagnall was condemned by this tribunal; "on slight pretences and small evidence," says Carte. Such was the fatal issue of the barbarous and inhuman rebellion of 1641, of the fierce contentions in the land, the reckless, violent proceedings of the Romish clergy, and the perverse disposition of the rebels.

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## CHAP. XXIV.

*Reign of Charles II. A.D. 1660, to A.D. 1685.*

ON the 8th of May, 1660, Charles II. was proclaimed king. In affixing the date to all public documents, the years of his reign were reckoned from that of the death of his father, the late sovereign.

Parliament sat at Chichester house, Dublin, on the 8th of May, 1661.

### MEMBERS.

*Catherlogh*—Sir John Temple, knt., Master of the Rolls, and one of the Privy Council.

*Borough of Catherlogh*—John Temple, Esq., afterwards knight, Solicitor General.

Thomas Burdett, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin*—Sir Francis Butler, knt.

Charles Meredith, Esq.

\* Life of Ormonde, vol. ii. p. 126.

† Ibid.



2nd July, 1661.—Ordered—That this house shall send the number of eight persons into England, to be agents to attend upon his majesty, and that the election and nomination of such persons to be employed shall be by balloting.

12th July, 1661.—Upon consideration had of a report made from the committee, appointed to consider of the best expedients for raising money for supply of the agents to be sent into England, it is ordered, upon question, that the sum of three thousand three hundred pounds be forthwith raised towards the present supply of the agents to be sent into England, and that the members serving for each particular county, including the cities and boroughs within the same, do provide the sum of one hundred pounds; as also the cities serving in this house for the county of the city of Dublin the sum of one hundred pounds; making in all, there being thirty-two counties, besides the county of the said city, three thousand three hundred pounds

13th July, 1661.—Memorandum. That the house being called over, according to the order made yesterday, the members serving for the county of Armagh, and cities and boroughs within the same, declared unto the house that they would have the sum of one hundred pounds in readiness by Monday next being the 15th inst.

The members within the county of Catherlogh did the like for one hundred pounds more.

30th July, 1661.—Instructions given to the members of the house of commons that are appointed to attend upon his sacred majesty in England, by order of this house.

1. That they do forthwith repair into England, and humbly present unto his majesty the humble and unanimous address of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in the parliament of Ireland assembled.

2. That they do represent to his majesty the impoverished and contemptible revenue of the bishoprics of Kildare, Leighlin and Ferns, and of Clonfert, and in the name of this house humbly desire his majesty will be pleased, upon the settlement of this kingdom, to authorize and command the lords justices of this kingdom, and other chief governor or governors for the time being, to make further additional provision out of such forfeited lands as are excepted out of, or are not intended to be confirmed by his majesty's declaration, or otherwise, as his majesty shall think fit, so as the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns, formerly and now united, and the bishopric of Clonfert may be severally, worth six hundred pounds per annum; and that Kildare being the second bishopric of the kingdom, may have such an addition out of the provision aforesaid as may make it worth eight hundred pounds per annum; whereby their maintenance may in some measure be suitable to that double honour which the law of God gives that office, and to that dignity which the law of the land and his majesty's grace superaddeth to it; and that the said bishops may renew the patents of those bishoprics with the said additions respectively; and that the said members further supplicate his majesty



that all such other bishoprics as are already united may be so continued; and also that the said members shall countenance and assist the agents from the convocation in those matters which relate to the good settlement of the church, the advancement of religion, and in such other particulars as may conduce thereunto.

5. That they render his majesty humble thanks for his gracious and provident care in securing cities, and all other corporate and walled towns, in the hands of Protestants; and to supplicate his majesty that the same, viz. Dublin, Cork, Youghall, Kinsale, Limerick, Galway, Waterford, and all other cities, towns corporate, walled towns, and all other seaports within this kingdom whatsoever, may be so continued in the hands of and be inhabited by such who shall manifest their communion with the church of England, by their taking the oath of supremacy; provided that this do not invalidate any mercy or favour intended in his majesty's declaration, or any part thereof, to any particular person or persons included in the said declaration.

31st July, 1661.—Further instructions for the members to attend upon his majesty.

Ordered, upon question, that the members of this house appointed to attend upon his majesty in England, be impowered to represent unto his majesty the condition of those persons whose lots are already fixed, or may hereafter fall upon such unprofitable lands as are not worth the quit-rents payable thereout unto his majesty, and to recommend the same unto his most gracious consideration, for such remedy and relief as in his great wisdom shall be thought meet; as also that they do represent unto his majesty the condition of those persons that took leases from the late usurped powers, of any houses, lands, tenements or hereditaments whatsoever, from which they are or shall be removed by lawful authority, and that they may have equal satisfaction for their disbursements, in like manner and form as the adventurers and soldiers are to have by his majesty's late gracious declaration of the 30th of November last; and the said members are further appointed humbly to recommend and submit it unto his majesty's consideration, that when all the forfeited lands in the county of Catherlogh are set out to adventurers and soldiers that are removed from his grace the duke of Ormonde's lands, if any adventurer or soldier, so removed, shall, through the deficiency of forfeited lands in that county, remain unsatisfied, according to the said declaration, that they may be reprimed in such way and manner as his majesty shall think fit.

7th December, 1661.—Proposals of both houses to the lords justices about the Irish, and for preserving the public peace.

To return the thanks of both houses to the right honorable the lords justices, for that their lordships have been pleased to take such care of the public peace of this kingdom, and that their lordships were pleased to acquaint the house with the papers of intelligence come into their lordships' hands.

That their lordships would be pleased to take a strict course for





the prohibiting any persons to live in any of the cities, walled towns, or garrisons of this kingdom, who have been in the late rebellion, or lived in the Irish quarters, except such who are declared innocent, or otherwise excepted in his majesty's declarations, or such as their lordships shall license.

That in regard priests, jesuits, and friars have been the constant incendiaries of the rebellion in this kingdom, that therefore they, and those who have been the chief heads of the rebellion, together with other ill-affected persons, be secured, except such as their lordships shall think fit to dispense withal.

That trained-bands be established in the respective counties of this kingdom, and that they may consist only of such Protestants as are well affected to the present government.

Parliament was dissolved, 8th August, 1666.

Robert Price was appointed to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns in 1661. He was son of Colonel William Price of Rhewlas, Merionethshire. He successively obtained the offices of vicar of Towyn, Merioneth, chancellor of the church of Bangor, dean of Connor, and chaplain to Thomas, earl of Strafford, lord lieutenant of Ireland. He held the rank of doctor of laws in the university of Dublin; having been educated at Christ-church college, Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts. Doctor Price was consecrated bishop of Leighlin and Ferns at St. Patrick's, Dublin, on the 27th January, 1661, the letters patent for his creation, mandate for consecration, and writ of restitution to the temporalities, bearing date the 15th of the same month. He was permitted to hold the rectory of Killeban in *commendam*, and was granted the mesne profits from the death of bishop Andrews. He suffered much for the royal cause, while dean of Connor; by which he had claims sufficiently strong to procure him promotion. We are told by Bishop Dopping, that had he lived, he would have been advanced to the see of Bangor; but Carte states, that it was St. David's to which he would have been appointed. He died at Dublin on the 26th May, 1666, and was interred in St. Patrick's cathedral there. Neither monument or inscription was placed over his remains.\*

Richard Boyle, doctor of divinity, dean of Limerick, (to which office he was presented on the 5th February, 1661), succeeded Doctor Price. He was indebted for his advancement to the favour of the duke of Ormonde, then lord lieutenant of Ireland. His promotion took place by letters patent, dated the 7th of June, 1666; with the rectory of Killeban in *commendam*. He was consecrated in Christ-church, Dublin, on the 10th January following, by Michael, archbishop of Dublin, and other assisting prelates. He died of a palsy at Leighlin in 1682, and was buried in the cathedral there.

In the important act of settlement and the act of explanation we find references to our county. In "HIS MAJESTY'S GRACIOUS DECLARATION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SEVERAL INTER-

\* Harris's Ware. Willis.



ESTS OF ADVENTURERS, SOLDIERS, AND OTHER HIS SUBJECTS THERE,\* we read as follows :

—“ And that such adventurer, soldier, or other persons, who have been, or shall be removed from the estate of James, lord marquess of Ormonde, lord steward of our household, for what he possest thereof, for adventure or arrears, shall be reprized in the county of Catherlough for the same ; every person so to be removed shall not be accountable for the profits he received, whilst he or they enjoyed such estates. —

*“ Given at our court at Whitehall the 30th day of Nov. 1660. In the twelfth year of our reign.”*

In “ INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS.”

—“ And to the end you may the more readily proceed in reprizing such as in our said declaration are to be reprized, being to be removed from off the estate of any person or persons to be restored to their former estates, you are forthwith to make up books of all the forfeited undisposed lands in Ireland, and not before assigned for satisfaction of the deficient adventurers, or reprizing the adventurers and soldiers, the incumbrances on their estates, in which you are carefully to set down all the forfeited lands in the county of CATHERLAGH by themselves, and all the forfeited lands in the baronies of Barrimore and Muskry by themselves ; the one being appointed for the reprizal of such as are removed from off the estate of James, lord marquess of Ormonde, lord steward of our household, and the other to satisfy decrees of the innocent papists inhabitants of Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale ; in the doing whereof, you are to appoint what quarter or point of the said county of CATHERLAGH, and the said baronies of Barrimore and Muskry to begin withal, and accordingly to make up the said book or catalogue of the said lands by way of contiguity, with as much indifference and impartiality as may be. —

“ You are to prepare an exact list of the respective adventurers, soldiers, and others, removed from off the estate of James, lord marquess of Ormonde, lord steward of our household, by themselves ; — and accordingly, so much of the lands in the said county of Catherlagh as will suffice, shall be set out to the said adventurers and soldiers removed from off the lord marquess of Ormonde's estate, as aforesaid.” —

From the Act itself :

“ And be it also enacted, that all adventurers, soldiers, their heirs and assigns, whose adventures and lots were set out of the lands of James, duke of Ormonde, and who have not been yet reprized, shall be satisfied out of the remaining forfeited lands in the county of Catherlogh, and also out of the respective moieties of the ten counties appointed for satisfaction of adventurers and soldiers : —

“ And be it further enacted, that those adventurers and soldiers, their heirs or assigns, whose adventures or lots were set out of the



lands of James, duke of Ormonde, and have been since removed from the same, and have had by his majesty's commissioners for executing his gracious declaration, other lands set out, ordered or appointed in the county of Catherlogh, towards their reprizal and satisfaction, be and are hereby confirmed in so much of the said lands in their respective orders named, as shall be equal in value, worth and purchase with those from which they have been removed, as aforesaid, and shall hold and enjoy the same to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, which said lands shall be immediately put out of charge in his majesty's court of exchequer in Ireland, reserving the chief rents according to his majesty's declaration, any thing in this present act contained or otherwise to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding."

In the "Act explanatory of the act of settlement," we find as follows:

—"And it is likewise declared, that the adventurers and soldiers, their heirs, executors, and assigns, who have voluntarily relinquished or been removed from the estate of James, duke of Ormonde, and put into possession of any other lands in the county of Catherlagh, not since decreed away from them, and all others who have relinquished any lands whereof they were possessed the seventh day of May, one thousand six hundred, fifty and nine, in obedience to his majesty's letters, and have since been removed to other lands not decreed away from them, shall have like liberty of retaining the lands whereof they are now possessed, or so much thereof as shall be adjudged to amount to his or their full two third parts, as he or they might have had if they had been so possessed upon the seventh day of May, one thousand six hundred, fifty and nine, and what is wanting of two third parts shall be made up and supplied by the commissioners out of some other forfeited lands by them to be allotted.—"

In the "Act of settlement."

"Provided always, and be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that any clause, sentence, matter or thing in this act, or in any other act or acts passed or made, or to be passed or made in this present parliament, contained, mentioned, or expressed, shall not or may attain, or convict, or be otherwise prejudicial unto Dudley Bagnel, Esq., son and heir of Walter Bagnel, late of Dunlickny in the county of Catherlogh, Esq., deceased, nor to Henry Bagnel, brother of the said Dudley, nor to Catharine Corbet, *alias* Bagnel, sister of the said Dudley, nor to the heirs or issues lawfully begotten of the said Walter Bagnel, Dudley Bagnel, Henry Bagnel, or Catharine Corbet, *alias* Bagnel, nor of any or either of them: and that the said Dudley Bagnel, Henry Bagnel, and Catharine Corbet, *alias* Bagnel, and every of them, and the heirs and assigns of every of them respectively, shall have hold and enjoy their respective estates and interests in law and equity in all and every the castles, lordships, manors, seigniories, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, remainders, and hereditaments, with their and every of their appurtenances, which did of right





belong or appertain unto the said Walter Bagnel, or whereof he was seized, as of his estate of inheritance in use, possession, or remainder, on the three and twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, six hundred and forty-one, or at any time after any act or acts, ordinance or ordinances, matter or matters, thing or things, done or to be done in this present parliament, or otherwise at any time since the three and twentieth day of October, one thousand, six hundred and forty-one, to the damage, prejudice, or harm of the said Walter Bagnel, his heirs or assigns, to the contrary notwithstanding.

“Provided always, and be it enacted, that neither this present act nor any thing therein contained, do any ways prejudice or tend in any manner to alter any right, title, interest, mortgage or lease that Sir John Temple, master of the rolls in this kingdom, or his late mother the lady Temple had in the year one thousand six hundred and forty, to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, belonging to Walter Bagnel, Esq., late father of the said Dudly Bagnel, lying or being within the county of Catherlogh: saving nevertheless to all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, their heirs, executors, successors and assigns, such right and title either in law or equity, and such benefit and advantage of redemption which they or any of them could or might have had either in law or equity, as fully and amply as if the proviso herein last before mentioned had never been had or made, any thing in the said proviso to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.”

The “*Act explanatory of the Act of Settlement*” contains the following :

“And it is further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the earl of Clanrickard, earl of Castlehaven, Morrough, earl of Inchiquin, the earl of Clancarty, lord viscount Dillon, Simon Luttrell, Dudly Bagnel, Esq., Henry Bagnel, Catherine Corbet, Theobald Purcell, Esq., and such others who are particularly mentioned in the said former act to be restored to their estates, and therein, and thereby, are actually restored without any previous reprizal, and their and every of their executors and assignees shall stand and continue restored to and vested in such their estates thereby intended, and shall have and enjoy the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all other the benefits and advantages of the said former act in such manner and form and for such estates and with such privileges, immunities and discharges respectively as in and by the said former act are mentioned and expressed: nevertheless it is hereby declared, that this restitution and confirmation is not to extend to any lands, tenements or hereditaments other than such as did truly and without fraud upon the two and twentieth of October, one thousand six hundred and forty and one, belong to and were enjoyed by the said persons or some of them, their or some of their ancestors or heirs, or were in the possession and seizin of some others in trust for them or some of them, or be particularly expressed in the several and respective clauses of the said former act; and to the end it may more clearly appear how much land the per-



sons aforesaid are truly entitled unto by virtue of this or the said former act, and how far the persons who are or shall be dispossessed by them or any of them ought to be relieved by virtue of this act, it is further enacted, that all and every the persons aforesaid who claim any benefit by the clauses aforesaid shall make out such their title as to the several parcels of land which they demand before the commissioners for execution of this act within such time as shall be limited by the commissioners and take out their decrees for so much as shall be allowed upon their claims, and in default thereof shall forfeit two years' value of the lands in their or any of their possessions respectively or in the possession of their tenants or trustees, one moiety to the king's majesty, the other to the informer, to be recovered in like manner as other forfeitures are by this act appointed to be recovered."

ABSTRACTS OF GRANTS OF LANDS AND OTHER HEREDITAMENTS,  
UNDER THE ACTS OF SETTLEMENT AND EXPLANATION.  
A.D. 1666—1684.

*To James, duke of Ormonde.*—Carrigneslane, five hundred and one acres, (eight hundred and eleven acres two roods and six perches statute measure), ten pounds two shillings and ten pence three farthings.—Killmolish, ninety six acres three roods, (one hundred and fifty-six acres two roods and thirty-six perches statute measure), one pound nineteen shillings and two pence farthing.—Mizell, four hundred and thirty-eight acres and one rood, (seven hundred and nine acres three roods and twenty perches statute), eight pounds seventeen shillings and five pence three farthings.—Shragh, three hundred and forty-six acres, (three hundred and sixty acres one rood and thirty-five perches statute), seven pounds and three half-pence.—Garran Pursin Killcoole, one hundred and twenty-four acres, (two hundred acres three roods and eighteen perches statute), two pounds ten shillings and two pence half-penny.—Ballymogie, one hundred and eighty-four acres, (two hundred and ninety-eight acres and eight perches statute), three pounds fourteen shillings and six pence farthing.—Ballykealy, four hundred and sixty-nine acres two roods, (seven hundred and sixty acres two roods and two perches statute), nine pounds ten shillings and three half-pence.—Ballywadrum alias Ballyvardrum, part of Ballykealy, Tobergurtine, parcel of Mizell, Graignespedoge, twenty-four acres, (thirty-eight acres three roods and twenty perches statute), nine shillings and eight pence halfpenny.—Clonmacshenine, one hundred and sixteen acres and one rood, (one hundred and eighty-eight acres one rood and nine perches statute), two pounds seven shillings and a penny.—Temple Peter, half, sixty-six acres three roods and twenty perches, (one hundred and eight acres one rood and fourteen perches statute), one pound

¶ When the acreable contents of the above grants are given, both in Irish plantation and English statute measure, the latter is enclosed (thus). The sums specified are the quit-rents reserved by the crown.



seven shillings and three farthings.—Ballinrush, one hundred and twenty acres, (one hundred and ninety-four acres, one rood, and twenty-one perches statute), two pounds eight shillings and seven pence farthing.—Shangarry, four hundred and thirteen acres, (six hundred and sixty-eight acres, three roods, and thirty-nine perches statute), eight pounds seven shillings and two pence.—Tycline, one-third part of Rathrush, Ballygodderman, two hundred acres, (three hundred and twenty-three acres three roods and thirty-five stat.), four pounds and one shilling.—Ballymogleine, one hundred and eighty-three acres and three roods, (two hundred and ninety-nine acres one rood and three perches statute), three pounds fourteen shillings and ten pence.—Ballygerrell or Garrett, three hundred and fifty acres and one rood, (five hundred and sixty-seven acres one rood and sixteen perches statute), seven pounds one shilling and ten pence.—Ballywalden, parcel of Ballygarret, forty-five acres three roods, (seventy-four acres and eighteen perches statute), eighteen shillings and six pence.—Nichollstowne, part of Ballykealy aforesaid, Bogganbegg and Bogganmore; bar. Forth, county Carlow.—*Dated 14th November 18th year. — (Cert. 10th Aug.) Inrolled in the Exchequer, 19th December, 1666.*

*Sir John Temple, knt., Master of the Rolls.*—Cargan alias Ballycarny, one hundred and sixty-nine acres one rood.—Castletowne, one hundred and forty-five acres.—Parke, one hundred and eighty-one acres and two roods; barony and county of Carlow.—Total quantity, four hundred and ninety-five acres three roods plantation, (eight hundred and two acres three roods and eleven perches statute.) Total rent, ten pounds and eight pence three farthings.—*Date 18th June 18th year. — (Cert. 22nd May.) — Inrolled 5th July, 1666.*

*Arthur, earl of Anglesey.*—Linkinstowne, two hundred and sixty-three acres and one rood, five pounds six shillings and seven pence farthing.—Gortengrowen, forty-four acres two roods, eighteen shillings and one farthing; barony and county of Carlow.—*Date 26th June, 18th year. — Inrolled 6th July, 1666.*

*Counsellor Thomas Piggott.*—Killcurry, three hundred and thirteen acres, six pounds six shillings and nine pence farthing.—Mougherrine or Mongoherin, two hundred and forty-four acres one rood, four pounds eighteen shillings and eleven pence.—Clonegaule, three hundred and thirty-nine acres, six pounds seventeen shillings and three pence farthing.—Ballyredmond, two hundred and twenty-three acres, four pounds ten shillings and three pence three farthings; barony of St. Mullan alias Forth, county Carlow.—*Date 15th Jan. 18th year. — Inrolled 23rd. March, 1666.*

*Samuel Blackwell, Esq.*—Little Pollardstown, one hundred and sixty-six acres prof., fifteen acres unprof., three pounds seven shillings and two pence three farthings.—In Urghlin, six hundred and six acres, twelve pounds five shillings and four pence three farthings.—Johnstown, four hundred and two acres one rood and thirty-two perches prof., seventeen acres unprof. eight pounds





two shillings and eleven pence three farthings.—Kernanstown alias Corgan, one hundred and sixty acres prof. eighty-three acres three roods unprof., three pounds four shillings and nine pence halfpenny; barony and county Carlow.—*Date 21st March, 19th year,—Inrolled 27th April, 1667.*

*Captain Thomas Newbrugh.*—Cloghnagh alias Cloghanoy, four hundred and fifty three acres plantation, (seven hundred and thirty-three acres three roods and six perches stat.), nine pounds three shillings and five pence farthing; barony and county of Carlow.—*Date 11th December 18th year. Inrolled 7th February, 1666.*

*Peregrine Pritty gent.*—The castle, town and lands of Dunganstowne and New Garden, two hundred and ninety-six acres one rood and five perches plantation, (four hundred and seventy-nine acres three roods and twenty-eight perches statute), six pounds; barony and county of Carlow.—*Date 28th February, 19th year.—Inrolled 20th June, 1667.*

*Sir Richard Kennedy, knt., second baron of the exchequer.*—Rathnegeragh, four hundred and twenty-six acres.—Dromfeagh, two hundred and twenty-five acres.—Culetughty, four hundred and forty acres.—Knocknemurrane, two hundred and fifty-three acres prof. fifty acres unprof.—Miltown, one hundred and two acres prof. sixty acres unprof.—Garryhill, Killraghin alias Tinraghin, twenty acres prof. sixty acres unprof.—Ballidoher alias Ballydurley, thirty-two acres.—Clonfarty, three acres prof., two acres unprof. Ballinkillibegg, twenty acres prof. thirty acres unprof.; barony of Idrone Shane, one hundred and sixty-three acres. Knockdrumnagh and Knockilldarragh; one hundred seventy-five acres.—Rahinlea and Bellalagh, four hundred and six acres and two roods; barony of Forth.—Total quantity, (three thousand six hundred sixty-four acres three roods and twenty perches stat.) Total rent forty-five pounds sixteen shillings and three half-pence.—*Date 6th December, 19th year.—Inrolled 17th March, 1667.*

*Thomas Crossthwaite.*—Kneestown and Morrestown, three hundred and seventeen acres.—Ardnehue (part) one hundred and seventy-eight acres; barony of Carlow. Total quantity, four hundred and ninety-five acres plantation, (eight hundred and one acres three roods and eleven perches statute). Total rent, ten pounds and five pence halfpenny.—*Date 13th March, 19th year.—Inrolled 18th March, 1666.*

*Sir John Ponsonby, knt.*—Grangeforth (besides one thousand seven hundred and one acres and one rood, formerly confirmed to him) eighty acres plantation, (one hundred and twenty-nine acres two roods and thirteen perches statute), one pound twelve shillings and four pence; barony of Carlow.—*Date 4th September, 21st year.—Inrolled 5th January, 1659.*

*Richard, earl of Cork, lord high treasurer.*—Eranranny, three hundred and twelve acres and the unprof.—In Killoughternan next contiguous to Eranranny, to be cut by an N. and S. line, two hundred and forty acres and thirty-five perches, and the unprof.; barony of Idrone.—*Date 4th September, 20th year.—Inrolled 2nd October, 1668.*



*Arthur, earl of Anglesey*.—Clonmullin, three hundred and fifty-three acres and three roods, five pounds seven shillings and seven pence farthing.—Carrigduffe, one hundred and sixty-two acres, two pounds nine shillings and one penny three farthings.—Kilbranish, two hundred and seventy-five acres, four pounds three shillings and six pence.—The wood and mountains of ditto, twenty-eight acres three roods and ten perches, eight shillings and seven pence three farthings.—half of Barragh, with their appurtenances, forty-two acres, twelve shillings and nine pence; barony of Forth. Ballyhegan, sixty acres, eighteen shillings and a penny.—Balleling, one hundred and ninety-five acres, two pounds nineteen shillings and two pence three farthings.—the 6th part of St. Molinges, with their appurtenances, one hundred and fifty-five acres, two pounds seven shillings and three farthings; barony of St. Molins.—*Date 23rd May, 20th year.—Inrolled 9th June, 1668.*

*Dame Anne, relict of Sir Thomas Harman, knight*.—Gorinmay alias Gorminagh, one hundred and forty-five acres and three roods, two pounds nineteen shillings.—Labynyseay, sixty one acres, one pound four shillings and eight pence halfpenny.—third part of Ratheden, one hundred and thirty-six acres and two roods, two pounds fifteen shillings and three pence.—Kilcopickan alias Killcopigan, ninety-eight acres and three roods, one pound nineteen shillings and eleven pence halfpenny.—More, part of the same, sixty acres three roods, one pound four shillings and eight pence. In Killcallatrim, ninety seven acres and one rood, prof., one hundred and nine acres and three roods unprof., one pound nineteen shillings and five pence.—More in the same, one hundred and fifty-one acres one rood, three pounds one shilling and two pence three farthings.—Pasture and timber in ditto eighty-one acres, one pound twelve shillings and nine pence halfpenny.—Knockanackroe, two hundred and ninety acres, five pounds seventeen shillings and five pence.—In part of the same, marked in the plot (r. a.) one acre and three roods, with a proportionable part of the unprofitable, seven pence farthing; barony of Idrone. *Date 30th July, 20th year.—Inrolled 13th August, 1668.*

*William Draper, Esq.*—Owlert alias Owlard, one hundred and eighty-seven acres, Cooleroe, two hundred and thirty-one acres; barony of Forth.—*Date 28th May, 20th year.—Inrolled 30th May, 1668.*

*James Stopford, Esq.*—Kilnesnell alias Kiltumell alias Killtinnell, Ballinvally and Ballycullin alias Ballaghellin, fifty-seven acres three roods and one perch. Knockanacroe alias Lackanarly or Lackananerly (part) eighty-six acres and two roods profitable, sixty-five acres unprof. In Kynogh alias Cunoge, to be cut off by a north and south line, twenty-five acres one rood and twenty-three perches prof., sixteen acres unprof. Killoghternan, part to be cut off by a north and south line, ninety-seven acres three roods and five perches; barony of Idrone. Total (four hundred and thirty-three acres and twenty-seven perches statute), rent five pounds eight shillings and two pence halfpenny. Ballycrinegan, three hundred and twenty-two acres. More of the same called



Ballybegg, forty acres, with the mountain thereto belonging; barony of Idrone. Lissfallecan or Lissalecam alias Carrickleagh, two hundred and ninety-four acres. Ballybrack, three hundred and forty-four acres and two roods. Tinekilly alias Seskin, one hundred and seventy-one acres. The moiety of Tinecarrigge, seventy-five acres. Ballyroughan (third part) twenty-three acres. Ballyknockrampen, or Crompen, and Booleblack, forty acres; barony of St. Molins. Rathmoile, one hundred acres; barony of Idrone. Total, (two thousand two hundred and fifty acres two roods and twelve perches statute), rent twenty-eight pounds two shillings and eight pence farthing. *Date 14th October, 20th year.*

*Charles, Viscount Fitz-Harding.*—Ballylinan and Killisane, one hundred and twenty acres, two pounds eight shillings and seven pence farthing.—Urghlin, part of, next to Ballynekill, two hundred acres, four pounds one shilling and six pence.—Ballynekill and Browneen, sixty acres, one pound four shillings and three pence half-penny.—Pollardstown, part of, next to Ballylinan, twenty acres, eight shillings and one penny farthing; barony of Carlow. Total, (six hundred and forty-seven acres statute.) Total rent, eight pounds two shillings.—*Date 11th Sept. 19th year.*—*Inrolled 14th May, 1668.*

*James, duke of York.*—Johnstown (part) seventy-nine acres two roods and eight perches.—Baggan, forty acres.—Ballybrin, alias Ballybamen, one hundred and twenty acres.—In New Garden and Dunganstown, two hundred and three acres thirty-five perches. In Ballybrin alias Ballybamen, forty-four acres.—Gurteenevackane alias Gortingrocan, forty-four acres two roods.; barony of Carlow. *Date 5th February, 21st year.*—*Inrolled 8th June, 1669.*

*William, lord Viscount Dongan, brother of Sir Walter, and son of Sir John Dongan, knights, and baronets.*—The moiety of the great and small tithes of the parish of Cloedagh or Cloydagh, three pounds five shillings.—The moiety of the rectory of Athade, with the great and small tithes thereof, one pound ten shillings and nine pence. *Date 29th of July, 21st year.*—*Inrolled 9th October, 1669.*

*Arthur, earl of Anglesey.*—Cornellane alias Cornallane, one hundred and thirty three acres two roods, two pounds thirteen shillings and ten pence. Tinnihinny alias Tinyhinch alias Teneheny, two hundred and twenty-four acres, four pounds ten shillings and eight pence. Ballyhanry alias Ballyhaury, eighty-five acres, one pound fourteen shillings and five pence half-penny; barony of St. Molins.—Boggy pasture, belonging to Park, one hundred and fifty-four acres, three pounds two shillings and three pence half-penny.—Wood belonging to the two Pollardstowns, and part of Urghlin, one hundred and fifty-four acres, three pounds two shillings and three pence half-penny; barony of Carlow.—*Date 9th Sept. 21st year.*—*Inrolled 22nd Nov. 1669.*

*Philip, Lord Wharton.*—The castle, messuage, mill and lands of Killerick, four hundred and eighty-nine acres.—Ardnehugh (part) eighty-one acres. Total, nine hundred and twenty-three





acres one rood and nine perches statute) rent eleven pounds ten shillings and ten pence half-penny; barony of Carlow.—*Date 30th July, 21st year.—Inrolled 15th Nov. 1669.*

*Sir William Temple, baronet.*—Killballybew, three hundred and forty-six acres two roods (five hundred and sixty-one acres 1 rood and three perches statute) seven pounds three pence three farthings; barony of Carlow.—*Date 20th May, 21st year.—Inrolled 7th Oct. 1669.*

*Richard Jones.*—The impropriate tithes of the parish of Catherlogh, Clonmoylske and Urrughlin, for ever.—*Charles Worth.* The impropriate tithes of the parish of Grangeforth, for ever.—*John Eastwick.* The impropriate tithes of the parish of Hacketstown, for ever. *Richard Jones.* The impropriate tithes of the parish of Temple-Peter, for ever.—*Date 9th March, 21st year. Inrolled 12th March 1669.*

*Sir John Ponsonby, Knt.*—Grangeforth, one thousand seven hundred and one acres, (two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres one rood and fourteen perches statute), thirty-four pounds eight shillings and nine pence three farthings; barony of Carlow. *Date 20th May, 21st year.—Inrolled 3rd October, 1669.*

*Michael Barry.*—Two third parts of Rathrush, four hundred acres.—Milltown, one hundred and seventy-three acres, one rood. Ardreane alias Addborne, sixty-six acres three roods.—Tromon, forty-eight acres three roods—Total, six hundred and eighty-eight acres three roods plantation, (one thousand one hundred and fifteen acres two roods and twenty-seven perches statute),—rent thirteen pounds eighteen shillings and eleven pence; barony of Forth.—*Date 13th June, 22nd year.—Inrolled 17th June, 1670.*

*John Wilcox, of London.*—In Kinogh alias Cunogh, seventy-eight acres seventeen perches prof., sixty-one acres unprof.—More of the same, twenty-seven acres.—In Killesnell alias Killtenell, Ballinvally and Ballycullin alias Ballaghulen, to be cut off by a N. and S. line, two hundred and three acres two roods and thirty-nine perches. Total three hundred and eight acres three roods sixteen perches plantation, (five hundred acres one rood and three perches statute), rent six pounds five shillings—barony of Idrone. *Date 27th June, 22nd year, Inrolled 4th November 1670.*

*James Stopford, Esq.*—In Lorum, one hundred and fifteen acres, one rood, thirty-six perches, two pounds, six and eight pence halfpenny, barony of Idrone. *Date 6th July, 23rd year. Inrolled 5th October, 1671.*

*Sir Richard Kennedy, knight and baronet, second baron of the Exchequer.* Clony, two hundred and three acres, three perches; Glassgrauny and Knockshane, one hundred and fourteen acres, barony of Forth; of Siskin-Rian, the south part, two hundred and eighty one acres, one rood, one perch, barony of Idrone.—Total five hundred and ninety-nine acres, one perch, plant. (nine hundred and seven acres one rood five perches, statute), rent, twelve pounds two shillings and six-pence three farthings. *Date 18th June, 30th year. Inrolled 27th Sept. 1678.*



*Patrick Wall, Esq. son and heir of Ulick Wall, deceased, and grandson of Edward.*—The Castle of Ballynekill, with the appurtenances and the Castle moiety of Ballynekill, sixty-eight acres, one rood. The moiety of Ardnehugh, one hundred and sixty-six acres, twenty perches.—Two parts of Pollardstown, one hundred and eighty-eight acres, one rood, barony of Carlow.—Graigne-Spidoge, twenty-four acres.—The moiety of Temple-Peter, sixty-six acres, two roods, two perches.—Clonshannon, alias Cloghneshannon, one hundred and sixteen acres, one rood.—A moiety of Killane, eleven acres.—The moiety of Moyshell, two hundred and nineteen acres.—To the use of the heirs and assigns of Ulick for ever. *Date 12th Feb. 31st year. Inrolled 3rd March, 1680.*

*Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch, in the Queen's County, Esq.*—Kilbreckan, Kilgarran, and Ballynemeere, two hundred and fifty-one acres, twenty-five perches, or two hundred and fifty acres, one rood, twenty-five perches, (four hundred and six acres, one rood, twenty-one perches statute), three pounds ten shillings; part Fennagh, barony Forth and Idrone. *Date 9th Oct. 34th year. Inrolled 30th Oct. 1682.*

*An account of the particular savings contained in the patents under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation.*

*In the preceding grant to the Duke of Ormonde.*—Saving to Edmond Roch and his heirs, the full benefit of his decree.—To Francis Eustace, the benefit of his decree to the lands of Killmoghlish.—To Ulick Wall, such right as should be decreed him, as a nominee, the duke being first reprimed, to Mizell, Graigene-spidge, Clonmocshenine, and Temple-Peter, half.—To Mary Walsh, the benefit of her decree to Kinure.

On the restoration of the king, the duke of Ormonde was justly raised to various offices of rank and dignity. He enjoyed the particular favour of his majesty, who, in this instance at least, did not seem ungrateful for past services. But the frequent, if not universal attendant of great prosperity is envy; to which, in courts, is superadded the baleful passion of jealousy, as exhibited towards the objects of royal favour. The duke of Ormonde could not hope to escape the dislike of the envious and jealous, nor could he expect to avoid the bad feeling of the unsuccessful, the unprosperous, or the discontented. Accordingly, we find that attacks were made on him in various shapes; among the rest the aid of the press was called in by his calumniators. About the year 1671, several libellous tracts appeared; one of which was entitled: *Queries relating to the revenue of Ireland, and to the duke of Ormonde.* It was stated in this production, that the barony of Idrone, in our county, was decreed to the duke by the commissioners of the court of claims; while insinuations are made against the honour of the commissioners, as well as the veracity of the witnesses, on whose testimony they acted. This allegation was, however, wholly untrue. As the duke did not then possess one acre of the barony more than he had enjoyed before the rebellion; when his lands in it were very limited in extent.



Attempts were now made by the Romanists to repeal the acts of settlement; for which purpose pretended grievances and fabricated acts of injustice were exhibited. Among others, the duke of Ormonde was charged with passing the lands of various individuals for his own, and thus adding considerably to his estate. Carte enters very fully into this matter, which might be considered not merely an attack on the character of the duke of Ormonde, but on the vested interests of the Protestants and others who had been secured in the possession of their property by the acts of settlement. As two of the principal witnesses brought forward by the enemies of the duke and by the discontented party were closely connected with our county, and as, in short, most of the transactions related occurred within its boundaries, we must give the statement of Carte, which we do in his own words:

“Edmond Byrne (says he) was a freeholder in the barony of Forth, in the county of Catherlogh, and as such, with the ancient proprietors in that barony, signed the petition presented by them to his grace's commissioners, in the year 1663; wherein they acknowledged a tenure to the duke, and this by the advice of Patrick Byrne, their counsel at law. He was a considerable witness in giving evidence to several juries for making good those tenures, and was himself of one or more of those juries, who upon their oaths found the said tenures, being for the most part Irish proprietors of land within the barony, to whom some English protestants were joined. He gave the like evidence before the claims; but renting a small parcel of land at Shragh, of the earl of Arran, (upon whom his grace had settled his lands in that barony), and not paying the rent, he was distrained upon, and giving bond for payment, but failing therein, was thrown into gaol. Byrne in his necessity was willing to try any means of relief, and forgetting his former oaths, thought fit to pretend that there was no quit-rent really due to the duke of Ormonde out of the barony of Forth, and that the lands he rented were rightfully his own. He offered his service to discover this before the commissioners for concealments, but that commission not going forward, his son Gerald went to England, and petitioned the duke for relief, who told him he would write to his agent Mr. Matthews to see redress given him, if he were aggrieved in any respect. The man did not care to be referred to Mr. Matthews; and to give some colour to his pretensions, produced three different notes, with the names of his grace's commissioners put to them, expressing that he was to pay only a chiefery out of the lands of Shragh, and directing Mr. John Bagot the receiver to suspend the rent till further order. The duke saw by the hand-writing that his commissioner's names were not wrote by themselves, and suspecting the forgery, caused Mr. Gascoigne his secretary to take copies thereof. He told Byrne his suspicions, but offered to send directions into Ireland, that he should have the benefit of these notes, if either of the commissioners would own they had signed them. Byrne seeing he was like to be detected, came no more near his grace; but meeting with encourage-





ment, presented a petition to the king for redress. He did not wait the issue of it ; but finding that Sir W. Flower was in town, and fearing his forgery would be severely punished, he absconded, and made off for Ireland.

“The other witness produced was one captain James Nolan, whose ancestor Hugh Nolan divided his little estate in Shangarry, in the same barony, containing ten acres Forth measure, equally between his two sons, Cahir and Daniel. The former left issue, and the latter marrying two wives, had by the first Edmond, father of James Nolan. Daniel, on occasion of a difference with his son, declared that Edmond was born two years before wedlock, and by a feoffment made September 6th, 1640, ready to be produced and proved, settled what land he had in Shangarry on Patrick Nolan, his son by his second wife Anastace Byrne, and his heirs ; so that captain Nolan could have no right to the land, which Patrick Nolan entered upon and possessed from his father’s death, till he took lands in Connaught. The captain joined with the nuncio’s party in the war, and before he went abroad in Daniel Kavanagh’s regiment, in 1652, had, in an excursion from the garrison of Clonmullin belonging to that party, being guilty of several murders, and particularly had hanged Patrick Nolan, Jas. Curreen, a servant of Thomas Bagnall, (whom he took out of his master’s haggard at Ballenunry), and two others of the neighbourhood, and there were living witnesses to prove the facts. Captain Nolan came back into Ireland some time after the restoration, and it appearing by an inquisition after the death of Thomas earl of Ormonde, signed by Sir Philip Percival, that the rents of eight pence an acre had been duly paid him out of all the lands belonging to ancient proprietors within the barony of Forth, and being proved that Shangarry in particular paid rent to Walter earl of Ormonde ; and being found in 1664 at a court baron before John Walsh, as the duke’s seneschal, by a jury of ancient native proprietors, (of which captain James Nolan was one), that it was held of his grace by certain rents and customs ; and Patrick Nolan, the ancient proprietor of that place, having acknowledged the same ; Shangarry had, upon these and other evidences, as well as by other testimony, being adjudged by the court of claims to belong to the duke of Ormonde. Possession had been accordingly taken of it, the lands having never been set out to adventurers ; and captain Nolan rented the premises for some time ; but having on May 6th, 1669, (as the indictment runs) traitorously murdered one Thady Nolan, and not daring to stand a trial, he fled into England.

“Somewhat above a year after his flight thither, he came to the duke of Ormonde with a petition, setting forth, ‘that he had been necessitated to come out of Ireland to complain of his sufferings and grievances to his grace ; that he had been turned out of an estate which had belonged to his ancestors, and had been rented by himself ; that Mr. Walsh could certify it was through his industry, that his grace was possessed of several other lands in the barony of Forth ; that he had been at great charges in sup-



porting the duke's title against Sir Richard Kennedy and captain Thomas Bordell, in the court of claims; and having two children with him whom he intended to send abroad to be educated, he could subsist no longer in London, and desired his grace to make him some satisfaction for his charges in the suit with Kennedy, and to dismiss him back to Ireland.' The duke gave him eight guineas to bear his charges thither, and wrote to Mr. Matthews and Mr. Walsh to give him a recompense, if there was any truth in his pretensions. This was his story on August 6th, 1670, when he presented that petition to his grace; but it was as false as what he afterwards advanced. For instead of going to Ireland as he pretended, he found it more for his advantage to continue in London, to clamour against the duke of Ormonde, and at last to petition the king. This he did on November 29th, 1671, representing, 'that his grand-father was seized in fee of some lands in the barony of Forth in the county of Catherlogh on October 29th, 1641, and died thereof seized in 1647, as his father likewise did in the same year; that the petitioner followed his majesty's fortune abroad in 1652, and continued constantly in his service beyond the seas till 1662, when he returned into Ireland, with hopes (upon his majesty's restoration) to be restored to the said lands as his birthright and inheritance; that the duke of Ormonde finding those lands contiguous to part of his own estate, and not enjoyed by any adventurer or soldier, possessed himself of the same without any manner of title, and that his grace, upon the petitioner's address to him, had agreed and promised to restore the said lands to the petitioner, paying to his grace and his heirs yearly twelve pence per acre country measure; whereunto the petitioner agreed, to avoid the charges of passing the court of claims; that his grace, pursuant to that agreement, passed those lands in his decree and letters patents, and seeing that the petitioner (contented with that agreement) omitted the advantage he might get by suing for those lands in the court of claims, refused ever since to give the petitioner the benefit of the said contract; but still detained the lands against all equity and justice, to the utter destruction of the petitioner, his wife, and nine young children, if not commiserated by his majesty. The premises considered, and forasmuch as the said lands were still undisposed of to any use by the acts of settlement and explanation, and that the duke of Ormonde who enjoyed them at present could pretend no other title to the same but as was before premised; the petitioner therefore prayed that his grievances and woful oppression might be referred to the commissioners appointed to review the settlement of Ireland, and the said commissioners ordered to take such speedy course for the petitioner's relief as should be convenient and just.'

"The duke was present in council when this petition was read, and desired that Nolan might be called in, his grace offered, that if he could prove that either himself or those employed by him had made any such bargain with him, as he mentioned, he would give him the land. Nolan affirmed, that Mr. John Walsh had made it



with him before forty witnesses. The duke was very well satisfied of the falsehood of Nolan's claim to the few acres of land in question, having before in answer to his letter of August 6th, 1670, received from Mr. Walsh a report of the state of the case, by which it appeared, that neither the captain nor his father had ever any right, or been in possession of the land, and that the true old proprietor, Patrick Nolan, was still living, and ready to prove his title and former possession. He was also fully persuaded, that John Walsh had never made any such agreement as was pretended; and therefore moved that Nolan might prove the facts charged in the petition; which was ordered accordingly. The pretended bargain with Mr. Walsh was now the chief, and indeed the only point in question; and therefore though the duke could not think it possible, that he should enter at all into such a contract in his behalf without his consent, or if that was possible, that he would not in all that time advise the performance of it, yet he wrote to him for an account of that affair. Walsh absolutely denied any such contract, having only let him the land as a common tenant, upon the man's desire to be so admitted.

"This appeared pretty clearly from the occasion of their being let, upon the court of claims having adjudged them to the duke of Ormonde. Immediately after that decree, viz., on July 27th, 1663, captain Nolan presented a petition to his grace, which I judge to be in his own hand-writing, because it is evidently the same with that in which the other beforementioned, and presented to the duke seven years afterwards, was written, setting forth, 'that the petitioner's ancestors had time out of mind been farmers to his grace and his noble ancestors of the land of Shangarry, paying twenty shillings rent a year, with other usual country customs and duties; that he had committed no crime to occasion a forfeiture, and had served for twelve years past abroad with his grace, in his majesty's service, yet had entered no claim, relying altogether upon the goodness of his grace, and being ready to submit himself to such increase of rent as his grace should think fit. He desired that his grace would likewise be pleased to consider the zealous affection of the petitioner's predecessors to the most noble house of Ormonde; for when Walter Butler, earl of Ormonde, was detained in England, and Sir Arthur Savage came with some pretended title or interest, and constrained most part of the barony of Forth to compound with him; yet the petitioner's father and grandfather openly declared against his interest, and were put to great charges at law, till Walter, earl of Ormonde, had settled his affairs, and sent orders for their quiet possession of the said lands, which they so enjoyed till the late times of usurpation, and therefore he humbly prayed his grace to settle him in the said land in whatsoever manner he should think fit.' On the back of this petition, there is an order signed by his grace, referring the examination of the matter to John Walsh; upon which the captain was admitted to rent the land of Shangarry.

"It is very evident from this last recited petition, that the lands





in question had always been rented of his grace's ancestors, and consequently were rightly adjudged to him by the court of claims ; that captain Nolan had made no bargain with Mr. Walsh, nor had contributed any thing towards the procuring the decree of the court ; for if he had, he would not have been silent on this occasion, and have rested all his merits on his predecessor's adherence to the house of Ormonde, and on his own service abroad. He pretends, indeed, that he was an innocent, and might have entered his claim, if he had pleased ; but these were mere pretences, for though he had been never so innocent, he had no colour of title to the land, which belonged to Patrick Nolan, who was so well known to be the old proprietor, that he had at this very time joined as such in the common petition of the freeholders of that barony to the duke ; and if his descent and title had been never so good, yet his guilt was such, that by the act of settlement he ought to lose his land, and by the common law his life also. It is not a little strange that such a fellow should be suffered to bring an accusation against a man of the duke of Ormonde's quality and character ; and it would certainly have been the more proper way, first to have sent Nolan into Ireland in custody, to undergo a trial for the crimes laid to his charge ; and then if he could fairly acquit himself thereof, to take his pretensions into consideration.

“ The duke of Ormonde, notwithstanding Nolan's crimes, still thought it behoved him to vindicate himself from an accusation which had been industriously spread in the world, and was become the subject of common discourse. He took occasion from the two petitions being sent him by the king's order to offer to his majesty in council the following answer to the purport thereof. ‘ Your majesty, (says he), by your order of Jan. 19th, in council, was pleased to command that two petitions, the one from captain James Nolan, the other in the name of one Edmond Byrne, should be sent me ; and though I am not thereby commanded to make any answer to those petitions, yet I conceive it may be your pleasure, and my duty, to give your majesty the best account I am, here and at present, able to give of the matters complained of.

“ ‘ Your majesty may be pleased to be informed, that no man could be a greater stranger to his own fortune and interest than myself ; neither my faculties or inclinations much enabling or disposing me to that kind of work. Besides, that the breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland, when I was perhaps more fit and inclined to consider my own affairs, gave me other employment, and rendered any thought of the management of my fortune (which was wholly possessed by the rebels) utterly useless. Soon after your majesty's happy restoration, you were pleased to command me again to serve you in the government of that kingdom ; where the absence of the royal authority for so many years, the divided interests there, and other difficulties, and attending the settlement of that kingdom, so took up my time and thoughts, that I was constrained to put the management of my private concerns into the hands of friends and servants, the most prudent and ho-



nest I could light on ; with this general instruction, to let me rather lose my right in some things, than to gain any thing for me wrongfully, or but hardly from any man. This instruction (I presume) they have observed, not being able to conceive what temptation they could have to transgress it. That an instruction to this effect was given, Sir Wm. Flower, who was one of the persons entrusted and employed by me, and now in town, will, I think, acknowledge.

“What I have thus far troubled your majesty with, is to discharge myself from the suspicion of any sordid desire or mean contrivance to gain more land, than might be fairly and justly mine. Wherein I may the more easily be believed, for that of what I might legally and fairly have kept, I have parted with the value of some thousands a year, to those, who I thought in some degree worthy of relief and compassion. And if this be true, as I am able to make it appear, it will seem improbable, if not incredible, that I should enter into so low and unwarrantable contracts, as those wherewith I am charged in the said petitions ; especially for so wretched a portion of land, as their pretensions do amount unto, not exceeding (as I am informed) forty pounds a year.

“Having informed your majesty how great a stranger I was and am to my own interest, and thereby, and by the forementioned instruction given those employed by me (as I humbly conceive) freed myself from the guilt of their failings, if any could have been fixed upon them, all I can now say to the matter of their complaints is ; first, as to Nolan, that about the month of August, 1670, he gave me a petition to the effect of that presented by him to your majesty, and referred himself for the truth of his allegation to Mr. John Walsh, (one of the persons entrusted by me), to whom I sent the petition and the case of Nolan stated by himself. From Mr. Walsh I received a return much differing from the case stated by Nolan, who having seen it, made a kind of reply unto it, which pretended to answer the objections of Mr. Walsh ; which papers are hereunto annexed. But not being able to judge of the truth on either side, and being willing to afford all reasonable relief to Nolan, if his allegations proved true, I writ a letter by him to my brother George Matthews, who manages my affairs, directing him to enter into the full examination of the matter, and to return me a true state thereof ; and gave Nolan money to bear his charges into Ireland. But for what reason, or by what advice he declined that, and took the way he is now in, and kept my letter in his hands, he best knows. Thus I leave captain Nolan, with this only observation, that when he thought it might be for his own advantage, he frankly swore those lands did hold of me, and that now he as confidently affirms that they did not.

“As to Byrne, the account I receive from Mr. John Walsh is, that he was the first of all the ancient proprietors of the barony of Forth, who gave evidence for my title and tenure in the lands of that barony ; that he with others signed to a petition preferred to



me by those proprietors in the year 1663, wherein they acknowledged my tenure; that he was the principal person who gave evidence to several juries to make good the said tenure, and was himself of one or more of their juries; that he was one of the witnesses who deposed publicly in the court of claims, that the said lands were held by me and my ancestors by certain rents and duties; that therefore, and upon producing of several rent-rolls, court-rolls and other evidences, the said lands were decreed to me, and past to me by certificates and letters patent pursuant to the act. But Mr. Walsh utterly denies, that the said Byrne did ever desire his advice concerning a claim to be by him entered in the court of claims, nor did he ever divert him, *or any body else*, from so doing; nor did ever make any such promise to the said Byrne, as he pretends.

“ ‘This is all I can at present say as to Edmond Byrne, whose case differs from Nolan’s principally in this, that whereas Nolan first affirmed, that I had made a contract with him, and not being able to prove that, charged it upon those employed by me; this Byrne, son of the said Edmond, produced a writing unto me containing some such kind of promise as he now pretends, subscribed by Sir William Flower, Edward Butler, and Matthew Harrison; whose hands upon view, I found to have been counterfeited; as will appear, if he be called upon to produce the said paper, whilst Sir William Flower is here to judge of his own hand-writing.’

“ ‘Nolan had flattered himself, that the prayer of his petition would have been readily granted, and that the examination of the matter of it would have been referred to the before-mentioned commissioners (appointed in consequence of colonel Talbot’s petition) for reviewing the settlement of Ireland. He thought himself sure of finding powerful friends among them, who would help out the defects of his evidence, and did not question but they would be glad to countenance every thing that could throw a reflection on the duke of Ormonde. But the order of council on November 29th, requiring him to prove his allegations before the board, entirely disconcerted all his measures. In the following month, when he was to produce his witnesses pursuant to the order, he presented another petition to the king, praying ‘that his majesty would be graciously pleased to order, that colonel Richard Talbot might appear before his majesty at council, to declare his knowledge of the matter depending between his grace the duke of Ormonde, and the petitioner.’ This was granted, but Talbot apprehensive that it might prove at last a scandalous affair, and that himself might possibly be involved in the censure which it deserved, thought fit to pretend business in Ireland, and set out for that kingdom. Nolan hereupon presented another petition, which was read in January 19th, in council, representing, that he was not able to produce his witnesses before his majesty in England, and that colonel Richard Talbot had departed for Ireland before his knowledge in the premises had been examined, and that the rest of his witnesses were in Ireland, and in the records of his majes-





ty's exchequer, and other courts in that kingdom that could further justify and clear the true allegations of the petitioner in his said former petition; for which reason he prayed that his majesty would be pleased to order, that the petitioner's witnesses, and all other necessary proofs concerning the premises might be examined in Dublin before any persons that his majesty should think fit.'

"After seven weeks' trifling in this manner, without producing any one witness, it was not thought reasonable to countenance Nolan's new shift and pretences; so that no order was made for examining witnesses in Dublin. Yet the man met with such extraordinary indulgence, that upon a representation from some body at the board (for it is not mentioned in Nolan's petition) 'that Sir Bernard Gascoigne could give an account of what colonel Talbot said on that occasion before his departure for Ireland, it was ordered, that Sir B. Gascoigne should be spoken with to deliver his testimony in writing unto the clerk of the council attending.' This was a new kind of evidence, which however it was allowed on this, was never admitted before on any occasion; yet it did not serve the turn, Sir Bernard not being able to say any thing in the matter. At last the several petitions of Nolan, and the duke of Ormonde's answer, being read in council in February, the king declared, 'that the complaint against the duke for seizing lands in the county of Catherlogh without title, was false and scandalous, and commanded, that as such, the same should be dismissed from the council board.' It happened very luckily for captain Nolan, that his grace had not yet received the account of his murders at Ballenunry, nor the deputy clerk of the crown Patrick Lambert's certificate, (dated February 10th), of the record among the pleas of the crown of the county of Catherlogh, containing the captain's indictment for the murder of Thady Nolan, with the depositions relating to that fact; which did not come to the duke till the 21st of that month.

"When these two persons, Byrne and Nolan, were the only witnesses that could be found, and their little parcels of land the only instances that could be alleged, to colour the charge laid upon the duke of Ormonde of passing other people's land for his own; it must be a strange prejudice or a strange weakness in any body now to give the least credit or entertainment to so groundless a calumny."\*

Thus ended this base attack on the duke of Ormonde. These vile attempts to disturb the arrangement of property were all finally crushed by the abolition of the commission appointed for reviewing the act of settlement; which was effected in pursuance of an address to the king, from the English house of commons, on 26th March, 1673.

In the year 1675, being the twenty-sixth of the reign of the king, he granted a new charter to the borough of Carlow. The following is a copy of the document:

\* Carte's Life of Ormonde, vol. ii. p. 431.



CHARTER GRANTED BY KING CHARLES THE SECOND TO  
THE BOROUGH OF CATHERLOGH.

CHARLES the SECOND, by the grace of GOD, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whome these presents shall come, greeting. WHEREAS by letters under our royal signett and signe manuell, bearing date at our Court at Whitehall, the sixteenth day of August, which was in the three and twentyeth yeare of our raigne, directed to our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, John Lord Berkeley, our Lieutenant-Generall, and Generall Governor of our said Kingdome of Ireland, and to the Chiefe Governor or Governors there, for the tyme being, wee did signifie our Royall will pleasure therein setting, *setting* forth that whereas many of the Charters of the severall cittyes and townes formerly corporate in our said Kingdome of Ireland have beene by reason of the severall miscarriages and misdemeanors of the said citties and townes dureing the tyme of the late horrid rebellion in y<sup>t</sup> our Kingdome, forfeited unto us and others of the said corporacons are dissolved or otherwise determined, soe that instly wee might reseize all the liberties and franchises that have been by any of our Royall ancestors granted to the said corporations, if wee would take the full and uttmost advantage y<sup>t</sup> wee legally might against them, and that whereas wee were graciously pleased for the incouragement of trade in our said Kingdom of Ireland to extend our favour to such of the said corporacons as our said Lieutenant-Generall and Generall Governor of our said Kingdome of Ireland should judge best meriting the same, and to grant unto them new Charters, with such lands and other privileges, liberties, and advantages formerly belonging unto them, as should appear unto our said Lieutenant-Generall and Generall Governor of our said Kingdome of Ireland, to bee fitt and reasonable to be granted unto them, wee did therefore by our said letters declare our royall will and pleasure, and did thereby give unto our said Lieutenant-Generall and Generall Governor of said Kingdome of Ireland, full power and authority upon humble suites made unto our said Lieutenant-Generall and Generall Governor of our said Kingdome of Ireland by the members of the said severall citties and towns to cause new charters by the advice of our learned councell in that our kingdome or some of them to bee passed unto ye said citties and towns formerly corporate respectively under the greate seale of our said kingdome of Ireland in such manner as our said lieutenant generall and generall governor of our said kingdome of Ireland should thinke fitt; and whereas Robert Browne Esq., late portreeve of our towne and borrough of Catherlagh in our county of Catherlagh in our province of Leinster in our said kingdom of Ireland, and by the free burgesses and communitye of the said towne and burrough duely considering our grace and bounty freely intended to our said citties and townes corporate in our said kingdome of Ireland have humbly petitioned us that wee would bee graciously pleased to grant unto them a new charter for the said burrough and to incorporate



them by the names of soveraigne free burgesses and communitye of our said towne and burrough of Catherlagh with such franchises, liberties, priviledges, and advantages as they formerly under such restrictions and limitations as we should thinke fitt and most conducing to our service and the supporte of the said burrough. And whereas wee are graciously pleased for the better planting and improving of the said towne and settling of trade and manufactures therein, to condescend unto the humble desires of the petitioners, now know yee, that wee of our especiall grace, certaine knowledge and meere *mocon* by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and right welbeloved cousen and counsellor Arthur, earl of Essex, our lieutenant generall and generall governor of our said kingdom of Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our aforesaid letters under our Royall signett and signe manual beareing date at our court at Whitehall the said sixteenth day of August, which was in the said three and twentieth yeare of our raigne, and inrolled in the rools of our high court of chancery in our said kingdom of Ireland, have declared, ordained, and appointed, and wee doe by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, declare, ordaine and appoint, that the aforesaid towne of Catherlagh and all and singular castles, messuages, tofts, mills, houses, edifices, buildings, cartilages, gardens, waters, rivers, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, lyeing or being, in or within, the said towne or village, or the precincts thereof, shall from henceforth for ever bee one intire and free burrough of itselfe, and shall for ever hereafter be called and knowne by the ye. name of the burrough of Catherlogh; and all and singular the aforesaid premises into one intire and free burrough of itselfe by the name of the burrough of Catherlagh, wee doe erect, constitute, make, and ordaine by these presents; and further wee doe by these presents will, ordain, and appoint, that within the said burrough there bee one body corporate and politique consisting of one soveraigne, twelve free burgesses and a communitye, and that all ye. inhabitants within the towne and lands aforesaid bee and for ever hereafter shall bee by force of these presents one body corporate and politique in matter, deed and name, by the name of the soveraigne, free burgesses, and Communitye of the burrough of Catherlagh, and them by the name of soveraigne, free burgesses and communitye of the burrough of Catherlagh, aforesaid, into one body corporate or politique in deed and name, really and fully wee doe for us, our heires, and successors, by these presents erect, make, ordain and constitute, and that by the same name they shall have perpetuall succession, and that they by the name of soveraigne, free burgesses, and communitye of the said burrough of Catherlagh, bee and for ever hereafter shall be persons able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, and possesse, lands, tenements, liberties, priviledges, *jurisdiccions*, franchises, and hereditaments, whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever they bee to them and their successors in fee and for ever, and alsoe goods and chattles, and other things, whatsoever, of whatsoever nature or kind they bee, and also give, grant, demise,





and assigne, lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattles, and to doe and execute all other matters and things by the name aforesaid, and that by the name of soveraigne free burgesses and communitie of the burrough of Catherlagh they plead and bee impleaded, answer and bee answered, defend and bee defended before us our heirs and successors, and before whatsoever justices and judges of us, our heirs and successors, in whatsoever courts of us, our heirs and successors and elsewhere wheresoever, of and in all manner of *accous*, *suites*, pleas, quarrells and demands whatsoever against them or by them in any manner to be *psequeted* or obtained, And that they the said soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough and their successors for ever shall have full power and authority to chuse, returne and send *to* discreete and fitt men to serve and attend in every parliament hereafter to be held in our said kingdome of Ireland, and that such men soe chosen, returned and sent, may have full power and authority to debate and consult of such affairs and matters as shall bee there declared and *ppounded* to them and others, thereupon freely to give their votes and to doe and execute all other things whatsoever as fully and freely as any other burgesses of any other ancient burrough in our said kingdome of Ireland or in our said kingdome of England in parliament then have accustomed to doe and execute; wherefore wee will and by these *psents* for us, our heirs and successors we doe give and grant the aforesaid soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough and their successors, and also we doe for us, our heirs and successors require and command all sheriffs, officers and ministers whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors of our said county of Catherlagh for the time being to whom any our writt or writts of election of burgesses of parliament within our said county of Catherlagh at any time or times hereafter shall be directed, that every such sheriff, officer or minister to whom any such our writt or writts shall be directed shall make their *pcepts* to the soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme being for the electing and returning two of their burgesses according to the forme and effect of the same writt or writts, and these or *tres* patents or the inrollment thereof shall bee as well to the said soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough and their successors as to all and singular the sheriffs, officers and ministers whatsoever of us, or heirs and successors, or sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. And to the intent that it may appear to after times that this new corporation was at first composed of honest, discreet men, wee doe make, nominate and constitute the said Robert Browne, Esq. to bee the first and moderne soveraigne of the said burrough, to continue in the same office until the feast of St. Michaell the Archangell next after the date of these *psents*; and wee doe by these *psents* institute, ordaine and appointe that the said Robert Browne, before he take upon him to execute the said place of soveraigne of the said burrough, by vertue of these *psents*, doe take the oaths of supremacy established by act of parliament secundo Elizabethæ in this kingdome, and the oath of allegiance, besides the oath here-



afore usually taken upon the admission of any *pson* into the office of portreeve of the said burrough, and also this ensuing oath, viz. I, Robert Brown, doe declare and believe that it is not lawfull upon any *ptence* whatsoever to take armes against the king, and that I doe abhor yt. trayterous position of taking armes by his authority against his *pson*, or against those that are commissioned by him, soe helpe mee God: the said oaths to be taken before our trusty and welbeloved counsellor Sir John Temple, knight, master of the rolls in our said kingdome of Ireland, whome wee doe hereby impower and authorize to administer to ye. said Robert Browne, Esq. said oaths. And wee doe likewise make, nominate and constitute our trusty and welbeloved counsellor Sir John Povey, knight, chiefe justice of our court of chief place in our said kingdome of Ireland, Sir William Temple baronett, John Nicholas, Esq., Robert Browne, Esq., Edward Reynolds, gentleman, John Warren, Esq., Robert Curtis, Michall Heade, gent. Samuell Blackshaw, gent. Sir Thomas Butler, bart., Sir John Davallier, knight, Henry Berkeley, Esq., and John Tench, gent., to bee first and modern twelve free burgesses of the said burrough, to continue in the said office of free burgesses of the said burrough during their severall lives, unlesse that they or any of them in the mean time for misbehaviour or other reasonable cause shall be removed from the said office or offices; and wee doe likewise by these *psents* institute, ordaine and appoint that the said Sir John Povey, Sir William Temple, John Nicholas, Robert Browne, Edward Reynolds, John Warren, Robert Curtis, Michall Heade, Samuell Blackshaw, Sir Thomas Butler, Sir John Davallier, Henry Berkeley and John Tench respectively, before they or any of them take upon them to execute the said place or places of free burgesses of the said burrough by virtue of these *psents*, doe take ye. aforesaid severall oaths of supremacy and allegiance, besides the oath heretofore usually taken upon the admission of any *pson* or *psons* into ye. office of free burgesses of the said burrough, and also this ensuing oath, viz. I, A. B. doe declare and believe that it is not lawfull upon any pretence whatsoever to take armes against the king, and thatt I doe abhor that trayterous position of taking armes by his authority against his *pson* or against those thatt are commissioned by him, soe helpe mee God: the said oaths to bee taken before the said Robert Browne, being first sworn soveraigne of the said burrough, whome wee doe hereby impower and authorize to administer to the said Sir John Povey, Sir William Temple, John Nicholas, Robert Browne, Edward Reynolds, John Warren, Robert Curtis, Michall Heade, Samuell Blackshawe, Sir Thomas Butler, Sir John Davallier, Henry Berkeley and John Tench, severally and respectively the said oathes. And wee doe likewise make, constitute and nominate John Smith, Richard Curtis, John Paagett, Richard Browne, Thomas Hollyday, and William Scoley, and such other *psons* who are at *psent* free of the said burrough together with all the inhabitants of the said towne, and soe many other *psons* as the soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough for the time being shall admitt into the freedome of



the said burrough to bee of the communitye of the said burrough. And wee doe by these *psents* further ordaine, institute and appointe that noe person or persons that shall hereafter bee elected soveraigne or burgesse of the said burrough of Catherlagh shall bee capable of holding, enjoying or executing any the said offices, plans or employments untill hee or they shall have taken the aforesaid oath of supremacye and the oath of allegiance, besides the oathes usually taken upon the admisson of any *psons* into the said respective offices, places or employments, and also this ensueing oath, viz., I, A. B. doe declare and believe, that it is not lawfull upon any *ptence* whatesoever to take armes against the king, and that I doo abhor that traytorous position of taking armes by his authoritye against his person or against those that are commissioned by him; soe helpe mee God: the said oathes to be taken before such person or *psons* as shall admit them to the said severall offices, places and employments, who are hereby empowered, authorized and required to administer to them the said oathes and upon any such *pson* or *psons* refusall to take ye. said oathes, the election of such *pson* or *psons* into any the said offices, places or employments is hereby declared to bee absolutely null and void, such *psons* only excepted with whose takinge the said oath of supremacye the lord lieutenant or other chiefe governor or governors of our said kingdome of Ireland for the time being for some particular reasons shall thinke fitt by writing under his or their hands by name to dispense. And our will and pleasure further is, and wee doe by these *psents* for us, our heires and successors grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses and communitye of the said burrough and their successors, that the said soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme being, shall and may on the feast of St. John the Baptist yearly for ever assemble themselves in some convenient place within the said burrough, and that the said soveraigne, free burgesses being soe assembled, or the major *pte* of them, before they departe may there elect one of the more discrete free burgesses of the said burrough to the office of soveraigne of the said burrough, who having taken the aforesaid severall oathes in manner as aforesaid, may enter upon the *execucon* of the said office for one yeare from the feast of St. Michael the archangell then next following, and untill one other of the burgesses of the said burrough bee duly chosen approved of and sworne to that office in manner as aforesaid. And further of our like especiall grace, certain knowledge and meere *mocon*, wee will and by these *psents* for us, our heirs and successors doe grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses and communitye of the said burrough and their successors, that if and as often as it shall happen that the soveraigne of the said burrough for the tyme being within the yeare after hee is chosen and sworne to the office of soveraigne of the said burrough as aforesaid shall dye, or any wayes avoyd his said office that then and soe often the free burgesses of the said burrough and their successors, or the major *pte* of them, shall and may within fiteene dayes alter such vacancye chuse another fitt *pson* of the said number of free burgesses to the soveraigneshippe of ye. said burrough, for the governing





of the said towne during the residue of the said yeare, and that every *pson* or *psons*, to the said office of sovereign of the said burrough soe as aforesaid chosen, shall and may execute the office of sovereigne of the said burrough, untill the feast of St. Michael the archangell, next after such election, hee first taking the aforesaid several oaths in such manner as in these *psents* is set forth. And further, because the sovereigne for the time being may many times have just occasion to bee absent from the said burrough of Catherlagh, either for the public affairs thereof, or on his own urgent occasions; wee doe therefore for us, our heirs and successors by these *psents* give and grant unto ye, said sovereigne and free burgesses, and their successors, that the said Robert Browne and his successors, sovereigne of the said burrough for the time being, and every of them shall have full power from tyme to tyme during his tyme of government with the consent of the burgesses of the said towne, for the time being, or of the greater *pte* of them, to substitute in his absence some discreett and substantial *pson*, being one of the number of the burgesses, inhabitting in the said towne and burrough, to bee the deputy sovereigne of the said burrough during the absence of the said sovereigne; and such deputy sovereigne for the tyme being, wee doe by these *psents*, fully and absolutely authorize to doe and execute all things whatsoever belonging to the said office or place of sovereigne, during the absence of such sovereigne in as large and ample manner, as if the said sovereigne himselfe were *psonally psent*; such deputy sovereigne before he enter upon the said office, first taking the aforesaid several respective oaths, before the said sovereigne and burgesses then *psent*, whome wee doe hereby authorize *dutely* to administer the same. And further our will and pleasure is, and wee doe by these *psents*, for us, our heirs and successors, make, ordain and appoint the sovereigne of the said burrough of Catherlagh, for the tyme being, to be a justice of the peace within the said countie of Catherlagh, and within the bounds and limitts of the said countye, during the time that hee shall bee sovereigne; and wee doe hereby give full power and authority unto the sovereigne of the said burrough, for the time being, to doe and execute all and every act and acts, thing and things, whatsoever, within the bounds and lymits of the said countye of Catherlagh, in as absolute and ample manner as any justice of the peace within our said countye of Catherlagh, may or ought to doe, by the laws and statutes of this realme. And further of our more especiall grace, certain knowledge, and meere *mocon*, by and with the advice, and consent aforesaid, wee will, and by these *psents*, for us, our heirs and successors, doe grant unto the said sovereigne, free burgesses and communitie of the said burrough and their successors, that if any of the free burgesses of the said burrough, soe as aforesaid in these *psents* named, or any of the free burgesses of the said burrough, hereafter to be chosen, shall die or are removed from their offices, which free burgesses and every or any of them misbehaving themselves in that office, our will is, that they bee removeable at the pleasure of the sovereigne, and the maior *pte*, of the free burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme being; that



then the sovereigne and the rest of the free burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme beinge, within seaven days after the death or removall of such free burgesse or burgesses, shall and may assemble themselves in some convenient place within the said burrough, and that the said sovereigne and free burgesses being so assembled, or the maior *pte* of them before they *depte*, shall and may elect one or so many as shall be wanting of the aforesaid number of twelve free burgesses, of the better and more discreete inhabitants of the said burrough, into the place or places of that free burgesse, or those free burgesses soe dead or removed from their aforesaid offices, to continue in the same office or offices during their naturall lives, unless for misgovernment or misbehaviour in that behalfe they or any of them shall be removed; and that every *pson* so chosen to the office of a free burgesse of the said burrough before hee bee admitted to execute that office, and within seven days after such *ellecon*, shall take the aforesaid severall oaths of supremacye and allegiance, and likewise his corporate oath before the sovereigne of the said burrough for the time being, or before the residue of the free burgesses of the said burrough then surviveing and in ye said offices remaining or the maior *pte* of them, well and faithfully to exercise the office of a free burgesse of the said burrough; to which said sovereigne for the tyme being, and to the free burgesses or the maior *pte* of them for the tyme being, wee doe by these *psents* give full power and authority to administer the aforesaid severall oaths to such free burgesse newley sworne, and soe often as in the like case shall happen. And further of our especiall grace certain knowledge, and meere *mocon*, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, wee doe by these *psents* for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said sovereigne, free burgesses and communitye of the said burrough, and their successors, that they and their successors for ever shall and may have, and hold a court in some convenient place within the said burrough, to be held before the sovereigne of the said burrough for the tyme being, and to hold pleas in the said court every Thursday from week to week, of all and singular *acccons* of debt, covenant, trespassse, detinue, contract and *psonall* demands, whatsoever, happening or arising in or within the said burrough or the liberties thereof, not exceeding the sume of five markes sterl., and y<sup>t</sup>. y<sup>t</sup>. court bee reputed, and accounted a court of record for ever. And our further will and pleasure is, and wee doe, by these *psents*, of our like especiall grace, certain knowledge and meere *mocon*, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, grant unto the said sovereigne, free burgesses and communitye of the said burrough, and their successors for ever, that they and their successors from tyme to tyme as often as they shall think fitt, shall and may congregare, and assemble themselves in some convenient place within the said burrough, and in their assemblyes there make, appointe, ordain and establishe such acts, ordinances and by lawes for the good and wholesome government of the said burrough, and of the inhabitants thereof, as they or the maior *pte* of them shall think fitt and



necessary; and that they may have power and authority to punish, chastise and correct, by fines and pecuniary mulcts, whatsoever such *psons*, as are offenders against such ordinances and by lawes, soe that the said acts ordinances and by lawes, fines, and mulcts, be reasonable, and not contrary or repugnant to the lawes and statutes of our said kingdome of Ireland, nor any the rules, orders and directions made and established by our lieutenant, and counsell of our said kingdome of Ireland, for the better regulating of the said burrough of Catherlagh, amongst other our citties walled townes and *corporacons*, within our said kingdom of Ireland. And further wee will, and by these *psents*, for us, our heirs and successors, doe grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses and communitye of the said burrough, and their successors for ever, that they may have a guild mercatory, within the said burrough, and the same or the like *comon* sealo which the portreeve, free burgesses and communitye of the said towne, lately had; to bee ingraven with such forme and inscription as they shall think best to serve for the affairs of the said burrough for ever; and that they may from tyme to tyme, for ever, as often as need shall require, elect, constitute, and ordaine of themselves two serieants at mace, and other inferior officers, and ministers necessary for the better government of the said burrough, and the inhabitants thereof. And every *pson*, soe from tyme to tyme chosen, constituted and ordained, wee doe make, constitute and ordain to bee serieants at mace and other officers, and ministers of y<sup>e</sup> said burrough respectively, and to continue in their said offices during their good behaviour or at the will and pleasure of the said soveraigne, free burgesses and communitye of the said burrough; and that every such serieant, officer and minister, before hee bee admitted to exercise his office, doe take his corporall oath, before the soveraigne of the said burrough for the tyme being, well and faithfully to behave himself in his office. And further of our like especiall grace, certain knowledge and meere *mocon*, we doe, by these *psents*, for us, our heires and successors, give and grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses and communitye of the said burrough, and their successors, for ever, that the soveraigne of the said burrough for the tyme being, for ever shall bee clerk of the markett, within the said burrough, and the liberties thereof, and that hee shall have from tyme to tyme, full power and authority to doe and execute all and every thing and things, to the said office of clerke of the markett, within the said burrough, belonging or in any wise appertaining, soe that noe other clerke of the markett of us, our heirs and successors, shall enter into the said burrough or y<sup>e</sup> franchises thereof, to doe or execute the said office of clerke of the markett or any thing to the said office of clerke of the markett, within the said burrough belonging or appertaining. AND WHEREAS, we are fully satisfied that it is of great importance to our realme of Ireland, and will tend much to the advancement of trade, traffique and commerce, in our said kingdome, that all sorts of manufactures should bee improved therein, and that the said soveraigne, free burgesses and





communitye, have declared themselves willing, and forward to give all incouragement and furtherance to soe good a worke, therefore, our will and pleasure is, and the said soveraigne, free burgesses and communitye, of the said burrough of Catherlagh, doe for themselves and their successors accordingly grant and agree to and with us our heirs and successors, in manner and forme following, that is to say: that it shall and may bee lawfull to and for every *pson* and *psons*, as well strangers and aliens, as our subjects of Protestant religion who are or shall bee traders, artizans, or otherwise skilled and exercised in any misterye, craft, or trade, or in the workeing or making any manufacture, who shall at any time hereafter att or before the end of the next session of parliament to bee held in our said kingdome of Ireland, come into the said burrough of Catherlagh with intent and purpose there to inhabitt and dwell upon his or their reasonable suite or request made in that behalf, and upon payment or tender of twenty shillings, by way of fine unto the soveraigne of the said towne, to be admitted a freeman of the said burrough of Catherlagh, and during his or their residence there to have, exercise and enjoy all privileges and imunities of tradeing, buying, workeing, and selling, in as large and ample manner as any freeman of the said burrough, may have, exercise or enjoy the same, by vertue of his or their freedom, any thing in these our *lres* patents contained to the contrary, thereof, notwithstanding. Our royal will and pleasure is, and wee doe hereby grant, and declare that every such *pson* and *psons*, who shall bee admitted to bee free of the said burrough, in manner as aforesaid, shall from thenceforth bee deemed, esteemed, and taken, and bee denizen and denizens, within this kingdome, and shall and may have, hould and enioy all other freedoms; benefits and advantages granted, or intended by the said acts; any former law, statute, charter, usage or custome of our said kingdome of Ireland, or of the said burrough of Catherlagh, or otherwise to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding; provided nevertheless, and our expresse will and pleasure is, that all such strangers, artificers and others who shall bee admitted freemen, in manner as aforesaid, before hee or they bee admitted freemen, doe take the oath of allegiance, and such other oaths as are directed and appointed in such cases to be taken, in and by the said act, and shall pay beare and sustaine all such and like charges as othere freemen, our subjects of like trade, craft or mistery, shall or doe usually beare, and pay within the said burrough. And further of our ample grace, certain knowledge, and meere *mocon*, by and with the advice, and consent aforesaid, wee doe, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses and communitye of the said burrough, and their successors for ever, that these-our *lres* patents or the inrollment thereof, and every clause, and article therein contained, shall be construed, interpreted and adjudged to the greatest advantage, benefit, and favour of the said soveraigne, free burgesses or communitye of the said burrough, and their successors, against us our heirs and successors, as well



in all our courts and else where as in our said kingdom of Ireland, as elsewhere wheresoever, without any other *conformacon*, licence or *tolleracon* hereafter to bee *peured* or obtained, notwithstanding that our writt of *ad quod damnum*, had not issued to enquire of the *pmisses* before the making of those our *lres* patents, and notwithstanding any other defect or any other cause, matter or thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof, although noe expresse *mencon* bee made of the true yearely vallue or certainty of the *pmisses*, or of any guilt or grant heretofore made by us or any of our *pgenitors*, to these the said sovereigne, free burgesses and communitye, of the said burrough of Catherlagh, or either of them, of the said *pmisses*, in these *psents* any statute act, ordinance, provision or *restriccon*, or any other cause, matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding. And wee further will and by these *psents* for us our heires and successors, doe grant that these our *lres* patent, shall be passed under the great seale of our said kingdome of Ireland, unto them the said sovereigne, free burgesses and communitye of the burrough of Catherlagh, and their successors for ever, without any fine, greate or small, to bee rendered or paid unto us our heires and successors in our hanaper of said kingdome of Ireland; provided always that these our *lres* patents bee inrolled in the rolls of our high court of chancery in our said kingdome of Ireland, within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these *psents*, any statute, act, ordinance, *pvision*, or *restriccon*, or any other cause, matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. IN WITNESS whereof, we have caused these our *lres* to bee made patents. Witnesse our aforesaid lieutenant generall and generall governor of our said kingdom of Ireland, att Dublin, the four and twentyeth day of December, in the six and twentyeth year of our raigne.

A.D. 1681. The country in general, and our county not less than any other part of it, seems at this period to have reached some degree of order; property was secure, the laws were respected and the professors of the reformed religion were now so eligibly circumstanced, that, (as may be collected from the following passage in a letter from a chaplain of the duke of Ormonde), Ireland was considered a desirable place of refuge for the persecuted Protestants of France. "Joignez á tout cela," says the writer, "la douceur des loix, et l'excellence du gouvernement sous lequel on vit ici sous les meilleur des rois, qui ne se propose de gouverner que par des loix si douces, et qui est d'autant plus parfaitement un de ces dieux et de ces enfans du souverain, dont parle l'écriture; qu'étant vraiment monarque, il ne peut être tyran. Ajoûtez encore la véritable liberté, et la propriété de biens dont jouit ici le sujet; sans être exposé à se voir accablé de taxes et d'impôts, ou mangé de gens de guerre."\* This flattering picture was, however, soon

\* De l'état present d'Irlande et des avantages qu'y peuvent trouver les Protestans Françoises: en un lettre d'un des chapelains de monseigneur le duc d'Ormond, viceroy d'Irlande; á un de ses amis en Angleterre. Dublin, 1681.



to be reversed ; the time speedily arrived, when instead of peace and prosperity, Ireland presented a scene of tumult and disorder ; and happy would it have been for the infatuated James II., had he followed the example of his more moderate brother.

Narcissus Marsh was appointed to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns, in 1682. He was born at Harrington, near Highworth, in Wiltshire, on the 20th of December, 1638. By his father's side he was descended from a Saxon family, anciently settled in Kent ; from which county his great grand-father removed to the place of his birth. His mother's name was Colburn, of a Dorsetshire family. Having acquired the rudiments of learning at Highworth, and being fully prepared to enter the university, he was admitted a student of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in July, 1654 ; and on the 30th June, 1658, was elected probationer fellow of Exeter Hall. He took his degree of master of arts, July, 1660 ; on the 11th December, 1667, that of bachelor of divinity ; and on the 23rd June, 1671, the degree of doctor of divinity ; which degree was again conferred on him, by the university of Dublin, on the 27th February, 1678. Having thus mentioned the dates of his earlier promotions, we shall now notice some passages in a MS. autobiography, yet extant. We have great pleasure in availing ourselves of this document, as it admirably pours trays the character and conduct of this excellent man, distinguished scholar, and exemplary prelate.

During his residence at the university, he says, " I betook myself seriously to the study of the old philosophy, mathematics, and oriental languages ; and before Lent, 1658, (when I took my degree of A.B.) I had made a good progress in them all. I was then nineteen years old and about a quarter. All this while I constantly kept an entire fast every week, from Thursday, six o'clock at night, until Saturday, eleven at noon. For which God may be praised." At this period he unbent his mind by occasional performance on the bass viol, and by a weekly concert in his rooms. " This I did (he says) as an exercise, using no other ; but labouring hard at my studies all the rest of the week. Yet, O Lord, I beseech thee to forgive me this loss of time and vain conversation."

He looks on his promotion to the rank of fellow of Exeter Hall, as the event which led to his subsequent successful career. " In March, 1662, (being then a little past twenty-three years of age), I was invited up to London to take the living of Swindon in Wilts, that was then void, and in the king's gift. In order whereunto I was put into full orders at one and the same time by Dr. Skinner, bishop of Oxford, in K. Hen. VII. chapel, Westminster, though then under age for priesthood. The Lord forgive us both ; but I knew no better but that it might legally be done."

Shortly afterwards, he was appointed chaplain to doctor Seth Ward, bishop of Exeter : " but preferring my study to all worldly advantage, I still stuck close to the university." Indeed an attachment to literary retirement seems to have formed a prominent





trait in his character, as we may thus learn:—"finding that the marrying a gentlewoman would be expected from me by those on whose favour I had already and must much depend, and being averse to entangling myself in the cares of the world, I quitted the living after I had enjoyed it a year, and adhered to my fellowship, keeping in the college all along." Having stated this affair, he prays as follows: "O my God, I bless thy holy name for delivering me out of the snare that they had laid for me; and if I have done amiss in that affair, I beg thy forgiveness: and O Lord, pardon them I beseech thee, for what they designed and acted (not against me I do think) but against the intent and purpose of my heart to render thee and thy holy church such service, as in the married state I could not be able to do, which is my only reason why I have hitherto kept myself a single man. The Lord, my God, enable me henceforth to be so, that in this respect also I may redeem my time." No one can feel surprised, that such a man arrived at eminence.

Having successively obtained the appointments of chaplain to the bishop of Exeter, and to lord chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon, he was on the 12th of May, 1673, promoted to the office of principal of Alban Hall, Oxford, by the duke of Ormonde, chancellor of the university. As an individual of great learning and merit, he was unanimously chosen to preach the anniversary sermon on the 5th November, 1667, and the act sermon in 1678. He had been previously selected as one of the additional proctors for preserving order in the university during the abode of Charles II. there, in 1665. These are the several offices which he filled previous to his removal to Ireland. Through the exertions of Doctor John Fell, and the favour of the duke of Ormonde, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, he was nominated by King Charles II. successor to Doctor Michael Ward in the provostship of the university of Dublin, in December 1678; and was sworn into office on the 24th January following. During his occupancy of the office of provost, he devoted much time to study; which, however, did not prevent the strictest and most correct performance of his public duties. By the death of Doctor Boyle, a vacancy occurred in the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns, which was filled by the promotion of Doctor Marsh, by letters patent, dated the 27th February, 1682. He was consecrated in Christ-church, Dublin, on the 6th of May, following, by his metropolitan, Francis, archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the archbishop of Armagh, and the bishops of Meath, Kildare, Cork and Ross, and Kilmore. With these sees, he held the rectory of Killeban, in the diocese of Leighlin, *in commendam*.\*

By an inquisition taken at Carlow, on the 2nd June, 1664, it was found, that Edmund Wall, 23rd October, 1641, was proprietor and possessor of the town and land of Ballylean and Killesame, in the parish of Ueghlin, and barony of Catherlogh, con-



taining one hundred and twenty acres of land; part of the town and lands of Ballynekilly and Brownneene, in the parish of Killerick, in said barony, containing sixty acres of land; part of the town and lands of Ueghlin, containing two hundred acres, part of the town and lands of Pollardstown, twenty acres.

Charles II. died on the 6th of February, 1685.

## CHAP. XXV.

*Reign of James II. A.D. 1685, to A.D. 1688.*

JAMES, duke of York, succeeded his brother, the late king. Being a bigoted Roman Catholic, he, with a total disregard to his professions on accession to the throne, commenced and continued a series of tyrannical acts for the furtherance of his sect and the depression of his Protestant subjects. In Ireland, the earl of Clarendon, as being too moderate, was recalled from the government, and colonel Richard Talbot, created earl of Tyrconnel, a furious papist, appointed in his place. One of his first steps was to disarm the Protestant militia, which, as has already been noticed, was established in each county. And notwithstanding, that the members of these corps had purchased their own arms, they were required, with an utter disregard of justice, to deposit them in the king's store.

Among other unjust and illegal devices for the complete prostration of the Protestant interest, it was resolved to dissolve the corporations; but being well aware that the members of these bodies would never relinquish their charters unless compelled by law, Tyrconnel at first endeavoured to persuade them to admit Roman Catholics, in order thus to effect their subversion. The resolution, however, of Sir John Knox, then lord mayor of Dublin, and of the board of aldermen, completely frustrated that project, and he was obliged to bring *Quo warranto* inquiries against the corporations in order to effect their destruction.

To prevent the transfer of writs of error to England, all these vexatious inquisitions or *quo warranto*, were brought in the court of Exchequer; where in two terms judgments were obtained against most of the charters of Ireland. The chief baron, a creature of the government, hurried over the causes with the most indecent haste, and did not even allow sufficient time for reply from the defendants. While in no case was just ground of disfranchisement alleged, nor was forfeiture adjudged after a legal trial. On pitiful pretences and paltry grounds were one hundred corporations deprived of the title to their rights and privileges.\*

\* King's State of the Protestants.



In some cases the ancient charter was superseded by the grant of a new one, by which Romanists were constituted masters and wardens; who, when installed in office, forthwith committed to prison all the old members who would not submit to them.

Among the rest, Carlow did not escape. The charter granted by the late king was abrogated, and another, of which the following is a copy, issued in its stead.

CHARTER GRANTED BY JAMES II. TO THE BOROUGH OF CARLOW.

JAMES the SECOND, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whome these presents shall come greeting. Whereas the towne of Catherlagh is an ancient town in the province of Leinster and county of Catherlagh, and populous, and that the soveraigne free burgesses and commonaltie of the said towne had and used divers franchises, liberties, and privileges, and to bee a bodie politique by the name of soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the towne of Catherlagh, all which franchises, liberties, and privileges, by judgment of our court of Exchequer in Ireland, were seised into our hand; yett wee being willing that a certain order and method may be observed therefore, keepinge the peace, and for the better regulating and governing the said towne, and our people therein inhabiting and resorting to the same, and fore encouraging of trade and traffique within the said towne, know yee, that we of our spetiall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere *mocon*, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and right welbeloved cousin and counsellor, Richard, earl of Tyrconnell, and deputy generall and generall governor of our kingdome of Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our *lres* under our Royall signett and signe manuell beareing date att our court at Windsor, the twentieth day of Sept., in the third yeare of our raigne, and inrolled in the rolls of our high court of chancery in our said kingdom of Ireland, have declared, ordained, and appointed, and wee doe by these presents for us, our heires and successors declare, ordaine, and appoint, that the aforesaid towne of Catherlagh and all and singular castles, messuages, tofts, mills, houses, edifices, buildings, curtilages, gardens, waters, rivers, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whatsoever, with their appurtenances, lying or being in or within the same towne or village, or the precincts thereof, shall from hence forth for ever bee one intire and free burrough of ittselfe, and shall for ever hereafter bee called and knowne by the name of the burrough of Catherlagh; and all and singular the aforesaid premisses into one intire and free burrough of ittselfe, by the name of the burrough of Catherlough, wee doe for us, our heires, and successors, erect, constitute, make and ordaine by these presents; and that the said burrough and the franchises and liberties thereof, shall extend to the same meares and bounds that the burrough of Catherlough and the precincts thereof did formerly extend themselves; and further, wee doe by these presents, will,





ordaine, and appoint, that within the said burrough there bee one body corporate and politique, consisting of one soveraigne and twenty four free burgesses and a commonaltie, and that all the inhabitants within the said towne and lands, aforesaid, bee and for ever hereafter shall bee by force and vertue of these presents one bodie corporate and politique, in matter, deed and name, by the name of the soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the burrough of Catherlough, and them by the name of the soveraigne free burgesses and commonaltie of the burrough of Catherlough, aforesaid, into one body corporate and politique, in deed and name, really and fully, wee doe for us, our heires, and successors, by these presents erect, make, ordaine, and constitute, and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and that they by the name of soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie, of the said burrough of Catherlough, bee and for ever hereafter shall bee persons able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, and possesse, lands, tenements, liberties, priviledges, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments, whatsoever, of what nature or kinde soever they bee, to them and their successors, in fee and for ever, and alsoe goods and chattles, and all other things whatsoever, of whatsoever nature or kinde they bee, and alsoe to give, grant, demise, and assigne lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattles, and to doe and execute all other matters and things by the name aforesaid, and that by the name of soveraigne, free burgesses and commonaltie of the burrough of Catherlough, they may plead and bee impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and bee defended, before us, our heirs, and successors, and before whatsoever justice and judges of us, our heires, and successors, in whatsoever courts of us, our heires, and successors, and elsewhere, wheresover of and in all manner of actions, suites, pleas, quarrells, and demands, whatsoever, against them, or by them, in any manner to bee prosecuted, or obtained. And wee doe further for us, our heires, and successors, give and grant to the soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the burrough of Catherlough, and to their successors, and wee doe by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, ordaine, constitute, and declare, that they the said soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme being, and their successors for ever, shall have full power and authority to choose, returne, and send to discreete and fitt men to serve and attend in every parliament hereafter to bee held in our said kingdome of Ireland, and that such men from tyme to tyme so chosen, returned, and sent, may have full power and authority to debate and consult of such affairs and matters as shall bee there declared and propounded to them, and others, and thereupon freely to give their votes, and to doe and execute all other things whatsoever, as fully and freely as any other burgesses of any other ancient burrough in our said kingdome of Ireland, or in our kingdome of England, in parliaments there have accustomed to doe and execute; wherefore wee will, and by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, wee doe give and grant to the aforesaid soveraigne and burgesses of the said



burrough for the tyme being, and their successors, and also wee doe for us, our heires, and successors, require and command all sheriffs, officers, and ministers whatsoever, of us, our heires, and successors, of our said county of Catherlough, for the tyme being, to whome any our writt or writts of election of burgesses of parliament within our said county of Catherlough att any tyme, or tymes, hereafter shall be directed, that every such sheriffe, officer, or minister to whome any such our writt, or writts, shall be directed, shall make their precepts to the soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme being, and their successors for the electing and returneing two burgesses to serve in parliament according to the forme and effect of the same writt or writts, and these our letters patents or the inrollment thereof shall bee as well to the said soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough and their successors to all and singular the sheriffes, officers, and ministers, whatsoever, of us, our heires, and successors, a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalfe. And to the intent that it may appeare to after times, that this new corporation was att first composed of honest and discreet men, wee doe for us, our heires, and successors, make, nominate, and constitute, Garrett Quigley, merchant, to be the first and moderne soveraigne of the said burrough, to continue in the same office untill the feast of St. Michaell the Archangell, next after the date of these presents, and afterwards untill another bee elected and sworne, if in the interim hee bee not removed, whome and every other soveraigne hereafter to be named, within the said burrough, wee will shall bee removable for misbehaviour in their said office, att ye. will and pleasure of ye. burgesses of ye. said burrough for the tyme being, or ye. maior parte of them, and we doe by these presents constitute, ordeaine, and appointe, that ye. said Garret Quigley, before hee take upon him to execute the said office of soveraigne of the said burrough, by vertue of these presents, doe take the usual oath of duely and faithfully executing the said office, and alsoe the oathes ensuing, viz. I doe hereby acknowledge, professe, testifie, and declare, in my conscience before God and the world, that our soveraigne lord, king James, is lawfull and rightfull king of this realme and other his majesties dominions and countries, and I will beare faith and true allegiance to his majestie, his heires, and successors, and him and them will defend to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts, whatsoever, which shall be made against his or their crowne and dignity, and doe my best endeavour to disclose and make knowne unto his majestie, his heires, and successors, or to the lord deputy, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdome for the tyme being, all treasons, all treaterous conspiracies, which I shall know or heere to bee intended against his majestie, his heires, and successors, or any of them, and I doe make this recognition and acknowledgment heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a christian, soe helpe mee God, &c., and I doe also declare and believe, that itt is not lawfull upon any pretence whatsoever, to take armes against the king, and that I doe



abhor that traytorous position of taking armes by his authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him, soe helpe me God, &c. The said oathes to be taken before the last soveraigne, or some justice of peace within the said county of Catherlough, whome we doe hereby impower and authorize to administer to the said Garret Quigley the said oathes. And wee doe likewise for us, our heires, and successors, make, nominate, and constitute, our trusty and well beloved Sir Laurence Esmond, baronet, Henry Berkeley, Esq., John Warren, Esq., Pierce Bryan, Esq. Maior Charles Cavanagh, Insigne Callaghane McCallaghan, Francis Eustace, Esq. John Baggott, Esq, Patrick Wall, Esq., Hubert Kelly, Esq., Marcus Baggott, Esq., Edmond Jones, Esq., William Cooke, Esq., Oliver Grace, Esq., John Dwyer, Esq., John Grace, gent., Pierce Byrne, gent., Edmond Dwyer, apothecary, John Browne, gent., Edmond Carrell, merchant, Thomas Keegan, merchant, Henry Webber, merchant, Thomas Chandlers, nayler, and Samucl Barrett, gent., to bee the first and moderne twentie-four free burgesses of the said burrough, to continue in the said office of free burgesses of the said burrough during their severall lives, unlesse that they or any of them in the mean time by reason of some provision in these presents, or for misbehaviour, or other reasonable cause, shall be removed from the said office, or offices, and wee doe likewise by these presents constitute, ordaine, and appoint, that the said burgesses and all and every burgesse or burgesses hereafter to bee named, shall before they or any of them bee admitted to execute the said place, or places of free burgesses of the said burrough by value of these presents, doe take the usual oathe of duely and faithfully executing the place of a burgesse, and the other oathe of fidelitie aforesaid, the said oathes to bee taken before the soveraigne of the said towne or burrough for the tyme being, whome wee for us, our heirs, and successors, doe hereby impower and authorize to administer the said oathes. And wee doe likewise make, constitute, and appoint the inhabitants of the said towne and soe many other persons as the soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme being shall admitt into the freedome of the said burrough, to bee of the communitie of the said burrough, and wee doe, further, by these presents ordain, constitute, and appointe, that noe person or persons that shall hereafter bee elected soveraigne or burgesse of the said burrough of Catherlough shall bee capable of holding, enioying, or executing any the said offices, places, or employments, untill he or they shall have taken the aforesaid oathes before the last soveraigne, or before some justice of the peace of the said county, or before two or more of the said burgesses whome respectively wee for us, our heirs, and successors, doe impower to administer the same. And our will and pleasure further is, and wee doe by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the said soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the said burrough and their successors, that the said soveraigne and free burgesses, of the said burrough for the tyme being, and their successors, shall and may,





on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, yearly, for ever, if it bee not Sunday, and if itt bee Sunday, then the next day following; assemble themselves, in some convenient place within the said burrough, and that the said soveraigne and free burgesses, so assembled, or the maior part of them, before they depart may there elect one of the more discreet free burgesses of the said burrough, to the office of soveraigne of the said burrough, who having taken the aforesaid several oathes in manner as aforesaid, may enter upon execution of the said office for one year, from the feast of St. Michaell the archangell, then next following, and from thenceforth untill another of the free burgesses of the said burrough bee duely chosen and sworn to that office, in manner as aforesaid. And further of our like special grace, certain knowledge, and meere *mocon*, wee will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, doe grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the said burrough, and their successors, that if and as often as it shall happen that the soveraigne of the said burrough for the tyme being after election and before hee is sworn, or within the yeare after hee is chosen and sworn to the office of soveraigne of the said burrough, as aforesaid, shall dye, or his office any wayes become voide, that then, and soe often the soveraigne and free burgesses of the said burrough and their successors, or the maior part of them, as the case shall happen, shall and may, within ten dayes after such vacancye, choose another fitt person of the said number of the free burgesses to the soveraigneshipp of the said burrough for the governing of the said towne, for one whole yeare from the feast of St. Michaell the archangell, then next following, or during the residue of the said years, as the case shall happen, and that every person or persons to the soveraigneshipp of the said burrough soe as aforesaid chosen, shall and may execute the office of soveraigne of the said burrough for one whole yeare, from the feast of St. Michaell the archangell then next following, or for the residue of the said year as the case shall happen, and from thence forth, untill another bee chosen and sworn to the said office, in manner aforesaid, hee first taking the aforesaid severall oathes in such manner as in these presents is sett forth. And further, because the soveraigne for the tyme being may many tymes have just occasion to bee absent from the said burrough of Catherlough, either for the publique affairs thereof, or on his own urgent occasions, wee doe therefore, for us, our heires, and successors, give and grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie and their successors, that the said Garret Quigley, and his successors, soveraignes of the said burrough for the tyme being, and every of them shall have full power and authority from tyme to tyme, during his or their tyme of government, with the consent of the free burgesses of the said towne for the tyme being, or the maior part of them, to substitute in his absence some discreet and substantiall person, being one of the number of the burgesses of the said towne and burrough, to be the deputy soveraigne during the absence or will and pleasure of



such sovereigne for the tyme being; wee doe, by these presents, fully and absolutely, authorize the said deputy sovereigne to doe and execute all things whatsoever belonging to the said office or place of sovereigne, during the absence, or will and pleasure of such sovereigne, in as large and ample manner as if the said sovereigne himself were personally present; such deputy sovereigne, before hee enter upon the said office, first taking the aforesaid severall and respective oathes before the said sovereigne then present, whome wee doe hereby authorize duely to administer the same. And further, our will and pleasure is, and wee doe by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, make, ordaine, and appoint the sovereigne of the burrough of Catherlough, for the tyme being, to bee a justice of the peace within the said county of Catherlough, and within the bounds and limitts of the said burrough, during the tyme hee shall bee sovereigne; and wee doe hereby give full power and authoritie unto the sovereigne of the said burrough for the tyme being, to doe and execute, all and every act and acts, thing and things, whatsoever, within the said bounds and limits of the said county of Catherlough, in as ample manner as any justice of the peace within our said county of Catherlough may or ought to doe by the laws and statutes of this realme; hee taking the usuall oathe of duely and faithfully executing the place of a justice before any two of the burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme being, or before the last sovereigne, or before some justice of the peace of the said county, to whome by these presents wee give power respectively to administer the said oathes. And of our more especiall grace, certain knowledge, and mere *mocon*, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, wee will, and by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, doe grant unto the said sovereigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the said burrough, and their successors, that if any of the free burgesses of the said burrough in these presents named, or hereafter to bee chosen, shall dye or bee removed from their office, every of which burgesses herein as aforesaid named, and of the burgesses hereafter named, misbehaving themselves in that office, our will is, that they be removeable att the pleasure of the sovereigne and burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme being, or the maior part of them, within seven days after the death or removall of such free burgesse, or free burgesses, shall and may assemble themselves in some convenient place within the said burrough, and that the said sovereigne and free burgesses being so assembled, or the maior part of them before they depart, shall and may elect one or soe many as shall bee wanting of the aforesaid number of twentie-foure free burgesses, of the better and more discrete inhabitants and commonaltie of the said burrough, unto the place or places of that free burgesse, or those free burgesses soe dead or removed from their aforesaid offices to continue in the same office or offices during their naturall lives, unless for misgovernment or misbehaviour in that behalfe, they or any one of them shall bee removed; and that every person soe chosen to the office of a free burgesse



of the said burrough, before hee bee admitted to execute that office, before the soveraigne of the said burrough for the tyme being, or before the residue of the free burgesses of the said burrough then surviving, or the maior parte of them, shall take the usuall oath, well and faithfully to exercise the office of a free burgesse of the said burrough, and the oathes of fidelity aforesaid, to which said soveraigne for the tyme being, or the free burgesses or the maior part of them, for the tyme being, wee doe by these presents give full power and authority to administer the aforesaid severall oathes to such free burgesses and soe as often as the like case shall happen. And further of our more especial grace, certaine knowledge, and meere *mocon*, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, wee doe by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, give and grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the said burrough, and their successors for ever, that they and their successors shall and may have and hold a court in some convenient place within the said burrough, to bee held before the soveraigne of the said burrough for the tyme being, and to hold pleas in the said court every Tuesday, from weeke to weeke, of all and singular actions of debt, covenant, trespasse, detinue, contract, and personal demands, whatsoever, happening or arrising, in or within, the said borough or the liberties thereof, not exceeding the sum of five marks sterling, and that that court be reputed and accounted a court of record for ever. And our further will and pleasure is, and wee doe by these presents of our like speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meer *mocon*, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, for us, our heires, and successors, grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the said burrough, and their successors for ever, that they and their successors from tyme to tyme as often as they shall thinke fitt, shall and may congregate and assemble themselves in some convenient place within the said burrough, and in their assemblie there to make, appoint, and establish such acts, ordinances, and by laws for the good and wholesome government of the said burrough and of the inhabitants thereof, as they or the maior part of them, shall think fitt and necessary, and that they may have power and authority to punish, chastise, and correct by fines and pecuniary mulcts, whatsoever, such persons as are offenders against such ordinances and by lawes, soe that the said acts, ordinances and by lawes, fines and mulcts bee reasonable and not contrary or repugnant to the lawes and statutes of our said kingdom of Ireland. And further wee will, and by these presents, for us, our heires and successors, doe grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the said burrough, and their successors for ever, that they may have a guild mercatory within the said burrough, and the same or the like common seale, which the soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the said towne lately had, to bee engraven with such forme and inscription as they shall thinke best to serve for the affairs of the said burrough, for ever, and that they may from tyme to tyme,





for ever, as often as occasion shall require, erect, constitute and ordaine of themselves two serjants att mace and other inferior officers, and necessary for the better government of the said burrough respectively, and to continue in their office during their good behaviour, or att the will and pleasure of the said sovereigne and free burgesses of the said burrough, or the maior part of them, and that every such serjant, officer, and minister before hee bee admitted to execute his office, doe take his corporall oathe, antiently used before the sovereigne of the said burrough, for the tyme being, well and faithfully to execute his place and behave himself, and the other oathes of fidelitie aforesaid. And further wee doe by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, give and grant to the said sovereigne, free burgesses and commonaltie and their successors, that they and their successors shall and may have within the said burrough, for ever hereafter, a towne clerke; and wee doe by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, ordaine, constitute, and make John Quigley to bee the first and moderne towne clerke of the said burrough, to continue in that office during his naturall life, unless in the mean time hee bee removed by virtue of some provision in these presents, or for misbehaviour, whome and all others hereafter succeeding him in the said office in such case, wee will to bee removeable by the sovereigne and free burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme being, or the maior part of them; the said office of towne clerke to bee exercised by himself or his sufficient deputy; and that as often as the said office shall become vacant by death, or removall, thatt then the said sovereigne and free burgesses of the said burrough for the tyme being, or the maior part of them, shall and may choose another fitt person to bee towne clerke of the said burrough, to continue in that office during his naturall life, unless hee bee removed as aforesaid, and that the said modern towne clerke, and all others hereafter succeeding him in the said office, shall, before they or any of them be admitted to execute the said office, take the usuall oathe of well and faithfully executing the said office, and the oaths of fidelity aforesaid, before the sovereigne of the said burrough for the tyme being, whome wee doe always for us, our heires, and successors, impower and authorize to administer the said oathes. And further, of our speciall grace, certain knowledge, and mere *mocon*, wee doe by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, give and grant unto the said sovereigne, free burgesses and commonaltie of the said burrough and their successors, for ever, that the sovereigne of the said burrough for the tyme being, for ever, shall bee clerke of the markett within the said burrough and the liberties thereof, and thatt hee shall have from tyme to tyme full power and authority to doe and execute all and every thing and things to the office of the said clerke of the markett within the said burrough belonging, or in any wise appertaining, soe that no other clerke of the markett of us, our heires, and successors, shall enter into or intermeddle therein. And further, of our speciall grace, certain knowledge, and meere *mocon*, for us, our heires, and successors, for the better suppor



of the said towne and for carrying on the public workes thereof, wee have given and by these presents doe give and grant unto the said sovereigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the said burrough of Catherlough and to their successors all and singular the castles, messuages, houses, tofts, gardens, orchards, curtilages, lands and tenements, reversions, remainders and all such and soe many the same and the like incomes, services, customes, petty duties, pavements, gattages, feares, marketts, usuages, authorities, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, and priviledges, and all other hereditaments whatsoever which the sovereigne, free burgesses and commonaltie of the burrough of Catherlough aforesaid, att any time before the said judgment was given against the said burrough had possessed, occupied, used or enioyed by reason of any charters, letters patents, grants, prescriptions, antient customes, or any other lawfull tittle whatsoever or which they or any of them were accustomed to have, possesse, occupie, use or enioy; to bee held of us, our heires, and successors as of our castle of Dublin in free and common soccage. SAVEING alwayes, and out of this charter or grant, itt is excepted and reserved for us, our heires, and successors, all titles, rightes, rents, services, customes, subsidies, poundage, excize, priviledges, and demands whatsoever, which wee before the said judgment was given had held or occupied in right of our crowne in or within the said burrough, liberties and franchises thereof, otherwise then by reason of discontinuance, forfeitures, or dissolution of the liberties and franchises soe seised unto our hands as aforesaid; saveing and reserving to the chiefe governor or governors of us, our heires, and successors of our said kingdome of Ireland, power to approve of any recorder or towne clerke, hereafter to bee elected within the said burrough, and that noe such recorder or towne clerke shall exercise any such office untill hee bee approved of by such chiefe governor or governors, in writing, under his or their hand. Provided alwayes, and by these presents for us, our heires, and successors wee reserve and give to our deputy generall and other chiefe governor, or governors, of us, our heires and successors of our kingdome of Ireland for the tyme being full power and authority by order of the privy councell of us, our heires, and successors, in our said kingdome of Ireland, written under their hands as well the sovereigne as any of the burgesses and other officers of the said burrough of Catherlough, by these presents named and constituted, or that shall hereafter be chosen and constituted, at the will and pleasure of our deputy generall or other chief governor or governors of us, our heires, and successors of our said kingdome of Ireland by any such order of our privy councell of Ireland from tyme to tyme will remove the sovereigne, or any of such burgesses and officers, or will declare them to bee amoved from thence forth from their offices respectively, that all such person and persons, is, are, and will bee *ipso facto* amoved, and removed, without any further processe, soe as often as the like case shall happen, any thing in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding. And further, of



our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere *mocon*, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, wee doe by these presents for us, our heires, and successors, grant unto the said soveraigne, free burgesses and commonaltie of the said burrough of Catherlough and all their successors, for ever, that the soveraigne, free burgesses for the tyme being shall have power to admitt persons to bee free of the said burrough, they takinge the usuall oath of a freeman, and the oathes of fidelitie aforesaid, before the soveraigne for the tyme being, to whome wee give power to administer the same; and that these our letters patents or the enrollment thereof and every clause and article therein conteyned shall bee construed, interpreted and adiudged to the greatest advantage, benefitt, and favour of the said soveraigne, free burgesses, and commonaltie of the said burrough, and their successors against us, our heires, and successors, as well in all our courts, and else where, in our said kingdome of Ireland as else where, wheresoever, without any other confirmation, lycence or toleration here after to bee procured or obtained; notwithstanding that our writt of *ad quod damnum*, hath not issued, to enquire of the premisses before the makeing of these our letters patents, and notwithstanding the statute of mortmaine, or the statute made at Limerick in the three and thirtieth yeare of the raigne of King Henry the eight for lands given by the king; and notwithstanding, any other defect, or any other cause, matter, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof although noe expresse mention, &c. PROVIDED ALWAYS, that these our letters patents bee inrolled in the rolls of our high court of Chancery in our said kingdome of Ireland, within the space of six months next ensueing the date of these presents, any statute, &c. IN WITNESSE whereof wee have caused these our letters to bee made patents. Witnesse our aforesaid deputy generall, and generall governor of our said kingdome of Ireland. Dublin, the foure and twentieth day of February in the fourth yeare of our raigne.

The sovereign and burgesses thus appointed were, with scarcely a single exception, Roman Catholics. It will also be observed, that the new corporation were rendered complete slaves of the government by the absolute power over them reserved to it. Thus were exertions made to propagate tyranny as well as Romanism. Protestants could never submit to such thralldom, and accordingly, many of them now removed to England.

It is worthy of remark, that in 1687, every sheriff appointed in the kingdom was a Romanist, with the exception of one, who was admitted by mistake. Sir Laurence Esmond was sheriff of the county of Carlow.\*

A.D. 1688. On the 4th of July, a charter was granted to Old Leighlin, empowering it to send members to parliament. As usual





the officers seem to have been Roman Catholics. The following is a list of their names :

*Sovereign*—Nicholas Keally.

*Burgesses*—28.

Pierce, lord viscount Galmoy,	Nicholas Archdekin, gent.
Dudley Bagnal, Esq.	Gilbert Wall, gent.
Morgan Kavanagh, Esq.	Michael Wall, gent.
Patrick Nash, Esq.	Hugh Fagan, gent.
Theobald Denn, Esq.	Thomas Purcell, gent.
Patrick Wall, Esq.	Richard Keally, merchant.
William Cooke, Esq.	Theobald Purcell, gent.
Patrick Lambert, Esq.	Pierce Hagherin, gent.
Edward Wall, Esq.	Henry Rickens, gent.
Thomas Keally, Esq.	Ferdinand Brent, gent.
Richard Keally, gent.	Pierce Poor, merchant.
William Kearney, gent.	William Reddy, gent.
Ignatius Nash, gent.	Richard Butler, gent.
James Keally, gent.	Nicholas Nash, gent.

Jas. Hackett, Esq. *Town Clerk.*

The new magistrates thus appointed acted with little or no regard to justice. When a difference occurred between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic, it required but the complaint of the latter to obtain the committal of his opponent to prison ; and the magistrates, flushed with their unaccustomed authority, had no hesitation in issuing warrants for the arrest of persons of the highest rank. To enter into any detail of the misgovernment, oppressive acts, or tyrannical proceedings of James II. or of his instruments, would be inappropriate in a local work. Suffice it to say, that the Protestants, who formed the majority of his subjects, unable to endure the unrelenting persecution under which they now groaned, applied for aid to William, prince of Orange, who, at the head of the kingdom of Holland, had made himself feared and respected by the highest powers in Europe. On the 5th November, 1688, he landed on the British shores ; which event virtually terminated the brief reign of the bigotted, despotic, and ill-fated James II.

## CHAP. XXVI.

*Reign of William III. A.D. 1688, to A.D. 1702.*

SOME necessary preliminary proceedings having been transacted, the royal dignity was accepted by the prince of Orange, who ascended the throne of these realms by the style of William III., on the 13th February, 1689.

James having fled from England, landed at Kinsale on the 12th



March, 1639, and entered the metropolis on the 24th of the same month. One of his first acts was the issue of a proclamation calling a parliament to meet at Dublin, on the 7th May following. Had the house of lords been regularly assembled, most of its members would have been Protestants. In order, if necessary, to overpower them, the outlawries of popish lords were reversed, new creations were made, and other expedients were in readiness. But none of these measures were required, as of sixty-nine Protestant temporal lords, not more than four or five now remained in Ireland, and of twenty-two spiritual but seven were forthcoming. With regard to the house of commons, it was evident that it must be almost, if not altogether composed of Roman Catholics. For, the power of election in boroughs had been completely taken from the Protestants; while in counties, many of the freeholders had fled, and those who remained were intimidated from appearing at elections; their attendance at which, they further knew, could effect no good. In short but six Protestants were elected.

This parliament, thus illegally convened and returned, met at Dublin, on the 7th of May, 1689.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh*.—Dudley Bagnal, Esq.

Henry Luttrell, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh*.—Mark Baggot, Esq.

John Warren, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin*.—Darby Long, Esq.

Daniel Doran, Esq.

In the house of lords sat, Cheevers, viscount Mount-Leinster; a new creation, we believe, of James. Among the nobility of Ireland at this period, was William Brereton, baron of Leighlin;\* who seems not to have been present at this parliament, and yet escaped the attainder with which Richard Ogle, viscount Catherlogh,† was visited.

This parliament continued its sittings from the seventh of May, to the 20th of July following; and, in this very brief space of time, effected the complete destruction of the arrangements of property in Ireland, by a repeal of the acts of Settlement and Explanation, under which two-thirds of the Protestants of the kingdom held their property; all of which was now restored to those who possessed it previously to the 22nd of October, 1641. They attained three thousand Protestants, by name, of high treason, and vested their estates in the late king; the pretence on which this act of plunder was committed, being the absence from the kingdom of the objects of it. The tenor of this act was, that it should have full force did the individuals named not return in three months, and make their submission; while, with an extraordinary description of justice, the act itself was kept perfectly secret until the specified time had elapsed! The following persons connected with

\* A Protestant. We learn from *Lawrence's Interest of Ireland*, (p. 145.) that in 1540, Sir William Brereton, baron of Leighlin, was lord justice of Ireland.

† A Protestant, and peer in 1681. *Lawrence*.



our county are named in this precious specimen of law, justice, and liberality :

Lieutenant Joseph Stopford,  
 Robert Doyne, Esq,  
 John Dunbar, of Catherlogh, gent.  
 Captain Chidley Coote, of Shierwood park,  
 Narcissus Marsh, lord bishop of Leighlin and Ferns,  
 Benjamin Burton, banker,  
 John Tench, of Staplestown, Esq.,  
 Richard Warren, Esq.,  
 Francis Bradstown, of Morterstown, gent.,  
 Thomas Bernard, of Cloghuae, gent.,  
 John Lucas, of Rathdaniel, yeoman,  
 Edmond Jones, of Tullow, Esq.,  
 Cadwallader Wyn, of Killelongford, gent.,  
 Roger Piers, gent.,  
 Joseph Ivy, of Grangeford, gent.,  
 Urban Vigor, of Old Leighlin, gent.,  
 ——— Cocks, of Ballydartane, clerke,  
 Robert Stopford, of Ballybrack, Esq.,  
 Charles Wilcocks, of Sherwood Park, gent.,  
 ——— Elliot, of Staplestown, clerk,  
 Ogle, viscount Ogle of Catherlogh,  
 Richard Boyle, of Old Leighlin, Esq.,  
 Edmond Pleydell, of Tankardstown, Esq.,  
 Sir Maurice Eustace, of Baltinglass, knt.

It was now quite obvious, that Protestants could expect no security for either life or property. Such of them as yet remained in the kingdom, were plundered by thieves, instigated, we regret to say, by the priests, and encouraged by their popish neighbours : from which species of persecution no remedy existed, but attendance at mass.\* The clergy were treated with even more of cruelty. The house of the bishop of Leighlin was broken open and plundered before his departure from the kingdom, and several of the inferior clergy were not only robbed, but personally maltreated and abused. In short, every indignity was offered to them, and they found it difficult to escape with their lives.†

At this period, Dudley Bagnal was lord lieutenant of the county of Carlow, and Maurice Baggot and William Cooke, deputies.

There were numerous grievances suffered by the Protestants of Ireland, to which we have not made allusion ; and it was now obvious that some speedy remedy should be applied to the evils of Ireland, some effort made to reduce the kingdom to peace, order, and subordination. For this purpose, duke Schomberg was despatched with a considerable force, and landed, on the 13th August, 1689. His progress, however, was not as speedy as was desi-

\* King's State of the Protestants. Dub. ed. 1730, p. 245.

† Ibid.





nable, and king William resolved to undertake the reduction of Ireland in person.

Previous to his departure from London the king deemed it necessary to appoint commissioners of the great seal for Ireland. Accordingly, by patent dated at Westminster, 30th May, 1690, he nominated Sir Richard Reeves, knt., Robert Rochfort,\* Esq., and Richard Pyne, Esq. to that office. They attended king William to Ireland, and remained at Belfast until the victory at the Boyne placed the greater portion of the country at his command.

The following were among the officers of the army of James II., on the 2nd June, 1690:—Colonel Charles Kavanagh, colonel Sir Maurice Eustace, colonel Dudley Bagnal, lieutenant colonel Richard Eustace.†

On the 1st of July, 1690, was fought the ever memorable battle of the Boyne; when the forces of king William were completely victorious.

Resolving to use all gentle means to reduce the people to subjection, his majesty issued the following declaration, on the 7th July, 1690.

“THE DECLARATION OF WILLIAM AND MARY, KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF OUR KINGDOM OF IRELAND, WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

*William R.*

As it hath pleased Almighty God to bless our arms in this kingdom with a late victory over our enemies at the Boyne, and with the possession of our capital city of Dublin, and with a general dispersion of all that did oppose us, we are now in so happy a prospect of our affairs, and of extinguishing the rebellion of this kingdom, that we hold it reasonable to think of mercy, and to have compassion upon them, whom we judge to have been seduced. WHEREFORE, we do hereby declare, we shall take into our royal protection all poor labourers, common soldiers, country farmers, ploughmen, and cottiers, whatsoever, as also all citizens, townsmen, tradesmen and artificers, who either remained at home, or having fled from their dwellings, shall, by the first day of August, next, repair to their usual places of abode, surrendering up what arms they have to such justices of the peace, as are, or shall be appointed by us, not only to receive the same, but also to register the appearance of such of the said persons, as shall come, and submit unto our authority: for our royal intention is, and we do hereby declare, that we will not only pardon all these poor, seduced people, as to their lives and liberties, who shall come in by the time aforesaid, for all violences they have done or committed by the command of their leaders during the war; but we do also promise to secure them in their goods, their stocks of cattle, and

\* Ancestor of John S. Rochfort, Esq. of Cloghgrenan, in our county.

† King.



all their chattels personal whatsoever, willing and requiring them to come in; and where they were tenants, then to preserve the harvest of grass and corn for the supply of the winter. But, for as much as many of them had a legal right to the tenancy of several lands, some holding from Protestants, and some from popish proprietors, who have been concerned in the rebellion against us, our will and pleasure is, that all those tenants who held from our good Protestant subjects, do pay their rents to their respective landlords, and that the tenants of all those, who have been concerned in the present rebellion against us, do keep their rents in their hands, until they have notice from the commissioners of our revenue, unto whom they are to account for the same. AND as we do hereby strictly forbid all violence, rapine, and molestation to any, who shall thus come in, and remain obedient to us, so for those of this, or any other rank or quality, who are already in our quarters, and within our power, and obedient to us, we do hereby charge and require, that they be not disquieted in any sort, without our particular command. For the desperate leaders of the present rebellion, who have violated those laws, by which this kingdom is united, and inseparably annexed to the imperial crown of England, who have called in the French, who have authorized all violences and depredations against the Protestants, and who rejected the gracious freedom we offered them in our proclamation of the 22nd February, 1689, as we are now, by God's great favour, in condition to make them sensible of their errors, so, as we resolved to leave them to the event of war, unless by great and manifest demonstrations, we shall be convinced they deserve our mercy, which we shall never refuse to those who are truly penitent.

"Given at our royal camp at Finglas, near Dublin, the 7th day of July, 1690, in the second year of our reign.

"By the king's most excellent majesty, you are hereby required to affix our great seal to this declaration; for which this shall be your warrant.

ROBERT SOUTHWELL."

*"To our Commissioners of our great seal of Ireland."*

The commissioners of the great seal appointed certain justices of the peace in each county, to receive the arms and register the names of all persons who should submit, in consequence of the foregoing declaration. The following were nominated in our county:

The Sheriff for the time being,	Wm. Brereton,
Sir Thomas Butler,	Marmaduke Taylor,
Dr. Henry Berkeley,	James Waller.
Nicholas Kemys,	

William, resolved not to remit in his exertions for the reduction of Ireland, now pursued his course to the south. From Carlow, he despatched the duke of Ormonde to Kilkenny, to secure pos-



session of that city, in which part of the enemy's force still remained. Upon the advance of the king's forces, they retired, having first extorted a considerable sum of money from the inhabitants. William proceeded from Carlow to Kilkenny, where he was splendidly entertained by the duke of Ormonde.\*

King William embarked for England, on the 5th of September, 1690.

Doctor Narcissus Marsh was translated from Leighlin and Ferns to the archbishopric of Cashel, on the 26th February, 1690, from thence to Dublin, on the 24th of May, 1694, and thence to Armagh, on the 18th February, 1703. He died on the 2nd of November, 1713, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He published a work entitled *Manuductio ad Logicam*, written by Philip de Trieu, to which he added the Greek text, and some tables; printed at Oxford, in 1678, 8vo. He added illustrating notes to Gassendus' small tract *De Demonstratione*, printed with the former. While provost of the university of Dublin, he published—*Institutiones Logicæ in usum juventutis Academicæ Dubliniensis*,—1681, 8vo. He wrote also a work on acoustics. A charge delivered by him to the clergy of the diocese of Dublin, was published in 1694, quarto. But, independently of his works, the well known valuable public library which bears his name will ever render the memory of this prelate respected. It was during his occupancy of the see of Dublin, that doctor Marsh resolved on the establishment of this useful institution. Having built a house near St. Patrick's cathedral, and purchased nine thousand volumes of books, (being the library of the bishop of Worcester, then lately deceased,) he procured an incorporation in the year 1707, in which it is stated, that the "Most Reverend Father in God, Narcissus, lord archbishop of Armagh, primate and metropolitan of all Ireland, while archbishop of Dublin, did, out of his generous inclinations to the public good of this kingdom, for the propagation of the true christian religion, and for the encouragement of learning, at his own great costs and charges, erect and build a fair large house, upon part of the garden or ground belonging to the house of St. Sepulchre's, which is the ancient seat or palace of the archbishops of Dublin, near to the city of Dublin," &c. He had, himself, three thousand volumes of books, in every branch of literature, which he deposited, together with the nine thousand, already mentioned, in this public library. The archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, the lord chancellor, lord chief justice of king's bench and common pleas, the chief baron of the exchequer, the deans of the two cathedrals of Dublin, and the provost of the university for the time being, are governors, and a body corporate, whose duty is, to manage and preserve the library.

Bartholomew Vigors, L.L.D. succeeded doctor March as bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. He was educated in the university of Dublin, and thence appointed to the rectory of St. Mary's, Wex-

\* Story's History of the wars of Ireland. Lon. 1693.





ford, and subsequently to the deanery of Armagh, by letters patent, dated 29th June, 1681. On the removal of bishop Marsh to the see of Cashel, he was promoted to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns, by letters patent, dated 27th February, 1691. He was permitted to hold the rectory of Killeban in *commendam*. Doctor Vigors was consecrated in Christ church, Dublin, on the 8th of March following his appointment, by Francis, archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the archbishop of Cashel, and the bishops of Derry, Meath, Kildare, and Killaloe.\*

On the 23rd March, 1692, king William declared the war in Ireland to be concluded.

Parliament met on the 5th of October, 1692.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlagh*.—Sir Thomas Butler, knt. and baronet.  
John Tench, Esq.

*B. Catherlagh*.—Sir Wm. Russell, knight and baronet.  
Walter Weldon, Esq.

*B. Old Leighlin*.—Edward Jones, Esq.  
John Dunbar, Esq.

15th. Oct. 1692. A petition of the deputy sovereign, common council, freemen, and inhabitants of the borough of Catherlagh, complaining of an undue election of burgesses to serve in this present parliament for the said borough, was read, and referred to the committee of elections and privileges.

18th. Oct. 1692. Mr. Poultney delivered in at the clerk's table a bill in paper, intituled, an act, declaring all attainders, and all other acts, made in the late pretended parliament, to be void.

Ordered, that the said bill be laid on the table.

19th. October, 1692. The petition of John Browne, Esq. complaining of the undue election of burgesses to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Catherlagh, was read, and referred to the committee of elections and privileges; and then, it being a fast-day, and the house being to go with Mr. Speaker to Christchurch, the house adjourned, till to-morrow morning at nine of the clock.

20th. October, 1692. A petition of Edmond Jones, Esq. complaining of an undue election and return of a burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Catherlagh, in the county of Catherlagh, was read, and referred to the committee of elections and privileges.

Parliament again met on the 27th August, 1695.

#### MEMBERS.

*Catherlagh*.—Sir Thomas Butler, baronet.  
John Allen, Esq.

*B. Catherlagh*.—Edmond Jones, Esq.,  
Robert Curtis, Esq.

\* Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 450.



*B. Old Leighlin*—Richard Boyle, Esq.

Edward Jones, Esq., lately dead.

John Beauchamp, Jun. Esq., returned in place of said Edward Jones.

31st August, 1695. A petition of John Browne, Esq., was presented to the house and read, setting forth, that the petitioner and Robert Curtis, Esq., were duly elected burgesses to serve for the borough of Catherlagh, in the county of Catherlagh, in this present parliament, and were so returned by Walter Rochfort, Esq., sovereign of the said borough, (and to whom the precept for the said election was directed), by indenture signed and sealed by the said sovereign and the majority of the burgesses and freemen of the said borough; that soon after the said election, the said sovereign tendered the said indenture to Benjamin Bunbury, Esq., high sheriff of the said county, (who had directed the said precept as aforesaid), and desired him to seal and execute a counterpart thereof; but the said sheriff refused so to do, and annexed to the writ of election an indenture, signed and sealed by some of the burgesses of the said borough, and not by the sovereign thereof, by which last mentioned indenture, the said Robert Curtis and Edmond Jones, Esq., are returned as duly elected to serve in this present parliament for the said borough; whereas the said Edmond Jones was not so elected, but the petitioner and the said Robert Curtis were duly elected burgesses to serve for the said borough as aforesaid.

Now forasmuch as it appears by the first mentioned indenture, ready to be produced to the house, that the petitioner and the said Robert Curtis were duly elected burgesses to serve in the present parliament for the said borough, and so returned by the proper officer; and for that the said sheriff hath notoriously misbehaved himself in making the said return annexed to the writ, and in refusing to indent with the said sovereign, according to the form of the statute in that case made and provided; and for that the said borough hath at present no representatives in this parliament returned by the proper officer according to law; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to order the clerk of the crown to annex unto the writ of election the said indenture returned by the said sovereign, and to give the petitioner such relief in the premises as shall seem meet and just.

*Ordered*, That the examination and consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of elections and privileges, and that they report the matter thereof, with their opinion thereon, to the house.

5th September, 1695. A petition of Thomas Burdett, Esq., was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, that the petitioner stood a candidate for the election of the borough of Catherlagh, in the county of Catherlagh, but was illegally obstructed in his said election by the sovereign of the said borough, who at the beginning of the election publicly declared in court to the petitioner, that he would not indent with him or any one, unless that he gave



bonds to indemnify the corporation, by which the petitioner supposes the said sovereign meant to serve them without charges, which wages (though the petitioner) did not expect desire, yet he does humbly consider, that the sovereign's executing the said bond was arbitrary and illegal, and a hindrance to a free election, upon which the petitioner was free to decline ; and therefore praying the house to order a new election, and grant such order against the said sovereign, as shall meet.

*Ordered*, That the examination and consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of elections and privileges, and that they report the matter thereof to the house, with their opinion thereupon.

11th September, 1695. Mr. Solicitor General reported from the committee of privileges and elections, that the said committee had taken into consideration the petition of John Browne, complaining of the undue election and return of Edmond Jones, Esq. ; returned to serve in this present parliament as a burgess for the town of Catherlagh, in the county of Catherlagh, and came to this resolution ; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, and is as followeth, viz. :

*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee that Edmond Jones, Esq., is duly elected to serve as a burgess in this parliament for the borough of Catherlagh, to which resolution the house agreed.

21st October, 1695. *Ordered*.—That Mr. Speaker issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ to the sheriff of the county of Catherlagh, to choose a burgess for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the place of Edmond Jones, Esq., deceased.

28th March, 1696. The ASSOCIATION of the knights, citizens, and burgesses of Ireland in parliament assembled.

WHEREAS there has been a horrible and detestable conspiracy for assassinating his majesty's most sacred person, and invading his kingdoms with French forces, contrived and carried on by the late king James and his adherents, to subvert our religion, laws, and liberties ; we the knights, citizens, and burgesses, in parliament assembled, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do heartily, sincerely, and solemnly profess, testify, and declare, that his majesty king William was, and is, rightful and lawful king of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging, and we do mutually promise and engage to stand by and assist each other, to the utmost of our power, in the support and defence of his majesty's most sacred person, title, and government against the late king James, the pretended prince of Wales, and all their adherents, and against all other persons whatsoever ; and in case his majesty come to any violent and untimely death, which God forbid, we do hereby further freely and unanimously oblige ourselves to unite, associate, and stand by each other, in revenging the same upon his enemies and their adherents, and in supporting and defending the succession of the crown, ac-





cording to an act made in England in the first year of the reign of king William and queen Mary, intituled, "an act, declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown."

(This document is signed by ROBERT ROCHFORD, speaker; THOMAS BUTLER and JOHN ALLEN, members for the county of Carlow; EDMOND JONES and ROBERT CURTIS, members for the borough of Carlow; and numerous others. I do not observe the names of the members for the borough of Old Leighlin in the list.)

14th August, 1697. *Ordered*—That Michael Wall, of Kilkenny, John Fitz-gerald, brother to Garret Fitz-gerald of Ballyellin, in the county of Catherlagh, and George Gahan, be taken into custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house, for a breach of privilege complained of by Mr. Connell, a member of this house.

Parliament was dissolved on the 14th June, 1699.\*

In 1693, Charles, second and youngest son of Thomas, earl of Ossory, was created baron of Cloghgrenan, viscount Tullow, and earl of Arran. He was brother to the last duke of Ormonde. He died without male issue in 1758. Thus these titles became for the second time extinct.

Forfeitures, of course, followed the war in Ireland against William III. In consequence of the intolerable tyranny of James II., William had been acknowledged king of these united realms, on the 13th February, 1689, by the major part of the people; and all who waged war against his government, afterwards, were consequently engaged in rebellion, and could hope for nothing but the usual results. The estates thus forfeited were vested in trustees, and a court was established, in which all who had any description of legal claim to them, or any part of them, were to declare it, on or before the 10th August 1700. The following is a transcript of the claims relating to lands in

THE

• Journals of the Irish House of Commons.



## THE COUNTY OF CARLOW.

Claimants.	Estate or interests claimed.	By what Deed or Writing.	On what Lands.	Late Proprietor.	
Sir Thomas Butler.	Estate determinable on three lives.	By lease dated 20th Feb. 1668, from Richard late earl of Arran to Mich. Smith, and assigned from Smith to the claimant.	Ballyhealy, bar. Forth.	John Bagott.	<i>Allowed.</i>
Ditto.	Estate for 31 years from 1st May 1688.	By lease dated 20th Decr. 1687. from Fras. Eustace.	Agha, bar. Idrone.	Oliver Eustace.	<i>Allocated, for so long time as Fras. Eustace had power to make the lease.</i> <i>Disallowed.</i>
Morris Warren.	Two hundred pounds debt and six pounds rent charge per ann.	By bond dated 1st May, 1684, and judgment entered in Hilary Term, in the 2nd and 3rd year of Jas. II. and assigned to the claimant by Oliver Keating, 11, Feb. 1698, and by deed of assignment from Elinor Warren, widow, dated 11, Feb. 1698.	Laragh, &c.	John Warren.	
Thomas Cooper, gent.	An estate for years. . .	By lease not yet expired, the date or term not set forth in claim to Hen. Smithwick, Esq., and by him demised to the claimant by lease dated 14, Nov. 1674, for 28 years from May, 1673.—Witnesses. Hugh Gethins, Ed. Wörner, Wm. Browne.	Clonygah.	Dudly Bagnal.	<i>Dismissed.</i>
Ephraim Heretage.	A term for years. . .	By lease to Sir Nichl. Armorer, dated 28, March, 1671, for 31 years from May, 1670. Witnesses: M. Wren, A. Turner, T. Howard. And assigned by Mina and Christian to claimant, 9th Mar., 1696. Witnesses, Jas. Euly, Chas. Hart.	New garden and Dunganstown, <i>alias</i> Dunganstown bar. Carlow	Private estate.	<i>Dismissed and attend above.</i>
John Rogers.	Ditto. . .	By lease to Thos. Rogers, dated 21 Apl., 1681, for 25 years from 25th Mar. preceding, and by administration came to the claimant.	Cloneene, bar. Idrone.	Fras. Eustace or Oliver Eustace.	<i>Allowed.</i>



Anthony Ryan.*	Estate for three lives.	By lease dated 30th March, 1669. Wit- nesses: John Baggot, Jas. Gibbon, Edmond Bourke.	Wit- Herraldstown, Rathvilly.	berony Jn. Baggot, Esq.	<i>Allowed the lease, but disallowed the clause of renewal. Allowed.</i>
Pierce Byrne.	An estate for lives.	By lease dated 20th Jan. 1673.	Ballykinnen, barony Catherlogh.	John Warren.	<i>Allowed.</i>
Ditto.	Ditto.	By lease dated 20th November, 1677.	Sragh, ditto.	Earl of Arran.	<i>Ditto.</i>
John Weaver, jun. Esq.	An estate for years.	By lease dated 2nd May, 1682.	Rahiniskey, ditto.	Isaac Brereton.	<i>ditto.</i>
John Nowlan.	An estate for three lives	By lease dated 24th March, 1669, to Thos. Bagnal in trust for the claimant, from Richard late earl of Arran.	Part of Shangarry and Ballinrush barony Forth.	Jn. Baggot, of Mount Arran.	<i>Disallowed. After- wards allowed a saving in Baggot's decree.</i>
James Cox, clerk, and Margaret his wife.	£830 6s. 2d. mortgage lent at several times.	By lease and release dated 29th and 30th June, 1677. Wit. Jas. Hall, Thomas Dempsey, Thomas Sisson.	Agah, Boreduff, Clou- meen, bar. Idrone,	Oliver Eustace.	<i>Allowed the mort- gage being 833l : paying 33l per an- to the trust. out of Cloneen.</i>
		By deed, dated 1st Mar., 1694. Wit. Jasper Cox, Thos. Eustace, Edward Byrne, &c.			
		By deed pole due 1st May, 1684, witnesses last above named.			
		By deed of leases and release, dated 3rd and 4th May, 1698. Wit. John Beau- champ, Thomas Eustace, Dan. Keefe, Jn. Cox, and by other deeds dated 13th or 14th Dec. 1699. Wit. by Hen. Tur- ner, Dan. Keefe, John Costigan. By judgment in ejection in Trinity term, 1696.			
John Cox, gent.	Residue of 31 years, commenced 25th March, 1697.	By Indenture dated 8th of June, 1697, from Fras. Eustace, Esq.	Cloneen br. Catherlogh	Oliver Eustace, gent.	<i>Dismissed and allow- ed a saving as to the claimant's right against F. Eustace.</i>
Thomas Eustace.	A term of years.	By lease dated 19th Jan. 1691, for 21 years.	Castlemore.	Oliver Eustace.	<i>Dismissed for non pros.</i>

\* Ancestor of the Author.





Thomas Eustace.	A remainder in tail.	By lease and release dated 21st and 22nd June, 1688.	22nd Killnock, Ballynirry, Cloneene, &c.	Fras. Eustace & Oliver Eustace.	Allowed according to the settlement of Fras. Eustace.
Ditto.	£1000 penalty for payment of £500.	By bond with a warrant to confess judgment, dated the 6th Nov. 1698. Judgment entered up and elegiats taken out as of Michs. Term, 1698. Wit. to bond: Geo. Byrne, Tho. Purlevant.	Castlemore and Rath, Gilbertstown, Bendinstown, with other lands.	Ditto.	Allowed out of the 2000l. chargeable on the estate of F. Eustace.
	£1000 penalty for £500.	By bond with a warrant to confess judgment, dated 20 July, 1699. Wit. Christ. Borr, Jno. Merrifield. Judgment entered up in Hilary term, 1699.	The whole estate.	ditto.	Ditto.
John Beauchamp, jun. Esq.	Estate for years commencing the 1st May, 1670.	Lease dated 10th March, 1670, to Richard Jones, clerk. Wit. M. Wren, W. Turner, Tho. Heywood. And assigned to the claimant by Theod. Jones, Administrator of Richd. Jones, by deed dated 8th June, 1694. Wit. Edwd. Jones, Hen. Radkin, Evan Jones, Fran. Medlicott.	Carrowlegg, Carrowmore, bar. Idrone.	Private estate.	Allowed.
Thomas Hardy, gent.	Estate for three lives, with clause of renewal.	By lease dated 1st Sept. 1677. Wit. Hugh Fagan, Jno. Malone, Mau. Loran.	Ballielow, Ballirian.	Dudley Bagnall, Esq.	Ditto.
Hugh Fagan, gent.	Estate for three lives.	By lease dated 21st Sept. 1687, to Edm. Byrne. Wit. John Tomnis, Walt. Bagnall, Nich. Bagnall, G. Hartley. And assignment for Byrne to the claimant by deed dated the 1st Augt. 1698.	Killicarrick, br. Idrone.	Ditto.	ditto.
Ditto.	Ditto.	By lease dated 10th Apl. 1685. Wit. Wat. Bagnall, Thos. Corbett, Chas. Butler, Dudley Colclough.	Kildrynagh, ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
Ditto.	Estate for years commencing 1st May, 1688.	By lease dated 1st May, 1688, to Edm. Fagan. Wit. Edw. Fitzgerald, Chas. Byrne, Dan. Doran. Come to claimant as admr. of Edm. Fagan.	Knocksquir, ditto.	ditto.	ditto.



Ditto.	Estate for three lives from lady day, 1686.	By lease dated 20th Aug. 1686. Wit. W. Kicarick, Bagnall, Dudley Colclough, Tho. Corbett, Chas. Butler.	ditto.	ditto.
Maurice Cavanagh.	An estate for three lives	By lease dated the 24th May, 1680. Wit. Jas. Fagan, Hen. Fagan, Jas. Keating.	do.	<i>Is salloved.</i>
Francis Blakeny.	An estate during his life.	By parole agreement before the 13th Feb. 1688. Wit. Tirlough Byrne, Morg. Doyle James Doyle.	do.	Ditto.
James Doyle.	An estate for three lives with clause of renewal	By lease dated 1st Nov. 1671. Wit. Garrett Wall, Richd. Poore, Morg. Doyle.	do.	<i>Alloved.</i>
Ditto.	Ditto.	By lease dated 1st Nov. 1677, to Samuel Blackshaw and Wm. Bridge. Wit. M. Lonagan, E. Carroll, Geo. Spicer. And assigned 25th Mar., 1684, to the claimant.	do.	Ditto.
James St. John.	An estate for three lives.	By lease dated the 20th Mar., 1683. Wit. Geo. Matthew, Thady Meagher.	do.	ditto.
Patrick Wall.	A term for years.	By lease from the earl of Arran to John Evers for three lives, dated 30th Mar. 1669. Wit. Francis Aungier, James Gibbon, Edm. Burke, demised by Evers to claimant, dat. 23th Mar. aforesaid. Wit. John Tench, Edm. Wall, J. West.	John Baggot,	ditto.
James Bell.	An estate for three lives.	By two several leases, both dated 1st May, 1678.	Dudley Bagnall,	ditto.
John Tench.	An estate for years.	By deed dated the 18th Dec., 1677. Wit. Thomas Siston, &c.	Ditto.	ditto.
Ditto.	An estate for two lives.	By lease dated 20th Dec., 1676. Wit. Sir Thomas Butler, and Hugh Fagan.	do.	ditto.
Walter Bagnall.	Remainder in fee for life, and to issue male in tail reversion after	By deed of lease and release dated 4th and 5th Mar. 1668. Wit. John Bryan, — Arthur, Rich. Poun, Ja. Morris.	do.	ditto.



<p>a jointure and term of 560 years for sister's portions.</p>	<p>By deed of feoffment, dated 17th May, 1668. Wit. Just. McCarthy, Hen. Bagnall, Ed. Butler, Jo. Bourden, Den. Camry, Thomas Pendergrass. Deeds of lease and release dated 16th and 17th Oct., 1688. Wit. Martin Folkes, And. Card, Rich. Coling, Richard Tonson.</p>	<p>By deed dated 1st May, 1677, to James Bell, and by mesne assignment to the claimant's husband.</p>	<p>By lease from Dudley Bagnall to claimant, dated 25th Dec. 2nd James II. Wit. William Purcell, Richd. Reddy, Bagnall Synocke.</p>	<p>By lease from the duke of Ormonde, dated 10th June, 1699.</p>	<p>By deed dated the 8th May, 1696. And by assignment dated 27th Jan. 1698.</p>	<p>By deed dated 29th Nov., 1684. Wit. Edm. Jackson, Lettice Synthwick, Sara Synthwick.</p>	<p>By a saving clause in the late act,</p>	<p>The forfeited lands of Dudley Bagnall, Esq.</p>	<p>Oliver, son of Fras. Eustace.</p>	<p>Dudley Bagnall, Allowed.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	<p>Allowed: acc ording</p>
<p>Mecheable Paul, widow, administratrix to Jos. Paul.</p>	<p>An estate for lives.</p>	<p>Term of 21 years, to commence after the death of one Pierce Brereton, since deceased.</p>	<p>Estate for three lives.</p>	<p>Christian Boor.</p>	<p>Sleguff, Rath, and Kilcruitt.</p>	<p>Ballynegran.</p>	<p>do.</p>	<p>Dudley Bagnall.</p>	<p>Allowed, paying the fines.</p>	<p>Allowed.</p>	<p>Allowed the lease during the life of Frs. Eustace, and dismissed as cautionary as to the lease from the duke of Ormonde.</p>	<p>Allowed: acc ording</p>
<p>Henry Carter.</p>	<p>£40 rent charge for 16 years.</p>	<p>£400 per ann. during</p>	<p>Henry Carter.</p>	<p>Henry Carter.</p>	<p>Garkeenleene, alias Flaxland, Bendenstown Gilbertstown, and part of Killenock.</p>	<p>Ballytomlin, and several other lands.</p>	<p>The forfeited lands of Dudley Bagnall, Esq.</p>	<p>Dudley Bagnall, Allowed.</p>	<p>Allowed: acc ording</p>	<p>Allowed: acc ording</p>	<p>Allowed: acc ording</p>	<p>Allowed: acc ording</p>





her husband's life, and arrears thereof. A jointure after his death.	By deeds of settlement in the year 1668. and 1688. Wit. Justin M'Carthy, Hen. Bagnall, Edw. Butler, Jno. Bryan, R. Power, Martin Folkes, And. Car, &c.	Oldtown, Orchard, Kill- edmond, &c.	do.	<i>to the true intent and meaning of the deed.</i>
Sir Gervas Clifton, bart. £2000 portion and int. with dame Anne his wife.	By articles of agreement dated 16th July, 1687. Wit. Edw. Burdett, Adam Colclough, Richard Pepper.	All the lands.	do.	<i>Allowed, and the land to be charged with 2000<i>l.</i> during the life of Dudley Bagnall.</i>
Nicholas Bagnall and others, the younger children of Dudley Bagnall, Jn. Butler, surviving executor of Walter Butler, and Sir Gervas Clifton, bart., for dame Anne his wife.	By lease and release, dated the 16th and 17th Oct. in the 4th year of the late K. James. Wit. John Bryan, R. Power, Martin Folkes, &c.	Ditto.	do.	<i>Allowed, according to the deed.</i>
Nicholas, George and Dudley Bagnall, Mary, Margaret, Katherine, and Anne, younger children of Dudley Bagnall, Esq. John Butler, surviving executor of Walter Butler, and Sir Gervas Clifton, bart. for dame Anne, his wife.	By lease and release dated 16th and 17th of Oct. in the 4th year of late K. James. Wit. John Bryan, R. Power, Martin Folkes, &c.	Ditto.	do.	
Joan White, sister, heir, and executrix of Walter White.	Rent charge of 16 <i>l.</i> until 168 <i>l.</i> be paid.	Ditto.	ditto,	<i>Disallowed.</i>



Edmond Nowlan.	Remainder of 21 years, from 25th Mar. 1686.	By lease dated 25th March, 1686.	Cappaghwater, barony Forth.	Jn. Warren, Esq.	Allowed.
Mark Bagott, Esq.	An estate tail.	By lease and release, dated the 17th and 18th May, 1683. Witnesses Jno. Crow, Abel Ram, John Rock.	Shangarry, Ballinrush, &c. Mount Arran, &c. Newtown, &c., Portrush, &c., with divers others.	John Bagott.	Ditto.
Math. Bagott, a minor, by M. Bagott, his father. Mary and Teresa Bagott, by M. Bagott their father, <i>prochein ami</i> . Morgan Doyle.	{ Ditto. Ditto.	By the same deeds. Ditto.	The same premises. Ditto.	Ditto. do.	Ditto. Ditto.
Ditto.	An estate for three lives.	By lease dated the 1st November, 1670. Witnesses, Pierce Power, James Doyle.	Killclonagh.	Dudly Bagnall,	Ditto.
Wm. Browne, gent.	An estate for one life.	By lease dated 20th April, 1677. Wit. Geo. Wall, James St. John, Val. Wall.	Ballynesilloge, barony Idrone.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Residue of 21 years, commencing from the 25th March, 1693.	By lease from Francis Eustace, Esq. dated 23rd Mar. 1692.	The town and lands of Boherduff, and 23 acres reputed part of Agha, and taken as part of Boherduff, barony Idrone.	Oliver Eustace.	Dismissed for non <i>pros.</i>
Francis Eustace, Esq.	A reversion <i>fec</i> after several remainders. The benefit of charging the lands with 2000 <i>l.</i> for payment of debts and portions for younger children, &c. and another limitation for life, if he survived his son Oliver, of 50 <i>l.</i> per ann. or the	By lease and release, dated the 21st and 22nd of June, 1688, in pursuance of articles upon the marriage of Oliver, claimants son. Witnesses, John Nugent, John Delamer, Rowland Eustace, &c.	Kilnock, Ballycurry, Ballynewry, Cloneen Kilmarry, &c.	Ditto.	Allowed, according to the deed, with a saving to the duke of Ormonde.



Jn. Bagott, a minor by his guardian and father Mark Bagott, Esq.	overplus of 150 <i>l</i> . settled in jointure on Elinor the wife of Oliver.	By lease and release, dated 17th and 18th May, 1683, pursuant to articles upon the marriage of the claimant's father and mother. Witnesses, John Crow, Abel Ram, John Rock.	Shangarry, Ballinrush, &c. barony Forth.	John Bagott.	<i>Allowed.</i>
Pierce Byrne, gent.	An estate for lives.	By lease parole in 1674, to Tirlaugh Byrne the claimant's father.	Donroe, 100 acres.	Dudley Bagnall.	<i>Disallowed.</i>
Loghlen Kinselagh.	Residue of 31 years, commencing the 25th March, 1699.	By lease from Francis Eustace, Esq., dated 4th January, 1699.	Part of Kilnock, 70 acres.	Oliver Eustace.	<i>Dismissed for non pros.</i>
Margaret Nowlan, spinster.	Ditto. 1687.	By lease parole, in the beginning of the year 1687, from John Warren, Esq., and a note under his hand promising to perfect a sufficient lease in law.	Aghilare, Coolinisycane 200 acres, br. Forth	John Warren.	<i>Allowed.</i>
Jeffery Paul, Esq.	An estate for 99 years commencing the 19th October, 1698.	By lease dated 19th October, 1698, from Jno. Tench, Esq. Witnesses, R. Saunders, Philip Gasteen, Thomas Sisson.	Castle town, Park, Ballycanry, Killballyhugh, Staplestown, & several other lands	Dudley Bagnall, Esq.	<i>Ditto.</i>
Maurice Warren, gent.	100 <i>l</i> . paid Oliver Keating, in satisfaction of a judgment, and interest 50 <i>l</i> . paid by Ellen Reeves to Elinor Warren, in trust for claimant, for the arrears of an annuity of 6 <i>l</i> . per ann. and also the 6 <i>l</i> . per ann. subject to a proviso in the deed.	By judgment obtained against claimant as heir to John Warren, his father, in the Exchequer, in Hilary Term, the 2nd and 3rd of the late K. James. By the assignment of an annuity for Elinor Warren. Witnesses, Elinor Warren, Anthony Suxbury.	Larragh, Aghelare, Ballynavally, and other lands.	John Warren.	<i>Ditto.</i>





Michael Byrne, administrator of Garret Byrne.	A term of 21 years, to commence the 1st of May, 1691, after the expiration of a former lease of 21 years, to commence the 1st of May, 21 years to commence after the death of Margt. Byrn	By lease dated, 28th July, 1678. Witnesses, Joshua Laugharn, William Warren, and others.	Wit-Conniger and several other lands.	ditto.	Disallowed as to Ballynam, and dismissed the rest.
Michael Byrne administrator of the wife of Garret Byrne.	An estate for years, to commence in 1682.	By deed dated, 28th July, 1678. Witnesses, Edmond Harvey, Edm. Dunn.	Ballyvally and Nurney.	ditto.	
Sir Richard Stephens, knight.	Residue of a term for 31 years.	By lease.	Ballybryn alias Ballybamin, bar. Catherlagh.	Private estate.	Allowed.
Elinor Eustace.	200 <i>l.</i> per ann. jointure.	By deed dated, 22nd June, 1688.	Part of Killnock and other lands.	Oliver Eustace.	Ditto, according to the settlement.
Wm. Blackney, in behalf of James, Wm. and Mable Blackney, minors.	An estate for three lives with a clause of renewal for one life.	By lease dated, 1st November, 1677. Wit. Samuel Blackshare, Rowland Power, and others, and left by will dated, 30th August, 1685, to claimants. Witnesses, to the will, William Blackney, Henry Fitzgerald, and others.	Ballycormuck, barony Idrone.	Dudley Bagnall.	Allowed.
Patk. and Dan Ryan, executors of William Ryan.	Term for three lives.	By instrument of agreement for a lease, dated 28th September, 1684, to claimant's testator.	Lands of Ballynry.	Ditto.	Dismissed.
Pierce Byrn.	A lease after the expiration of a former lease for 11 years, which 11 years ended in 1682.	By deed dated, 22nd July, 1678. Witnesses, Edmond Harvey, Edm. Dunn.	Town and lands of Ballylivally and Nurny.	John Warren.	Allowed.
Ditto.	Term for 21 years, commencing 27th Mar. 1693.	By deed dated 25th March, 1678.	Town and lands of Laragh.	Ditto.	Ditto.



Henry Warren.	Mortgage in fee for 135l. and interest.	By lease and release, dated the 7th and 8th December, 1687. Witnesses, George Annesley, Edmond Birne, Wm. Connor.	Town and lands of La-John Warren, ragh and Gorigonoge, barony Forth.	La-John Warren.	Allowed and referred.
John Bernard.	Term for three lives renewable for ever, in reversion after the death of Thos. C. and W. Bernard.	By deed dated 20th August, 1697, from the duke of Ormonde. Witnesses, Stephen Sweet, Henry Harrison, &c.	Land of Kellies, barony Forth and Rathvilly.	John Bagott.	Dismissed for non pros.
Ditto.	Term for three lives.	By lease dated 1st May, 1680. Witnesses, Hugh Fagan, Dan. Demsey, &c. to Thomas Harney, and by agreement in anno 1685 with Harney, come to claimant.	Lands of Killedmond and Tomdulle.	Dudley Bagnall.	Dismissed.
Thomas Cuppage, gent.	Residue of 19 years, commencing 5th Mar. before the lease.	By lease dated 1st April, 1687, from Thomas Rogers, who held from Francis Eustace. Wit. Matthew Rogers, &c.	Part of the lands of Clooneene, and other lands.	Oliver Eustace.	Allowed.
Jas. Butler, merchant.	Absolute fee.	By lease and release, dated 21st and 22nd February, 1681. Witnesses, Walter Butler, Christopher Horncastle, &c. And fine levied in Easter, 1681, and recovery suffered as a collateral security and statute staple acknowledged to claimant of 1800l. for performance of covenant.	Town and lands of Rathlin.	Pierce viscount Galinoy.	Dismissed as cautionary.
Charles Byn.	An estate for three lives.	By lease dated 8th November, 1663. Wit. Piers Bruton, Edmond Keating.	Carrigbegg.	Dudley Bagnall.	Dismissed.
Fras. Eustace, Edwd. Eustace, Jos. Eustace, and Alice Eustace, minors, by Nicholas Eustace, their next friend.	A remainder in tail to Fras., Edw. and Jos. and 1000l. to Alice.	By deed of release dated 22nd June, 1688, pursuant to articles of intermarriage, dated 9th February, 1682.	Killknock, Ballycurry, Clonee, and several other lands.	Fras. Eustace. Oliver Eustace.	Allowed according to the settlement.
Josh. Mitchell,	487l. 13s. 4d.	Money laid out and expended by the claimant and his father, in prosecuting and		Oliver Eustace.	Dismissed for non pros.



Isaac Holroide, merchant.	An annuity of 100 <i>l.</i> per ann. for ever.	making out his majesty's title to the estate of Oliver Eustace. By lease and release, dated July, 1693. Witnesses, Benj. Burton, and others, from Walter Butler, who had a mortgage in fee from Pierce, late lord viscount Galmoy.	Two parts of the rectory and tithes of Ballyellen.	Lord Galmoy.	<i>Disallowed.</i>
Thomas Moore.	Residue of a term of 87 years, commencing at Michaelmas, see the 14th Chas. I.	By several assignments came to William Plant, who conveyed to claimant by deed dated 12th March, 1699. Witnesses, Christopher Clarke, &c.	Ballynecarrick.	Dudley Bagnall.	<i>Allowed.</i>
Wm. Cooke, gent.	1980 <i>l.</i> mortgage, part of several debts due by judgment to claimant.	By fines in Easter Term, 1688, and by lease and release dated 15th and 16th July, 1688, lands being then in claimant's seisin and possession, by a mortgage by lease and release dated the 22nd and 23rd March, 1684. Witnesses to first deeds, Mathew Cooke, &c., and to the last, Walter Butler, &c.	Towns and lands of Ballyellen, Cloghnurny, and other lands.	Lord Galmoy.	<i>Ditto and referred.</i>
Ditto.	Estate in fee.	By lease and release from lord Galmoy, dated 22d and 23rd March, 1684. Witnesses, Walter Butler, &c. And by fine in Easter Term, and by lease and release, Wit. by Mathew Cooke, Terence O'Donell, &c.	Moiety of Killmulla-poge.	Dudley Bagnall.	<i>Allowed 6<i>l.</i> per ann. out of the lands of Killmullapoge.</i>
H. Warren, and others, the younger children of John Warren. Esq. deceased, by Catherine Warren, widow, their mother, who is the executrix of the said John.	200 <i>l.</i> portion.	By will dated 13th October, 1694. Wit. Edmond Carroll, &c.	Town and lands of Larraghtfeig and other lands.		<i>Dismissed for non pros.</i>





	By same.	Larraghteig and other lands.	
Catherine Warren, widow of John Warren, Esq., deceased. Thomas Burdett, Esq.	By lease dated 5th May, 1685, to Thomas Burdett, the claimant's late father, and by his will come to claimant.	Rahin, Killane, and other lands br. Forth.	<i>Allowed.</i>
Ditto.	By lease dated the 3d June, 1676, from George Mathews to claimant's father. Witnesses, Edward Butler, &c. And come to claimant by his father's will.	Seekinrian, bar. Idrone.	<i>Dismissed as cautionary subject to Bagin's chiefry.</i>
Turlagh Byrne.	By lease dated 10th May, 1776. Witnesses John Byrne, &c.	Ballenkillen, ditto.	<i>Allowed.</i>
Uny Byrne, widow and administratrix, of Jn. Byrne.	By lease dated 15th March, 1674, to John Byrne. Witnesses, Garret Wall, &c.	Kilgreny and other lands bar. Idrone.	<i>Ditto during claimant's life.</i>
Thc. Bunbury, gent.	By lease dated in the year 1673. Witnesses Garret Wall, &c.	Rahana, and Moyvala.	<i>Dismissed.</i>
Jos. Bunbury, gent. administrator of John Robinson.	By lease dated the 5th March, 1685, Witnesses, Mary Bunbury, &c.	.. ..	<i>Ditto, for non pros.</i>
Eliza Keally.	By lease and release, dated 23rd and 25th April, 1684, to the intestate. Witnesses James Hay, &c.	Pollardstown bar. Ca-therlogh.	<i>ditto.</i>
John James.	By bond dated 15th June, 1678.	Dudley Bagnall.	<i>ditto.</i>
Hen. L. Santry a minor, by Charles Campbell, Esq.	A term of 31 years, from 1st May, 1670. Lease for lives.	Ditto.	<i>ditto.</i>
		Wm. Cooke.	<i>Allowed and referred.</i>

• The observations in *italics* were written (we understand, by or for the trustees) on the margin of the book from which our extracts were made.



## INQUISITIONS IN THIS REIGN.\*

Names of persons.	Date.	Place where taken.
Dudley Bagnall, ..	8th December, 1690.	Catherlagh.
Ditto, .. ..	ditto.	ditto.
Pierce, lord Galmoy,	27th July, anno 6.	ditto.
John Baggott, .. ..	6.	ditto.
Oliver Eustace, ..	25th March, anno 7.	ditto.
Charles Cavanagh, ..	7.	ditto.
Oliver Eustace, ..	17th April, — 9.	ditto.
Ditto, .. ..	15th Novr., — 9.	ditto.

From "an abstract of the arrears of quit-rents, &c. returned by the collectors of the several districts to be standing out in arrear in each barony in each district at Christmas, 1694, in the province of Leinster," we find the following in relation to our county :

Barony of Catherlogh, .....	Quit-rent.....	£42	3	10
	Crown-rent....	70	9	3
———— Idrone .....	Quit-rent.....	145	5	3
	Crown-rent....	28	15	5½
———— Forth .....	Quit-rent.....	164	10	2
———— Rathvilly .....	Crown-rent....	30	5	0
———— St. Mullins .....	Quit-rent.....	21	2	10†

King William the third died on the 8th March, 1702, in the fifty-second year of his age, having reigned thirteen years.

## CHAP. XXVII.

*Reign of Queen Anne. A.D. 1702, to A.D. 1714.*

ANNE, daughter of James II. ascended the throne, on the death of her brother-in-law, William III.

ABSTRACT OF CONVEYANCES FROM THE TRUSTEES OF THE FORFEITED ESTATES AND INTERESTS IN IRELAND, IN 1688.

## COUNTY OF CARLOW.

*To Sir William Robinson, of Dublin, knt., 15th May, 1703; consideration, five hundred and eight pounds. The town and lands of Ballylane, one hundred and fifty acres; barony of Forth.—The estate of Charles Byrne, attainted.—Inrolled 27th May, 1703.*

*John Asgill, of Ross-castle, Esq.—23rd June, 1703.—The manor, capital messuage or mansion house of Dunleckney, and all other the estate of Dudley Bagnall, Esq., attainted, for his*

\* In the Chief Remembrancer's office. † Appen. H. Commons Jour.



life, with such remainder in fee as was left in him by his settlement.  
*Inrolled 28th July, 1703.*

*Richard Wolsley, of Mount-Arran, county Carlow, Esq.,* 17th June, 1703; consideration, seven hundred and fifty pounds. The lands of Dunore, two hundred and twenty-seven acres, three roods and twenty-four perches.—Killmalapoge, one hundred and seventy-five acres.—Total rent, six pounds, thirteen shillings and ten pence half-penny; barony of Idrone.—The estate in fee-simple of Dudley Bagnall, attainted, but were claimed by Anne his wife, Walter his eldest son, and other his cousins, daughters, or relations, for several particular estates and incumbrances pretended to be to them limited by two deeds of settlement, dated 7th May, 1688, and 17th October, 1688, which claims the trustees did not allow.—*Inrolled 30th July, 1703.*

*Thomas Burdett, of Garrahill, Esq.,* 16th June, 1703; consideration, one hundred and three pounds.—The lands of Tobbernoha, thirty-four acres—part of Ballymore adjoining to Garrahill. To hold these during Bagnal's life only.—The rent service or chiefry of five pounds four shillings a year out of Seskirryan and Gormanagh; barony of Idrone.—The estate of Dudley Bagnall, Esq., attainted.—*Inrolled 30th July, 1703.*

*Maurice Warren, of Nurny, county Carlow, Esq.,* 14th June, 1703; consideration, one thousand and fifty-seven pounds. The town and lands of Nurny and Ballinvally, Ballan and Coniger, Cappaghwater, Laraghteige and Garryyoung, Ballykeeneen, Aghaclare, Cooleneshigan; barony Forth.—The estate of John Warren, attainted. To hold to him and his heirs.—*Inrolled 7th July, 1703.*

*Walter Stephens, of Dublin, Esq.—*21st June, 1703; consideration, four hundred and forty-three pounds.—The town and lands of Ballybrin alias Ballybamen, one hundred and sixty-six acres; barony of Carlow—the estate of the late king James.—*Inrolled 3rd August, 1703.*

*The Reverend Benjamin Neal, of Wexford, archdeacon of the diocese of Leighlin,* 26th April, 1703; consideration, 415*l.*—The town, lands and mill of Waterstown, 686 acres; barony of Rathvilly, demised by Richard, earl of Arran, 6th November, 1676, to Hubert Kelly, attainted, for the lives of the said Hubert, Harborne Kelly, his eldest son, both since deceased, and Mark Baggett, now in Dublin, son to John Baggett, of Croslogh, county Carlow.—To hold to said Neal, during the said Baggett's life.—*Inrolled 7th May, 1703.*

*Charles La Bouleey, of Carlow, gent.,* 17th June, 1703; consideration, sixty-one pounds.—A house and garden, the base court, and the walls of a brewhouse and malthouse, which were burnt, ten acres; town of Carlow.—The estate of John Warren, attainted.—By lease from the earl of Thomond, for ninety-nine years, if his sons Henry, Thomas, and James should so long live; commencing 29th Sept., 1687, at the rent of five pounds, and two shillings and six pence receiver's fees.—*Inrolled 13th July, 1703.*





*The Right Honourable Philip Savage, Esq.*, chancellor of the Exchequer, 24th March, 1702; consideration, three hundred and ninety-four pounds ten shillings.—The town and lands of Ballykelly, six hundred and forty-five acres.—Shangarry, five hundred acres.—Ballinrush, five hundred acres.—Shraugh, one hundred and forty acres.—In Mishell, two hundred and nineteen acres.—In Killmaglish, forty-acres.—Carranpurseen, two hundred acres; barony of Forth, county Carlow.—Portrushcen, with Toobinstown and part of Buolymore, seven hundred acres.—Heraldstown, two hundred and fifty acres; barony of Rathvilly, same county.—The estate of John Baggott, Esq., attainted; which having been granted 26th Feb., 1697, to Joost, Earl of Albemarle, were by him, by deeds of lease and release, dated 27th and 28th February, 1698, for the sum of three hundred pounds conveyed to Charles Balwin, of Dublin, Esq., in trust for Mark Baggott, Esq., to whom, by deeds of lease and release, dated 8th and 9th March, 1698, he conveyed the same in execution of the said trusts; and the said Baggott, by indenture dated 22nd March, 1702, assigned and made over his interest and right of purchasing the premises from the trustees, for three hundred and five pounds ten shillings to said Ph. Savage.—*Inrolled 8th April, 1703.*

*Colonel Wentworth Harman*, 22nd June, 1703; consideration, one hundred and seventy-four pounds. A moiety or full half of the town and lands of Ballure and Straghnedarry; barony of Forth, county Carlow—the estate of John Warren, attainted.—*Inrolled 29th June, 1703.*

*Nathaniel Evans, of Ballywilliamroe, county Carlow, gent.*, 31st May, 1703; consideration, two thousand two hundred and sixty-six pounds.—The towns and lands of Knockroe, three hundred and ninety-one acres.—Seskin Nodery, three hundred and thirty-six acres.—Dunroe, three hundred and forty acres.—Tarrisbegg, three hundred and sixty-two acres.—Clonegoose, sixty-nine acres.—Knocknegoudonagh, one hundred and sixty-five acres.—Ballywilliamroe and Mc. Manahow, five hundred and twenty-three acres. † Newtown, five hundred and five acres.—Rohanagh and Moyvally, four hundred and two acres.—Crannagh, Knocknekeiran, three hundred and eighty-seven acres.—Ballynesilloge, two hundred and fifty-four acres.—Ballyntorin, Ballyknockane, Ballyderumie, and half of Faranoule, four hundred and fifty-five acres—part of Ballymore, one hundred and ninety-six acres—Kilgreny alias Killedane and Ballyclantumuck, four hundred and forty acres—Killedmund and Tomduffe, three hundred and sixty-two acres—† Clonegagh and common to Newtown and Clonegagh, two hundred and twelve acres—Rossdillig and Killenerly, one hundred and eighty-five acres—Cloghwater, one hundred and forty acres; barony of Idrone, county Carlow—rent, one pound fourteen shillings—the estate of Dudly Bagnall, Esq., attainted; for life, with a reversion in fee after several estates tail claimed and allowed, to hold for the said Dudly's life and the said reversion.—*Note: By*



deed, dated 26th June, 1703, Mr. Evans declared that the lands thus + marked were purchased in trust for Thomas Wilcocks, of Dublin, grocer, who paid two hundred and sixty pounds for the same, and he conveyed them over to him accordingly, subject to four shillings a year quit-rent.—Inrolled 20th Oct. anno second of Anne.—*Inrolled 26th June, 1703.*

*John Beauchamp, of Ballinloughan, county Carlow, Esq.,* 7th June, 1703; consideration, five hundred and four pounds.—The town and lands of Carrowbegg and Carrowmore alias Corris, three hundred and seventy-nine acres; barony of Idrone, county Carlow—the estate of the late king James.—*Inrolled 14th June, 1703.*

*Richard Tighe, of Dublin, Esq.,* 22nd June, 1703; consideration, three hundred and forty-eight pounds.—Part of the lands of Johnstown, seventy-nine acres; barony and county Carlow—the estate of the late king James.—*Inrolled 19th July, 1703.*

*Walter Weldon, of Rahin, Esq.,* 14th June, 1703; consideration, three hundred and sixty pounds.—The towns and lands of Killane, Rathinkillane, and Gargart, two hundred acres; barony of Forth, county Carlow—the estate of John Warren, attainted. *Inrolled 9th Oct., 1703.*

*Catherine Johnson, of Dublin, widow;* 23rd June, 1703; consideration, six hundred pounds.—The north part of New Garden and Dunganstown, one hundred and forty-four acres; barony and county of Carlow—the estate of the late king James. *Inrolled 20th Nov., 1703.*

Parliament met at Dublin on the 21st September, 1703.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlagh.*—Sir Thomas Butler, baronet.

Pierce Butler, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlagh.*—Richard Wolseley, Esq.

Hon. Charles Howard, Esq., or

Walter Weldon, Esq.

This indenture certifies Charles Howard to have forty-nine votes of the freemen, inhabiting in that borough; and Walter Weldon forty-six votes of the like freemen, inhabitants: but the said Walter Weldon had sixty-five votes of the like freemen and others, not inhabiting in the said town; and the said Charles sixty-one votes of the like not inhabiting; and that each of them had an equal number of votes of the burgesses.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—James Agar, Esq.

John Tench, Esq.

27th September, 1703.—A petition of Major Thomas Burdett was presented to the house and read, setting forth, that the petitioner was one of the candidates at the last election of knights for the county of Catherlough; that a poll being demanded, and proceeded upon, several persons were offered to poll for Pierce But-



ler, Esq., another of the candidates against whose votes the petitioner excepted, as not qualified for want of sufficient freehold, according to law, and prayed the high sheriff of the said county, that the said persons might be examined when such freehold was obtained, and where it lay; but being over-ruled therein, the petitioner insisted, that after the closing of the poll there might be a scrutiny and examination into the qualifications of the persons who had voted, which was promised by the sheriff in open court. That at and after the closing the poll, the petitioner insisted on a scrutiny; that the qualifications of the several persons excepted against, and others, might be examined into, but was denied, upon pretence, by the sheriff, that nothing was to be understood by the scrutiny but only casting up the gross number of the poll, without inspecting the qualifications of the voters. That the petitioner was duly elected a knight of the shire to serve in this present parliament for the said county, by a great majority of the Protestant freeholders; and if the number of the persons who had no right to vote be deducted out of the roll taken for the said Pierce Butler, the petitioner is elected by a majority of the freeholders of the said county. That by reason of the aforesaid proceedings, and other undue and unfair practices at the said election, the said Pierce Butler obtained a small majority, and is returned to serve as a knight of the shire for the said county in this present parliament, by which return the petitioner conceiveth himself to be grieved; and therefore humbly praying that the proceedings at the said election may be inquired into by the house, and that he may be relieved therein as shall be thought fit.

*Ordered.*—That the said petition be referred to the committee of privileges and elections, and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon to the house.

30th September, 1703. *Ordered.*—That Colonel Ponsonby, Sir Christopher Wandesforde, &c. or any five or more of them, be appointed a committee, to meet at the speaker's chamber this afternoon, at five o'clock, to prepare and bring in heads of a bill to make the river Barrow navigable; and that all members of this house of the adjacent counties and boroughs therein be of the committee; that they have power to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, as they shall think fit, and report the same to this house.

5th October, 1703. Mr. Molesworth, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house appointed to take into consideration the state of the nation, that they were come to several resolutions in the matter to them referred, which he delivered in at the table, and are as follow:

*Resolved.*—That the house be moved, that all sheriffs of counties, clerks of the crown and peace, and gaolers, do give an account to this house what popish archbishops, vicars-general, deans, jesuits, monks, friars, and other regular popish clergy, and papists exercising any ecclesiastical jurisdiction convict, are or have





been in their several custodies; together with the reasons, why such of them as remained in their custody have not been transported; as also what popish regulars and dignitaries convict have been transported, according to the statute, and when; and what regulars or dignitaries not convict, do remain in their custody: to which resolution, the question being put, the house did agree, and ordered the same accordingly.

7th October, 1703.—*Ordered*—That the committee of privileges and elections do report specially to this house, as well the merits of the election, as the matter of the double return of burgesses to serve in this parliament for the borough of Catherlagh.

28th October, 1703.—*Ordered*—That the committee of privileges and elections be adjourned till to-morrow, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and that they do then sit and hear the matter of complaint of Major Thomas Burdett against the undue election and return of Mr. Butler, a member of this house.

30th October, 1703.—*Ordered*—That the matter of complaint upon the petition of Major Thomas Burdett against the undue election of Mr. Pierce Butler, a member of this house, be heard by counsel at the bar of this house on Tuesday next.

2nd November, 1703.—The house, according to the order for the day, proceeded to hear the matter for complaint on the petition of Major Burdett against the undue election of Mr. Butler, returned to serve in this present parliament as knight of the shire for the county of Catherlagh, and counsel on both sides having been heard, and several witnesses examined, and being withdrawn;

*Ordered*—That the further hearing of the matter be adjourned till Saturday morning next.

*Ordered*—That the witnesses on both sides do then attend the house, without further summons.

6th November, 1703.—The house, according to the order for the day, proceeded to the further hearing of the matter of complaint on the petition of Major Thomas Burdett, against the undue election of Pierce Butler, Esq., a member of this house, returned to serve in this present parliament as knight of the shire for the county of Catherlagh, and examined witnesses and heard counsel fully in the matter; and they being withdrawn;

*Resolved*—That Pierce Butler, Esq., is duly elected to serve in this parliament, as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Catherlagh.\*

1st June, 1709.—Sir Pierce Butler reported from the committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of William Simthwick, and others, in relation to making the river Barrow navigable, that they had come to several resolutions in the matter to them referred, which he read in his place, and after delivered at the table, where the same were again read, and are as follow :

\* Major Burdett was elected member for the county in the following year, on the decease of Sir Thomas Butler, bart. M.P.



*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the allegations in the petition are true.

*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the making the river Barrow navigable from Athy to the sea, will be a public benefit to the province of Leinster and other parts of this kingdom, and that the same may be effected for three thousand pounds sterling.

To which resolutions, the question being severally put, the house did agree.

*Ordered*—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill on the said resolutions, and that it be recommended to Sir Pierce Butler and Mr. Beauchamp to prepare the same.

29th June, 1709.—The order of the day being read.

*Resolved*—That this house do, on Thursday, the 28th day of July next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration heads of a bill for making the river Barrow, in the county of Kildare, Queen's county, Catherlogh, Kilkenny, Wexford, and Waterford, navigable.

28th July, 1709.—*Resolved*—That this house do, this day fortnight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration heads of a bill for making the river Barrow, in the counties of Kildare, Queen's county, Catherlogh, Kilkenny, Wexford, and Waterford, navigable.

25th August, 1709.—The order of the day being read.

*Resolved*—That this house do, this day fortnight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration heads of a bill for making the river Barrow, in the counties of Kildare, Queen's county, Catherlogh, Kilkenny, Wexford and Waterford, navigable.\*

This parliament was dissolved on the 6th May, 1713.

A new parliament assembled in Dublin, on the 25th of November, 1713.

The members for our district were as follow :

*County of Catherlogh*.—Rt. Hon. Sir Pierce Butler, bart.

Jeffery Paul, of Ballyraggin, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh*.—Thomas Burdett, Esq.

Walter Weldon, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin*.—John Beauchamp, Esq.

St. Leger Gilbert, Esq.

27th November, 1713.—A petition of Thomas Burdett, Esq. was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, that the petitioner stood candidate for one of the knights of the shire for the county of Catherlogh to serve in this present parliament, and was duly elected by a considerable majority of the real and known freeholders of the said county, although some gentlemen, and particularly the popish gentlemen of the said county, Mr. Walter Bagnall, Mr. William Cooke, Mr. John Baggott, and several

\* On the 30th August, parliament was prorogued ; so that nothing was done respecting the Barrow at that time.



other papists, without regard to the laws for preventing papists breeding any dissensions amongst Protestants at elections, have interfered in a zealous and most industrious manner, contrary to the laws of the land and the rights of elections, and that as well before as on the day of election, and after the writs issued, by making several occasional freeholders, some of which were their menial servants in livery, by menacing many others even to the destruction of their families if they did not vote as they would have them, and by appearing in the field well mounted, well armed, and in red coats, with several of their emissaries throughout the field managing and seducing freeholders, and by other several doing illegal and unwarrantable acts to influence the election against the petitioner in favour of Jeffry Paul, Esq., one of the candidates; that Benjamin Bunbury, Esq., high sheriff of the said county, having been guilty of partial, undue, and illegal practices at the said election, in favour of the said Jeffry Paul, did return the said Jeffry Paul as knight of the shire for the said county, though the petitioner had a majority of the real, known, and lawful freeholders as aforesaid, and therefore praying for such relief as to the house shall seem meet.

*Ordered*—That the said petition be referred to the committee of privileges and elections.

4th December, 1713.—A petition of John Tench, Esq., was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, that at a court held by Thomas Burdett, Esq., sovereign of the borough of Catherlaugh, in the county of Catherlaugh, for the election of burgesses to serve in this present parliament for the said borough, by virtue of a precept from the sheriff of the said county to him the said sovereign directed, he the said Thomas Burdett, presiding in the said court as sovereign, did nevertheless stand candidate at the said election, together with Walter Weldon, Esq., and the petitioner, and having procured a majority of the burgesses' votes, positively refused to take any votes of the community or freemen, who, to the number of about one hundred, appeared, were ready, and offered to have polled for the petitioner, insisting on their ancient and continually claimed right so to do, notwithstanding which he, the said sovereign declared himself duly elected, and after the rising of the said court by indenture with the sheriff of the said county, returned himself one of the burgesses to serve in this present parliament for the said borough, contrary to ancient usage and laws of parliament, as the petitioner conceives and is advised, and of dangerous consequence to the constitution thereof; and therefore praying the house to take his cause into consideration, and to make such order therein as shall seem meet.

*Ordered*—That the consideration and examination of the said petition be referred to the committee of privileges and elections, and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, together with their opinion thereon, to the house.

Parliament was dissolved by the death of Queen Anne, on the 1st August, 1714.





## CHAP. XXVIII.

*Reign of George I. A.D. 1714, to A.D. 1727.*

George the first, of the house of Hanover, succeeded Anne as sovereign of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Parliament met at Dublin, on the 12th day of November, 1715.

## MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Francis Harrison, Esq.\*

Thomas Burdett, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Richard Wolseley, Esq.

Walter Weldon, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—John Beauchamp, Esq.

St. Leger Gilbert, Esq.

26th November, 1715.—Francis Harrison being elected a knight of the shire for the county of Catherlogh, and also a Burgess for the borough of Duleck, in the county of Meath, made his election to serve for the county of Catherlogh.

1st Dec. 1715.—A motion being made, that the late sheriffs of several counties, who signed addresses to her late majesty, in opposition to the address of the late house of commons for removing Sir Constantine Phipps† from his employment, may be ordered to attend this house.

Ordered, that Richard Vigers, Esq., late sheriff of the county of Catherlogh, do attend this house this day fortnight.

15th Dec. 1715.—The order for the day being read, that the late sheriffs of several counties who signed the said addresses, do attend this house this day;

Ordered, that Richard Vigers, Esq., late sheriff of the county of Catherlogh, do attend this house on Monday next.

22nd Dec. 1715.—The order for the day being read, that the late sheriffs of several counties, who signed addresses to her late majesty, in opposition to the address of the late house of commons, for removing Sir Constantine Phipps from his employment, do attend this house;

And Richard Vigers, Esq., late sheriff of the county of Catherlogh accordingly attended at the door, was called in, and at the bar confessed he had signed the address of the said county, that he was heartily sorry for his fault, and humbly begged pardon of the house, and then withdrew:

And the question being put,—that the said Mr. Richard Vigers be taken into custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house, It passed in the negative.

Ordered, that the said Mr. Richard Vigers be discharged from further attendance.

20th Dec. 1721.—Mr. Rose reported from the committee of privileges and elections, the matter as it appeared to them, touching

\* A banker in Dublin, and partner of Benjamin Burton, Esq.

† Lord Chancellor.



a breach of privilege complained of to be committed by Mr. Charles Burn against Thomas Burdett, Esq., a member of this house, and the resolution of the committee thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same was again read, and agreed unto by the house, and is as followeth :

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that Charles Burn is guilty of the breach of privilege complained of by Thomas Burdett, Esq., a member of this house.

Ordered—That the said Charles Burn be, for the said breach of privilege, taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

25th Oct. 1723.—A complaint being made to the house of a breach of privilege committed by Mr. John Baggott, and by Mr. Wm. Todd, under-sheriff of the county of Catherlogh, against Sir Thomas Burdett, bart., a member of this house, by forcibly entering on his possession in the lands of Kilmaglish, Bolybreen, and Rahinkillane, in the said county, during the time of privilege.

Ordered, that the matter of the said complaint be referred to the committee of privileges and elections, and that they do examine and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house.

28th Oct. 1723.—Ordered, that the committee of privileges and elections do sit on Saturday next in the afternoon.

Ordered, that the complaint of Sir Thomas Burdett, bart., a member of this house, against Mr. John Baggott and Mr. Wm. Todd, be then heard before the said committee.

23rd Dec. 1723.—Ordered, that John Beauchamp, Esq., a member of this house, have leave to go into the country for a month, upon extraordinary occasions.

Parliament, after different prorogations, met again on the 7th of September, 1725.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Sir Thomas Burdett, bart.

Jeffery Paul, Esq., in the room of Francis Harrison, Esq., deceased.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Walter Weldon, Esq.

John Hamilton, Esq., in the room of Richard Wolseley, Esq., deceased.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—John Beauchamp, Esq.

St. Leger Gilbert, Esq.

12th Oct. 1725.—Jeffery Paul, Esq., returned to serve in this parliament as knight of the shire for the county of Catherlogh, in the room of Francis Harrison, Esq., deceased, took the oaths, and made and subscribed the declaration, and took and subscribed the oath of abjuration, pursuant to the laws made for those purposes.

14th Oct. 1725.—A petition of Walter Bagnall, Esq., was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, that a writ issued for electing a knight to serve in this present parliament for the county of Catherlogh, in the room of Francis Harrison, Esq., deceased; that on the 7th day of September last, the said writ



was delivered to Richard Wolseley, Esq., high sheriff of the said county; that the petitioner intending to stand candidate in the said election, application was made to the said sheriff on behalf of the petitioner, to appoint a day for the said election some time in the said month, but the sheriff declared he would not, but would appoint the first of October then next; that the said sheriff having afterwards appointed the 4th of this instant to proceed on the said election at Carlow, the petitioner and Jeffery Paul, Esq., the other candidate, came there, and the sheriff having declared the majority of freeholders of the said county for Mr. Paul, the petitioner demanded a poll, which was agreed to, and the said Mr. Paul and the petitioner consented to poll ten at a time, and continued so to do by turns till the election should be ended; that during the whole time of the said election the said sheriff behaved himself so much in the favour of the said Mr. Paul, that he refused the votes of several persons for the petitioner who were legal freeholders, and admitted several persons to vote for the said Mr. Paul, who had not freeholds for six months before the day of election, and others who were by law disabled and unqualified to vote in the said election; that the poll being ended, the sheriff was desired to signify how the same stood, who directed his clerk to declare the same, and accordingly the clerk declared the majority for the petitioner; and thereupon the books were closed by consent of both parties, the said Paul not pretending to a majority, or to demand a scrutiny, nor was there any scrutiny demanded by the said Mr. Paul, or by any other person on his behalf; that the sheriff then declared that he would adjourn his court for half an hour, and take with him his clerk only; that the court being accordingly adjourned without the consent of the candidates, the sheriff and his clerk withdrew, and having returned, the sheriff declared he disallowed thirty-seven of the persons who voted for the petitioner, and had been examined by Mr. Paul's lawyers, and sworn to their freeholds, and their names entered and polled by the sheriff's directions; that the petitioner and several of the freeholders present demanded of the sheriff the reason why he disallowed the votes of the said thirty-seven who had been so examined and sworn to their freeholds, and were ready upon a scrutiny to make good their freeholds, to which the sheriff made answer, he neither would give any reason for disallowing the said thirty-seven, or give them any opportunity to make out their freeholds; that the said sheriff notwithstanding that the petitioner was duly elected knight of the shire for the said county, on the said election, by a fair majority of the freeholders of the said county, hath indented with, and returned the said Mr. Paul: and therefore praying the house to take the petitioner's case into consideration, and to do therein as shall be judged proper.

Ordered, that the matter of the said petition be heard at the bar of this house this day fortnight.

28th Oct. 1725.—The house, according to order, proceeded to the hearing of the merits of the election for the county of Catherlogh, and the counsel on both sides were called in; and the petition of Walter Bagnall, Esq., complaining of the said election, was





read, and the petitioner's counsel examined several witnesses; and then the counsel being directed to withdraw,

Resolved, that John Griffith hath prevaricated with this house on his examination, as a witness before the house.

Ordered, that the said John Griffith be, for his prevarication, taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

Then the house adjourned till four of the clock in the afternoon.

The house proceeded in further hearing the merits of the said election, and the counsel on both sides were called in, and the petitioner's counsel examined several witnesses; and the sitting member's counsel also examined several witnesses, and then the counsel withdrew.

Resolved—That Jeffery Paul, Esq., is duly elected a knight of the shire to serve in this parliament for the county of Catherlogh.

Resolved—That Richard Wolsley, Esq., high sheriff of the county of Catherlogh, did discharge his duty with great integrity at the late election for the said county.

Then the house adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

2nd November, 1725.—A petition of Sir Pierce Butler, bart., and Richard Butler, Esq., praying that leave may be given to bring in heads of a bill for limiting the said Sir Pierce's estate, immediately after the death of him and Dame Anne Butler, his wife, without issue male, to the petitioner Richard Butler, and for raising money on the said estate for the payment of incumbrances affecting the same, was presented to the house, and read.

Ordered,—That Mr. Joshua Allen, Mr. Paul, &c., or any three or more of them, be appointed a committee to meet to-morrow morning, at nine of the clock, in the speaker's chamber, to examine the matter of the said petition; that they have power to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, as they shall think fit, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon to the house.

A complaint being made to the house of a breach of privilege committed by Mrs. Anne Bagenal, and Mr. Francis Enraght, her attorney, against Richard Warren, Esq., a member of this house, by serving several of his tenants on the lands of Graiglug, in the county of Catherlogh, the estate of the said Mr. Warren, with summons in ejectment, during the time of privilege.

Ordered—That the matter of the said complaint be referred to the committee of privileges and elections, and that they do examine and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house.

11th November, 1725.—Mr. Joshua Allen reported from the committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of Sir Pierce Butler, bart., and Richard Butler, Esq.; that they had come to a resolution in the matter to them referred, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, when the same was again read, and agreed unto by the house, and is as followeth:

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the petitioners have fully proved the allegations of their petition.

Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill to en-



able Sir Pierce Butler, baronet, and Richard Butler, Esq., his nephew and heir, to make a further settlement of the estate lately belonging to Sir Thomas Butler, deceased, for the benefit of themselves and their family, without prejudice to the jointure of Dame Anne Butler, wife of the said Sir Pierce, or to the provisions made for their issue by a settlement made on their marriage by the said Sir Thomas Butler, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and that it be referred to the committee to whom the said petition was referred, to prepare and bring in the same.

18th November, 1725.—Ordered—That the committee of privileges and elections be discharged from proceeding on a breach of privilege complained of to be committed by Mrs. Anne Bagenal and Mr. Francis Enraght, against Richard Warren, Esq., a member of this house, they having made the said Mr. Warren satisfaction.

29th November, 1725. Ordered—That John Beauchamp, Esq., a member of this house, have leave to go into the country for three weeks, upon extraordinary occasions.

17th February, 1726. A complaint being made to the house of a breach of privilege committed by Mrs. Susanna Moore, against the honourable William Moore, Esq., a member of this house, by serving him with notices of trial for recovery of dower in several lands, the estate of the said Mr. Moore, in the counties of Wicklow, Catherlogh, and Tipperary, during the time of privilege;

Ordered—That the matter of the said complaint be referred to the committee of privileges and elections, and that they do examine and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house.

Parliament was dissolved by the death of the king, on the 11th June, 1727.

A committee was appointed by the house of commons to inquire, what addresses were sent from several counties and towns within this kingdom, in opposition to the addresses of the late house of commons for removing Sir Constantine Phipps from his employment. On the 30th November, 1715, they presented a report, from which the following is an extract:

“That an address was sent to her late majesty, signed by the governor, high sheriff, the justices of the peace, grand jury, and gentlemen of the county of Catherlogh, dated the 27th day of March, 1714, containing the following paragraph, viz.

“We cannot but with the greatest sense of gratitude acknowledge, how much we are indebted to your majesty for the full securities provided for the Protestant succession in the illustrious house of Hanover, against popery and the Pretender, and likewise of your sacred majesty’s consummate wisdom in the late affair relating to that excellent and faithful minister, your chancellor of this kingdom.”\*

The number of men in the militia of our county in 1715, was

\* Journals of H. of Commons. vol. iii. Appen. p. viii.



two hundred and sixty-eight; the number of arms allotted to the county, one hundred and seven.

From "an abstract of the returns from the commissioners of array of the several regiments, troops, and companies of militia in the provinces of Leinster and Connaught," it appears that in 1719, the county of Carlow had one regiment of dragoons, consisting of five troops, and one independent company of foot.

The following names appear in "a list of sheriffs who had not closed their accounts the 19th day of October, 1722, commencing at 1692, and ending at the year 1715, exclusive."\*

#### COUNTY CATHERLOGH.

A.D. 1694, Edmond Jones, Esq. 1706, George Brereton, Esq. 1707, Digby Berkeley, Esq.—1712, Maurice Warren, Esq.—1713, Benjamin Bunbury, Esq.—1714, Richard Vigors, Esq.—

A list of sheriffs of County of Carlow, who from 1714 to 1723 had not closed their accounts.

A.D. 1715, Henry Percy, Esq.—1716, Charles Nuttall, Esq.—1717, Wentworth Harman, Esq.—1718, Charles Bernard, Esq.—1719, Jeffrey Paul, Esq.—1721, Richard Wolseley, Esq.—1722, William Pendred, Esq.

One of the first acts of the Irish parliament in 1715, was the attainder of the duke of Ormonde, for conspiring to restore the Pretender. He possessed considerable property in our county, and, therefore, an account of the various titles then enjoyed by him will be apposite as well as interesting. He was at that time possessed of the following titles, viz. The most high, puissant, and noble prince, James Butler, duke of Ormonde, earl of Brecknock, and baron of Lanthony and Moore Park, in England; duke, marquis, and earl of Ormonde, earl of Ossory and Carrick, viscount Thurles, baron of Dingle and Arklow in Ireland; baron of Dingwall, in Scotland; hereditary lord of regalities and governor of the county palatine of Tipperary, and of the city, town, and county of Kilkenny; hereditary lord chief butler of Ireland, lord high constable of England, lord-warden and admiral of the cinque-ports and constable of Dover castle; lord lieutenant of the county of Somerset, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk; high steward of the cities of Exeter, Bristol, and Westminster; chancellor of the universities of Oxford and Dublin, colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, and the first regiment of horse-guards; captain general and commander in chief of all her majesty's forces by sea and land throughout the British dominions, or acting in conjunction with allied powers; one of her majesty's most honorable privy council in England and Ireland; knight companion of the most noble order of the garter, and lord lieutenant, general, and general governor of Ireland.—The estates forfeited by this great nobleman, have been valued at eighty thousand pounds sterling per annum. An act was passed in 1721,

\* Journals of the House of Commons, vol. iii.





enabling his brother, the earl of Arran, to re-purchase the entire of the Irish property from the crown, save the palatinate of Tipperary, which was suppressed.\*

Doctor Vigors, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns died on the 3rd of January, 1721; having enjoyed the sees thirty years. He was buried at St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. He purchased from Joseph Dean, Esq., chief baron of the exchequer, a fee-farm in the manor of Old Leighlin, for five hundred and forty-eight pounds, and by his will desired that his executor, by advice of the archbishop of Dublin, should convey the fee-farm to his next successor, the bishop of Leighlin, for the use of him and his successors for ever. He further bequeathed to the said prelate, the sum of three hundred pounds; to be employed in the increase of the revenue of the poor bishopric of Leighlin; either by the purchase of a fee farm, or the erection of a house for the more convenient habitation of the bishop; with the advice of the archbishop of Dublin for the time being. He left ten pounds each to the poor of the parishes of Ballindearig and Urglin, and the same sum to the poor of Leighlin. Bartholomew Vigors, A.M., son of the bishop, was presented to the deanery of Leighlin.†

Josiah Hort succeeded doctor Vigors. He was born at Marshfield, in Gloucestershire. Having attended a grammar-school in Bristol, he was entrusted to the care of a private tutor in London, and afterwards entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where his tutor was Mr. Richard Laughton. He received deacon's orders, in 1705, from doctor John More, bishop of Norwich; and towards the conclusion of the same year was ordained priest by doctor Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely. He was then appointed to the parish of Wicken, in the last-named diocese, by the earl of Oxford; and in 1706, he was presented to the vicarage of Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, (in the patronage of the crown), by lord chancellor Cowper.

Mr. Hort, in 1709, attended Thomas, marquis of Wharton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, as his domestic chaplain; and shortly obtained a patent for the parish of Kilskir in the diocese of Meath, vacant by the promotion of doctor Ralph Lambert to the deanery of Down. "But the title of the crown," says Harris, "to that advowson was litigated; and Moreton, bishop of Meath. admitted his own son to it, under a title derived from a popish lord, who had forfeited by the rebellion of 1641. Whereupon a *quare impedit* was brought, and a complete verdict obtained in behalf of the crown. But the cause was removed into England by writ of error, where it depended for many years; and at last was ended by a judgment of the British house of lords. During this interval, Mr. Hort was instituted to the rectory of Haversham, in Buckinghamshire, upon the queen's presentation, by the favour of the lord chancellor Cowper. Judgment being at length given in be-

\* Memoirs of the family of Grace. By S. Grace, Esq., F. S. A.

† Harris.



half of the title of the crown to Kilskir, in 1717; he came over and possessed himself of the parish; but lost upwards of seven year's profits, which could not be recovered from the clerk defendant, by any law then in force. This vexatious delay gave rise to an act of parliament, anno 6 George I., and since continued, for the better securing the rights of advowson and presentation to ecclesiastical benefices; by which not only all essoins in writs of *quare impedit* are taken away, but the intruder is upon eviction made accountable for the mesne profits, after a sufficient allowance made for serving the cure."

Mr. Hort was promoted, in 1718, to the deanery of Cloyne, and rectory of Louth, by the duke of Bolton, lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1720, he was transferred to the deanery of Ardagh; and thence was presented to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns, by the duke of Grafton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, by letters patent, dated the 10th February, 1721. He was also granted the rectory of Killeban. The new prelate was consecrated on the 26th of said month of February, in the church of Castleknock, by the bishops of Meath, Kilmore, Ardagh, and Dromore.

George the I. died on the 11th June, 1727.

## CHAP. XXIX.

*Reign of George, II. A.D. 1727, to A.D. 1760.*

George II. succeeded to the throne on the death of George I.

By the favour of Lord Carteret, lord lieutenant of Ireland, bishop Hort was translated from Leighlin and Ferns, to the sees of Kilmore and Ardagh, by letters patent, dated 20th July, 1727.

John Hoadley, archdeacon of Salisbury, was promoted to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns, by the letter of king George I., dated 3d June, 1727. But the king died before either he or bishop Hort could pass the patents for their respective preferments. He, however, procured the letters patent of George II. dated August the 4th; and was consecrated in St. Patrick's church, Dublin, on the 3d of September following, by William, Archbishop of Dublin, and other assisting prelates. Bishop Hoadley was translated to the archdiocese of Dublin, on the 11th of January, 1729.

Arthur Price was translated to Leighlin and Ferns from the see of Clonfert, by letters patent, dated 26th May, 1729, and thence to the diocese of Meath, on the 4th Feb. 1733.

Edward Synge was translated from the see of Cloyne, to Leighlin and Ferns, by letters patent, dated the 8th February, 1733. The following is a letter from this prelate to Dean Swift:—"Sept. 18, 1738. Sir, a message which I just now received from you by



Mr. Hughes, gives me some hopes of being restored to my old place. Formerly I was your minister in musicis : but when I grew a great man (and by the by, you helped to make me so) you turned me off. If you are pleased again to employ me, I shall be as faithful and observant as ever. I have heard Mr. Hughes sing often at Percival's, and have a good opinion of his judgment : so has Percival, who, in these affairs, is infallible. His voice is not excellent, but will do ; and, if I mistake not, he has one good quality, not very common with the musical gentlemen, *i. e.* he is desirous to improve himself. If Mason and Lamb were of his temper, they would be as fine fellows as they think themselves. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant, EDWARD FERNS.\* Bishop Synge was translated to Elphin.

George Stone succeeded, by letters patent, dated 5th June, 1740. He was consecrated at Chapelizod, on the 3rd of August, by the archbishop of Dublin. He was translated to Kildare.

William Cottrell, son of Sir Charles Cottrell, master of the ceremonies, dean of Raphoe, was appointed to the see of Leighlin and Ferns, by letters patent, dated 24th March, 1743. He was consecrated at Christ-church, by the archbishop of Dublin, on the 19th June, 1743. He died in England, on the 21st June, 1744.

Robert Downes succeeded, by letters patent, dated 1st August, 1744, and was consecrated in St. Michael's church, Dublin, by John, Archbishop of Armagh, on 19th August. He was translated to Down and Connor, on the 13th October, 1752.

A new parliament met on the 28th of November, 1727.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Robert Burton, Esq.

Jeffery Paul, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—James Hamilton, Esq.

Richard Wolseley, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Thomas Trotter, Esq.

John Beauchamp, Esq.

Parliament again met, on the 23rd of September, 1729.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Robert Burton, Esq.

Richard Butler, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—James Hamilton, Esq.

Richard Wolseley, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Thomas Trotter, Esq.

John Beauchamp, Esq.

11th November, 1729,—A complaint being made to the house of a breach of privilege committed by Mr. Charles Callaghan, Thomas Callaghan, Patrick Cummin, Thomas Cummin, John Bourk, Miles Devitt, and John Sheehan, against James Hamilton,





Esq. a member of this house, by disturbing him in his possession of the castle-yard of Catherlogh, during the time of privilege.

*Ordered*—That the matter of the said complaint be referred to the committee of privileges and elections, and that they do examine and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house.

11th December, 1729.—*Ordered*—That it be an instruction to the committee of privileges and elections, that they do hear the matter of a breach of privilege complained of to be committed by Mr. Charles Callaghan, and others, against James Hamilton, Esq. a member of this house, on Saturday next.

13th December, 1729.—*Ordered*—That it be an instruction to the committee of privileges and elections, that they do hear the matter of a breach of privilege, complained of to be committed by Mr. Charles Callaghan and others against James Hamilton, Esq. a member of this house, on Tuesday next.

15th December, 1729. *Ordered*—That it be an instruction to the committee of privileges and elections, that they do hear the matter of a breach of privilege, complained of to be committed by Mr. Charles Callaghan and others, against James Hamilton, Esq. a member of this house, on Wednesday next, at nine of the clock in the morning.

18th December, 1729.—Dr. Trotter reported from the committee of privileges and elections, that they had heard the matter of a breach of privilege, complained of to be committed by Charles Callaghan, Thomas Callaghan, Patrick Cummin, Thomas Cummin, John Bourk, Miles Devitt, and John Sheehan, against James Hamilton, Esq., a member of this house, and had come to several resolutions therein, which he read in his place, and after delivered at the table, where the same were again read, and agreed to by the house, and are as follow :

*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that Charles Callaghan is guilty of the breach of privilege complained of by James Hamilton, Esq., a member of this house.

*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that Thos. Callaghan is guilty of the breach of privilege complained of by James Hamilton, Esq., a member of this house.

*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that Patk. Cummin is guilty of the breach of privilege complained of by James Hamilton, Esq., a member of this house.

*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that Thomas Cummin is guilty of the breach of privilege complained of by James Hamilton, Esq., a member of this house.

*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that John Bourk is guilty of the breach of privilege complained of by James Hamilton, Esq., a member of this house.

*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that Miles Devitt is guilty of the breach of privilege complained of by James Hamilton, Esq., a member of this house.

*Resolved*—That it is the opinion of this committee, that John



Sheehan is guilty of the breach of privilege, complained of by James Hamilton, Esq., a member of this house.

Ordered—That the said Charles Callaghan be, for his said breach of privilege, taken into custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

Ordered—That the said Thomas Callaghan be, for his said breach of privilege, taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

Ordered—That the said Patrick Cummin be, for his said breach of privilege, taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

Ordered.—That the said Thomas Cummin be, for his said breach of privilege, taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

Ordered—That the said John Bourk be, for his said breach of privilege, taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

Ordered—That the said Miles Devitt be, for his said breach of privilege, taken into the custody of the said serjeant at arms attending this house.

Ordered—That the said John Shehan be, for his said breach of privilege, taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

10th February, 1729.—Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a writ to the sheriff of the county of Catherlogh for electing a knight of the shire to serve in this parliament for the said county, in the room of Jeffery Paul, Esq., deceased.

Parliament having been prorogued on the 14th May, 1730, met again on the 5th October, 1731.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Robert Burton, Esq.

Richard Butler, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—James Hamilton, Esq.

Richard Wolseley, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Thomas Trotter, Esq.

John Beauchamp, Esq.

20th October, 1731.—A complaint being made to the house that Chas. Callaghan, Thos. Callaghan, John Bourke, Patrick Cummin, John Sheehan, Thos. Cummin, Miles Devitt, who were ordered into custody the last session of parliament for a breach of privilege by them committed against James Hamilton, Esq., a member of this house, had absconded themselves so as they could not be taken.

Ordered—That the said Charles Callaghan be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms, attending this house.

Ordered—That the said Thomas Callaghan be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

Ordered—That the said John Bourke be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

Ordered—That the said Patrick Cummin be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.



Ordered—That the said Thomas Cummin be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

Ordered—That the said John Sheehan be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

Ordered—That the said Miles Devitt be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

3d November, 1731.—Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for repairing the road leading from Kilcullen-bridge, in the county of Kildare to Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Catherlogh; and that Mr. Aylward, Mr. Wm. Gore, and Mr. Patrick Wemys do prepare and bring in the same.

10th November, 1731.—Mr. Aylward, according to order, presented to the house heads of a bill for repairing the road leading from Kilcullen-bridge, in the county of Kildare, to Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Catherlogh; which were received and read, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Saturday next.

Ordered that the committee be empowered to receive a clause or clauses.

13th November, 1731.—The house according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration heads of a bill for repairing the road leading from Kilcullen-bridge, in the county of Kildare, to Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Catherlogh; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Aylward reported from the committee, that they had gone through the said heads of a bill, and made several amendments thereto; which he was directed to report when the house will please to receive the same.

Ordered—That the report be made on Monday next.

15th November, 1731.—Mr. Aylward, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house to whom heads of a bill for repairing the road leading from Kilcullen-bridge, in the county of Kildare, to Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Catherlogh, were committed, that they had gone through the same, paragraph by paragraph, and agreed thereto with some amendments; which he read in his place, and after delivered at the table, where the same were again read.

And a motion being made, that the said heads of a bill be now again read;

The same were read accordingly.

Then the amendments, made by the committee to the said heads of a bill, were agreed to by the house with some further amendments.

Ordered—That Mr. Aylward do attend his grace the lord lieutenant with the said heads of a bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due form.

1st December, 1731.—Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for explaining and amending an act, made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry VIII., intituled,





"An act for the weirs of the Barrow, and other waters in the county of Kilkenny;" and that Mr. Marshall and Mr. Flood do prepare and bring in the same.

2nd December, 1731.---Mr. Marshall, according to order, presented to the house heads of a bill for explaining and amending an act made in the twenty-eighth year of king Henry VIII., intituled "An act for the weirs of the Barrow and other waters in the county of Kilkenny;" which were received and read, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Saturday next.

4th December, 1731.---The house, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration heads of a bill for explaining and amending an act made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Henry VIII., intituled, "An act for the weirs of the Barrow, and other waters in the county of Kilkenny;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Marshall reported from the committee, that they had gone through the said heads of a bill, and made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report when the house will please to receive the same.

Ordered—That the report be made on Monday next.

8th Dec. 1731.—Mr. Marshall, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house, to whom heads of a bill for explaining and amending an act, made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry VIII., intituled, "An act for the weirs of the Barrow, and other waters in the county of Kilkenny," were committed, that they had gone through the same paragraph by paragraph, and agreed thereto with some amendments; which he read in his place, and after delivered at the table, where the same were again read,

And a motion being made, that the said heads of a bill be now again read,

The same were read accordingly.

Then the amendments, made by the committee to the said heads of a bill, were again read, and agreed unto by the house, with a further amendment.

Ordered—That Mr. Marshall do attend his grace the lord lieutenant with the said heads of a bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due form.

10th February, 1732.—A bill, intituled, an act for explaining and amending an act, made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., intituled, "An act for the weir upon the Barrow, and other waters in the county of Kilkenny," was presented to the house and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow morning.

11th February, 1732.—A bill, intituled, an act for explaining and amending an act made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry VIII., intituled, "An act for the weirs upon the Barrow, and other waters in the county of Kilkenny," according



to order, was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next.

15th February, 1732.—The house, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration, a bill intituled, an act for explaining and amending an act, made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry VIII., intituled, “An act for the weirs upon the Barrow, and other waters in the county of Kilkenny;” and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Marshall reported from the committee, that they had gone through the said bill, and that he was directed to report when the house will be pleased to receive the same.

Ordered—That the report be now made.

Then Mr. Marshall reported, that the committee had gone through the said bill, paragraph by paragraph, and agreed thereto without any amendment.

Ordered—That the bill be engrossed.

16th February, 1732.—An engrossed bill, intituled, an act for explaining and amending an act, made in the 28th year of the reign of king Henry VIII., intituled, “An act for the weirs upon the Barrow, and other waters in the county of Kilkenny,” was read the third time.

Resolved—That the bill do pass.

Ordered—That Mr. Marshall do carry the said bill to the lords, and acquaint them, that this house hath passed the same, and desired their concurrence thereunto.

28th February, 1732. A message from the lords by Mr. Stephens and Dr. Riley, that the lords have agreed to an engrossed bill sent up by this house, intituled, an act for explaining and amending an act, made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry VIII., intituled, “An act for the weirs upon the Barrow, and other waters in the county of Kilkenny,” without any amendment.

10th March, 1732.—The royal assent was given to the bill following :

An act for explaining and amending an act made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry VIII., intituled, “An act for the weirs upon the Barrow, and other waters in the county of Kilkenny.”

Parliament was this day prorogued. It met again on the 4th October, 1733.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh*.—Robert Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Bart.

*Borough of Catherlogh*.—James Hamilton, Esq.

Richard Wolseley, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin*.—Thomas Trotter, Esq.

John Beauchamp, Esq.

3rd December, 1733.—A complaint being made to the house



of a breach of privilege, committed by Denny Cuffe, Esq., high sheriff of the county of Catherlogh, John Baggot, John Dillon, Rowland Eustace, Darby Murray, John Curreen, and John Mekins, against Cæsar Colclough, Esq., a member of this house, by forcibly entering on his possession in the lands of Staplestown, and other lands in the said county, and turning out his servants during the time of privilege;

Ordered—That the matter of the said complaint be referred to the committee of privileges and elections and they do examine and report the same, with their opinion thereupon to the house.

8th December, 1733. Ordered—That leave be given to bring in a bill for relief of the creditors of the bank, lately kept by Saml. Burton and Daniel Falkiner, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton, Samuel Burton, and Daniel Falkiner, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton, and Samuel Burton, and of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton and Francis Harrison, and that it be referred to the committee to whom the said petition was referred, to prepare and bring in the heads of a bill.

14th December, 1733.—Doctor Trotter reported from the committee of privileges and elections, that they had heard the matter of a breach of privilege complained of to be committed by Denny Cuffe, Esq., high sheriff of the county of Catherlogh, Jn. Baggot, John Dillon, Rowland Eustace, Darby Murray, John Curreen, and John Mekins, against Cæsar Colclough, Esq., a member of this house, and had come to several resolutions thereon, which he read in his place, and after delivered at the table;

And the first of the said resolutions being again read,

Ordered—That the said report be re-committed.

19th December, 1733. Ordered—That John Beauchamp, Esq., a member of this house, have leave to go into the country for three weeks, upon extraordinary occasions.

22nd December, 1733.—Mr. Sheppard, junior, according to order, presented to the house heads of a bill, for relief of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Samuel Burton and Daniel Falkiner, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton, Samuel Burton, and Daniel Falkiner, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton and Samuel Burton, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton and Francis Harrison; which were received and read, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next.

24th December, 1733.—A petition of Jas. Butler, of Rathornan, in the county of Catherlogh, gentleman, and Anne Butler, *alias* Harrison, his wife, setting forth, that they will be greatly affected by heads of a bill now before this house, for the relief of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Samuel Burton and Daniel Falkiner, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton, Samuel Burton, and Daniel Falkiner, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton and Samuel Burton, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton and Francis Harrison, and praying for a saving therein, in





respect the petitioner Anne's dower, as widow to Marsh Harrison, her late husband, deceased, brother to the said Francis Harrison, or that the petitioners may be heard by their counsel against the said heads of a bill, was presented to the house, and read.

Ordered—That the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole house to whom the said heads of a bill are committed, and that the petitioners be heard by their counsel, if they think fit, before the said committee.

31st December, 1733.—A petition of Charles Burton and Francis Burton, in behalf of themselves and others, the children and legatees of Alderman Benjamin Burton, deceased, setting forth, that they will be greatly affected by heads of a bill now before this house for the relief of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Samuel Burton and Daniel Falkiner, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton, Samuel Burton, and Daniel Falkiner, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton and Samuel Burton, and of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Benjamin Burton and Francis Harrison, and praying to be heard by their counsel against the said heads of a bill, was presented to the house and read.

Ordered—That the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole house to whom the said heads of a bill are committed, and that the petitioners be heard by their counsel, if they think fit, before the committee.

The house, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration heads of a bill for relief of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Samuel Burton, (&c.) and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Sheppard, junior, reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the matter to them referred, and that he was directed to move the house for leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this house will, to-morrow morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take the said heads of a bill into further consideration.

1st January, 1734.—The house, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into further consideration the heads of a bill for relief of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Samuel Burton, (&c.); and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Sheppard, junior, reported from the committee, that they had made some further progress in the matter to them referred, and that he was directed to move the house for leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this house will, on Thursday next, at twelve o'clock, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take the said heads of a bill into further consideration, and nothing to intervene.

[Again taken into consideration on January 3, Jan. 4, Jan. 5, Jan. 8.]

9th January, 1734.—A petition of Walter Bagnal, praying a



saving in heads of a bill now before this house for relief of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Samuel Burton, (&c.), in relation to several sums of money paid into the hands of the said Benjamin Burton out of the rents and profits of the petitioner's estate, was presented to the house and read.

Ordered—That the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole house to whom the said heads of a bill are committed.

10th January, 1734.—The house, according to order, resolved self into a committee of the whole house, to take into further consideration heads of a bill for relief of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Samuel Burton, (&c.); and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Chaigneau reported from the committee, that they had made some further progress in the matter to them referred, and that he was directed to move the house for leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this house will, on Saturday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take the said heads of a bill into further consideration.

[This matter further considered on Jan. 12.]

14th January, 1734.—The house, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house to take into further consideration heads of a bill for relief of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Samuel Burton, (&c.); and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Sheppard, junior, reported from the committee, that they had gone through the said heads of a bill, and made several amendments thereto, which he was directed to report when the house will please to receive the same.

Ordered—That the report be received on Thursday next.

17th January, 1734.—Mr. Sheppard, junior, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house to whom heads of a bill for relief of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Samuel Burton, (&c.) were committed, that they had gone through the same, paragraph by paragraph, and agreed thereto, with some amendments, which he read in his place, and after delivered at the table;

And a motion being made, that the said heads of a bill be now read,

The same were read accordingly.

Then several of the amendments made by the committee to the said heads of a bill were again read, and agreed to by the house, with some further amendments.

Ordered—That the further consideration of the said report be adjourned till to-morrow morning, at twelve o'clock, and nothing to intervene.

18th January, 1734.—The house, according to order, proceeded to take into consideration the report from the committee of the whole house to whom heads of a bill for relief of the creditors of the bank lately kept by Samuel Burton, (&c.) were committed.



And the rest of the amendments made by the committee to the said heads of a bill were again read, and agreed to by the house, with some further amendments.

Ordered—That Mr. Sheppard, jun., do attend his grace the lord lieutenant with the said heads of a bill, and desire the same may be transmitted to Great Britain in due form.

[Said bill read first time, on 25th April, 1734. Ordered to be engrossed, 26th April, 1734. Passed and sent to the lords, 27th April, 1734. Received the royal assent, on the 29th April, 1734.]

5th March 1736.—A petition of Samuel Low and many others, whose names are thereunto subscribed, gentlemen and freeholders of the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Cavan, Kildare, CARLOW, Monaghan, Tipperary and Limerick, and several other parts of Ireland, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the gentlemen and land-holders in this kingdom, setting forth that the clergy in the several parts where the petitioners dwell, have commenced and threaten to commence suits for a new kind of tithe, under the name of agistment for dry and barren cattle, which will be very grievous to the petitioners, and to all those who are sued for the same, and praying relief therein, was presented to the house and read.

Ordered—That Mr. Morgan, Mr. Serjeant Bettesworth, &c. or any five or more of them, be appointed a committee, to meet to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, in the speaker's chamber, to examine the allegations of the said petition; that they have power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, as they shall think fit, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to the house, and that all members who come have voices.

4th January, 1738.—A petition of John Beauchamp, Esq., in behalf of himself and Nathaniel Evans, and others, minors, to whom he is guardian, setting forth, that they will be greatly affected by a bill now under the consideration of this house, for the relief of the creditors of Daniel Reddy, Esq., and of Dudley Reddy, his brother, deceased, by sale of their real and personal estates, for payment of their debts, if the same should pass into a law, and praying to be heard by their counsel against the said heads of a bill;

Was presented to the house, and read, and referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom the said heads of a bill are committed.

Ordered—That the petitioners have leave to be heard by their counsel, if they think fit, before the said committee.

18th February, 1740.—Ordered—That Sir Richard Butler, bart., a member of this house, have leave to go into the country for a month, upon extraordinary occasions.

29th Nov. 1743.—Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments to qualify themselves, pursuant to an act intituled, "An





act to prevent the further growth of popery ;" and that Doctor Trotter, (one of the members for Old Leighlin) and Mr. Francis Leigh do prepare and bring in the same.

Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for amending, repairing, and shortening the highway, or road leading from Athy, in the county of Kildare, through the coal-pits to Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, and from thence to the town of Carlow, in the county of Carlow; and that Mr. Morgan and sir John Denny Vesey do prepare and bring in the same.

After prorogations, parliament met on the 8th day of October, 1745.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Robert Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Bart.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—James Hamilton, Esq.

Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Thos. Trotter, Esq.

Hon. Robert Jocelyn.

Thomas Carter, the younger, Esq.,  
in the room of the said Thomas Trotter, Esq.

8th October, 1745.—Ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ for electing a burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the county of Catherlogh, in the room of John Beauchamp, Esq., deceased.

1st November, 1745.—Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ for electing a burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the county of Catherlogh, in the room of Thomas Trotter, Esq., deceased.

23d January, 1746.—A petition of Joseph Fade and John Wilcox, Patrick Creagh, Nicholas Clinton, James Caffel, Mark Whyte and John Farran, for and on behalf of themselves, and several other of the creditors by debenture tickets or warrants, issued by the trustees of the turnpike-road leading from the town of Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, to the town of Catherlogh, setting forth, that they have advanced large sums of money towards the repair of the said road, and that the tolls arising thereon are not sufficient to pay the interest of the said money, and praying relief, was presented to the house, and read.

Ordered—That Mr. Wall of Maryborough, Mr. Keating, &c. or three or more of them, be appointed a committee, to meet in the speaker's chamber to-morrow morning, at nine of the o'clock, to examine the matter of the said petition, and that they do report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house; and they have power to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, as they shall think fit.

24th January, 1746.—Mr. Benjamin Burton presented to the house, pursuant to their order:



A return from the commissioners of array for the county of Catherlogh.

The titles whereof were read.

Ordered that the said returns do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members.

19th December, 1747.—Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill to explain, amend, and make more effectual the laws made for repairing the road from the town of Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, to the town of Catherlogh, and for increasing the tolls, and regulating the expenses of the said road; and that Sir Richard Cox and Mr. David Bindon do prepare and bring in the same.\*

Parliament having been prorogued, met on the 10th Oct., 1749.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Robert Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Baronet.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—James Hamilton, Esq.

Sir Richard Wolseley, Baronet.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Honourable Robert Jocelyn,

Thomas Carter, the younger, Esq.

Parliament was prorogued, and again met on the 8th October, 1751; when our district had the same members.

11th December, 1751. Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare, through part of the Queen's county, and through the town of Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, to the town of Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Carlow; and that Mr. Fitz-Gerald and colonel Blennerhasset do prepare and bring in the same.

13th December, 1751.—Mr. Fitz-Gerald, according to order, presented to the house heads of a bill for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy, in the county Kildare, through part of the Queen's county, and through the town of Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, to the town of Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Carlow, which were received, read, and committed.

Resolved—That this house will, on Monday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take the said heads of a bill into consideration.

19th December, 1751. Ordered—That the committee of the whole house, to whom heads of a bill for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy, (&c.), are committed, have power to receive a clause to direct the trustees, in the said heads of a bill to be named, to meet alternately at the towns of Athy, Castlecomer, and Leighlin-bridge.

And also a clause to prevent the scraping of the turnpike roads, or laying straw or other materials thereon for making dung, or digging and taking away the ground in the high roads, on either side the turnpike roads.

And then the house, according to order, resolved itself into the



said committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Fitz-Gerald reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the matter to them referred, and that he was directed to move the house for leave to sit again.

*Resolved*—That this house, will, to-morrow morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take the said heads of a bill into further consideration.

7th January, 1752. *Ordered*—That the committee of the whole house, to whom heads of a bill for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy, (&c.), are committed, be empowered to receive a clause to enable the trustees to farm the tolls or duties, to arise on the said road, for one or two years.

And then the house, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Fitz-Gerald reported from the committee, that they had gone through the said heads of a bill, and that he was directed to report when the house will please to receive the same.

*Resolved*—That the report be received to-morrow morning.

8th January, 1752.—Mr. Fitz-Gerald, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house, to whom heads of a bill for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy, (&c.), were committed, that they had gone through the said heads of a bill, paragraph by paragraph, and agreed thereto, with some amendments, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table.

And a motion being made that the said heads of a bill be now read, the same were read accordingly.

Then the amendments made by the committee to the said heads of a bill were again read, and agreed unto by the house.

*Ordered*—That Mr. Fitz-Gerald do attend his grace the lord lieutenant, with the said heads of a bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into Great Britain in due form.

21st April, 1752.—A bill, intituled, an act for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare, through part of the Queen's county, and through the town of Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, to the town of Old Leighlin in the county of Carlow, and from thence to and through the town of Leighlin-bridge, in the said county of Carlow, was presented to the house, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow morning.

22nd April, 1752.—A bill, intituled, an act for making and repairing the road leading from Athy, (&c.), according to order, was read a second time, and committed.

*Resolved*—That this house will, to-morrow morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take the bill into consideration.

23rd April, 1752.—The house, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consider-





ation, a bill, intituled, an act for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy, (&c.); and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Fitz-Gerald reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and that he was directed to report when the house will please to receive the same.

Resolved—That the report be now received.

Then Mr. Fitz-Gerald reported, that the committee had gone through the bill, paragraph by paragraph, and agreed thereto, without any amendment.

Ordered—That the bill be engrossed.

24th April, 1752.—An engrossed bill, intituled, an act for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy, (&c.), was read the third time.

Resolved that the bill do pass.

Ordered—That Mr. Fitz-Gerald do carry the bill to the lords, and desire their concurrence.

29th April, 1752.—A message from the lords by Doctor Wall and Mr. Cuffe, that the lords have agreed to an engrossed bill sent up by this house, intituled, an act for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy, (&c.), without any amendment.

1st May, 1752.—Mr. Speaker reported, that the house had attended his grace the lord lieutenant in the house of peers, where his grace was pleased to give the royal assent to the bill following:

An act for making and repairing the road leading from the town of Athy, (&c.)\*

On the 7th October, 1755, when parliament commenced a session, the members of our county continued the same as last stated.

Parliament met again on the 11th October, 1757.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Robert Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Baronet.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—James Hamilton, Esq.

Sir Richard Wolseley, Baronet.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Thomas Carter, jun., Esq.

Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby, sworn the 24th of October, 1757.

11th October, 1757. Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ, for electing a Burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow, in the room of the honourable Robert Jocelyn, now lord viscount Jocelyn.

After prorogation, parliament met 16th October, 1759.

12th November, 1759.—A petition of the sovereign and burgesses of the town of Carlow, and several principal gentlemen of



the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Kildare was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, that there had been a great trade carried on for many years by the river Barrow, from Monasterevan through the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare, Carlow and Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Carlow, to the town of Ross, in the county of Wexford, and the city of Waterford, to the great advantage of the trade of this kingdom. That there are some small stoppages in the course of the said river, which greatly obstruct the navigation thereof, in dry seasons, and which might be removed or avoided at a small expense, and render the navigation of the said river of the greatest advantage to the public; and praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to grant such assistance as the house shall think proper.

Ordered—That Mr. Benjamin Burton, Mr. Keatinge, &c. or any three or more of them, be appointed a committee, to meet to-morrow morning, nine of the clock, in the speaker's chamber, to examine the matter of the said petition, and that they report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house; and that they have power to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, and to send for persons and papers.

14th November, 1759.—Mr. Benjamin Burton reported from the committee to whom the petition of the sovereign and burgeses of the town of Carlow, and several of the principal gentlemen of the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny and Kildare was referred, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and agreed unto by the house, and are as follow:

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the petitioners have fully proved the allegations of their petition.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the petitioners deserve encouragement.

Ordered—That the said report be referred to the committee of the whole house appointed to take into consideration the supply granted to his majesty, as also his grace the lord lieutenant's speech.

17th November, 1759.—The right honourable the chancellor of the exchequer, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house to whom it was referred to consider of the supply granted to his majesty, as also his grace the lord lieutenant's speech, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and are as follow:

17. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum of two thousand pounds be given to the Right Hon. Charles, earl of Drogheda, Sir Richard Butler, Baronet, Maurice Keatinge, Esq., Benjamin Burton, Esq., John Rochford, Esq., Walter Weldon, Esq., and James Agar, the younger, Esq., or any three of them, to be by them applied to remove the obstructions



in the navigation of the river Barrow, from the tide water at St. Mullins to Monasterevan, to be accounted for to parliament.

The seventeenth resolution being read a second time, was amended, and the resolution so amended, is as followeth :

Resolved—That a sum of two thousand pounds be given to the Rt. Hon. Charles earl of Drogheda, Sir Richard Butler, Bart. Maurice Keatinge, Esq., Benjamin Burton, Esq., Jno. Rochford, Esq., Walter Weldon, Esq., James Agar, the younger, Esq., the Right Hon. James, earl of Kildare, the Right Hon. John, earl of Wandesford, Sir William Cooper, Bart., John Gore, Esq., Beauchamp Bagnal, Esq., Robert Dayne, Esq., Ralph Gore, Esq., Jno. Digby, Esq., Henry Bunbury, Esq., Elias Best, Esq., John St. Leger, Esq., William Stewart, Esq., George Hartpole, Esq., and William Browne, Esq., or any three of them, to be by them applied to remove the obstructions in the navigation of the river Barrow, from the tide-water at St. Mullins to Monasterevan, to be accounted for to parliament.

To which resolution so amended, the question being put, the house did agree.

31st January, 1760.—A petition of the sovereign, burgesses, freemen and inhabitants of the corporation of Carlow, was presented to the house, and read, praying to allow a clause to be inserted in heads of a bill intended to be brought in relative to the lamps of the city of Dublin, to empower the petitioners to erect lamps in the liberties of the said town of Carlow, at such proper and convenient distances as to the house shall seem meet.

Ordered—That the said petition be referred to the committee appointed to bring in heads of a bill relative to the lamps of the city of Dublin.

11th March, 1760. Ordered—That the committee of the whole house to whom heads of a bill for the more effectually enlightening the city of Dublin, and liberties thereof, and for the erecting of public lights in the other cities, towns corporate, and market towns in this kingdom, are committed, be empowered to receive a clause, or clauses, for enabling the representatives of William Aldrich and Hugh Cuning to receive all such arrears of lamp-money as shall be due to them at the expiration of the present acts of parliament now in force for lighting the city of Dublin; and also a clause, or clauses for charging the city of Dublin with the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, to be paid into the hands of Sir CHARLES BURTON, and James Dunn, Esq., to buy up the lamps, and lamp-irons now in use, and for other purposes in the said clause, or clauses to be mentioned.

22nd March, 1760.—The order being read for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take into consideration heads of a bill for further continuing, explaining, and amending the several acts of parliament now in force for erecting lamps in the city of Dublin, and liberties thereof,

Ordered—That the said order be discharged.

Parliament was prorogued on the 17th May, 1760.





From "an account of the number of Protestants who have been arrayed in the several counties, counties of cities, and towns in the province of Leinster and Connaught, as returned by the commissioners of array, in the years 1756, and 1757," it appears that the number in the county of Carlow was eight hundred and eighty-seven.\*

John Garnet was consecrated bishop of Leighlin and Ferns in 1752. He was succeeded by the Hon. William Carmichael, who was translated in 1758; and in the same year, Thomas Salmon was appointed to the sees. Richard Robinson was translated to this bishopric in 1759.

George the second died on the 25th October, 1760.

### CHAP. XXX.

*Reign of George III. A.D. 1760, to the year 1800.*

George the third succeeded George II.

Parliament met on the 22nd day of October, 1761.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*†—Right Hon. Benjamin Burton,  
Thomas Butler, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Robert Burton, Esq.  
Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Right Hon. Francis Andrews,  
who made his election to serve for  
the city of Londonderry.

John Burke, Esq.

Edward Nicholson, Esq., in the room of  
the said Francis Andrews, sworn 16th  
November, 1761.

27th October, 1761.—The Right Hon. Francis Andrews being chosen a citizen for the city of Londonderry, and also a Burgess for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the county of Catherlogh, made his election to serve for the city of Londonderry.

Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ for electing a Burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the county of Catherlogh, in the room of the said Francis Andrews.

27th October, 1761. Ordered—That the Reverend Doctor

\* Journals of the House of Commons.

† We have been favoured by Edward Butler, Esq., Sovereign of Carlow, with a copy of notices kept by his father of the various elections in the county since 1761; from which we learn, that on the above occasion Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq. was a candidate.



Thomas M'Donnell, be desired to preach before this house, at St. Andrew's church, on the 5th day of Nov. next, being the anniversary thanksgiving-day for the happy deliverance of king James the first, and the estates of England, from the most traitorous and bloody intended massacre by gunpowder, and also for the happy arrival of his majesty King William, of glorious memory, for the deliverance of this church and nation, and that the Right Hon. FRANCIS ANDREWS and Doctor Clement do acquaint him therewith.

28th Oct. 1761.—Ordered—That Mr. Thomas Butler, Mr. Morres, &c., or any five or more of them, be appointed a committee, to meet next Friday morning, nine of the clock, in the speaker's chamber, to inquire into the application of the sum of two thousand pounds given last session of parliament, to be applied to remove the obstructions in the river Barrow, from the tide-water at St. Mullins to Monasterevan, and to examine into the state of the navigation of the said river, and to report their opinion how much more money will be necessary to complete the same; and they have power to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, and to send for persons and papers, and all members who come are to have voices.

31st Oct. 1761.—The house was moved, that the special report from the committee of privileges and elections, on a complaint of an undue election and double return for the borough of Catherlogh, in the year 1703, October 14th, and the resolutions of the committee thereupon, be read; the same were read accordingly.

3rd Nov. 1761.—Ordered, that the committee to which it was referred to inquire into the application of the sum of two thousand pounds given last session of parliament, to be applied to remove the obstructions in the river Barrow, from the tide-water at St. Mullins to Monasterevan, be revived, and they are to meet next Friday morning.

7th Nov. 1761. Ordered, that the several committees to whom it was referred to take into consideration the petition of Patrick Ewing, to inquire into the application of the sum of two thousand pounds given last session of parliament to be applied to remove the obstructions in the river Barrow, from the tide-water at St. Mullins to Monasterevan; and who are appointed to take into consideration the petitions of Francis Ozier, silk manufacturer, (&c.), be empowered to examine, in the most solemn manner, such persons as they shall think proper upon the subject matter of the said several petitions and inquiry.

10th Nov. 1761.—Mr. Thomas Butler reported from the committee to whom it was referred to inquire into the application of the sum of two thousand pounds given last session of parliament, to be applied to remove the obstructions in the river Barrow, from the tide-water at St. Mullins to Monasterevan, and to examine into the state of the navigation of the said river, and to report their opinion how much more money will be necessary to complete the same, the matter, as it appeared to them, and the resolutions



of the committee thereupon; which report he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same was read, and the resolutions are as follow:

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the continuing to carry on the navigation of the river Barrow, from the tide-water at St. Mullins to Monasterevan, will be greatly advantageous to the public, and deserves the further aid of parliament.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum of five thousand two hundred and sixty-three pounds will be necessary to carry on the said navigation from St. Mullins to the town of Graignemanna.

To which resolutions, the question being severally put the house did agree.

Ordered—That the said several reports be referred to the committee of the whole house appointed to take into consideration the supply granted to his majesty, as also his excellency the lord lieutenant's speech.

13th Nov. 1761.—The Right Hon. Anthony Malone, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house to which it was referred to take into consideration the supply granted to his majesty, as also his excellency the lord lieutenant's speech, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and are as follow:

22. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum of two thousand pounds be given to the most honourable James, marquis of Kildare, Charles, earl of Drogheda, John, earl of Wandesforde, the Right Hon. Sir William Fownes, Bart., the Right Hon. Benjamin Burton, Sir Richard Butler, Bart., Thomas Butler, Maurice Keatinge, John Rochford, Walter Weldon, James Agar, the younger, John Gore, Beauchamp Bagenell, Robert Doyne, Ralph Gore, John Digby, Henry Bunbury, Elias Best, John Sentleger, William Stewart, George Hartpole, and William Browne, Esquires, or any five of them, to be by them applied to remove the obstructions in the navigation of the river Barrow from the tide-water at St. Mullins to Monasterevan, to be accounted for to parliament.

The said resolutions being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the house.

23rd Dec. 1761.—Ordered, that Mr. Oliver, Mr. Copinger, &c. or any three or more of them, be appointed a committee, to meet to-morrow morning, nine of the clock, in the speaker's chamber, to inquire into the state and condition of the turnpike-road leading from the town of Carlow to the city of Kilkenny, and into the management of the trustees, and the application of the tolls arising from the said road, and to consider of proper methods to put and preserve the said road in repair; and they have power to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, and to send for persons and papers, and to examine in the most solemn manner such persons





as they shall think proper upon the subject matter of the said several inquiries, and they have power to sit, notwithstanding any adjournment of the house, and all members who come are to have voices.

13th April, 1762.—Ordered—That the committee to whom it was referred to inquire into the state and condition of the turnpike-road leading from the town of Carlow to the city of Kilkenny, and into the management of the trustees, and the application of the tolls arising from the said road, and to consider of proper methods to put and preserve the said road in repair, be revived.

20th April, 1762.—Mr. Oliver reported from the committee appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the turnpike-road leading from the town of Carlow to the city of Kilkenny, and into the management of the trustees, and the application of the tolls arising from the said road, and to consider of proper methods to put and preserve the said road in repair, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and agreed to by the house, and are as follow :

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that all future boards of the trustees of the said road, shall be held alternately at Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Carlow, and in the city Kilkenny.

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that on the 9th day of April, 1751, Joseph Blunt was appointed treasurer for one year, at a salary of six pounds as the funds of the road could not then afford a larger salary ; and that the said Joseph Blunt has ever since that year claimed credit in his accounts for fifteen pounds yearly, notwithstanding the funds of the said road are decreased since that period, and are now less than they were on the said 9th day of April, 1751.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the salary of six pounds a year, is sufficient for the treasurer of said road, from the 9th day of April, 1751, to the 9th day of April, 1762.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the saving out of the treasurer's salary from the 9th day of April, 1751, to the 9th day of April, 1762, should be immediately applied to the repair of the road from Carlow to Leighlin-bridge.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the duty of the trustees of said road to settle accounts with their treasurer once in every year.

Ordered—That the said report do lie on the table.

Parliament was prorogued on the 30th April, 1762, and met again on the 11th October, 1763.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Right Hon. Benjamin Burton.  
Thomas Butler, Esq.



*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Robert Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—John Burke, Esq.

Edward Nicholson, Esq.

1st November, 1763.—Ordered—That the Right Hon. Mr. Burton, Mr. Doyne, and others, or any three or more of them, be appointed a committee, to meet to-morrow morning, nine of the clock, in the speaker's chamber, to inquire into the expenditure of the sum of two thousand pounds given the last session of parliament to remove obstructions in the navigation of the river Barrow, from the tide-water at St. Mullins to Monasterevan : and they have power to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, and to send for persons and papers, and to examine in the most solemn manner, such persons as they shall think proper upon the subject matter of the said inquiry, and all members who come are to have voices.

15th Nov. 1763.—The Right Hon. Benjamin Burton reported from the committee appointed to inquire into the state of the navigation of the river Barrow, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same were again read, and agreed to by the house, and are as follow :

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that the money granted by parliament for carrying on the navigation of the river Barrow, has been expended in carrying on the said work.

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that the sum of five hundred pounds over and above the money granted by parliament, has been expended in the said work.

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that a very considerable progress has been made in the said work, since the last session of parliament.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum of five thousand four hundred pounds will be necessary to carry on and finish the navigation to the town of Graigenamanagh, in the county of Kilkenny.

Ordered—That the said report be referred to the committee of the house appointed to take into consideration the supply granted to his majesty, as also his excellency the lord lieutenant's speech.

22nd Nov. 1763.—The Right Hon. Anthony Malone, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house, appointed to take into consideration the supply granted to his majesty, as also his excellency the lord lieutenant's speech, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, when the same were read, and are as follow :

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum of four thousand pounds be given to the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in Ireland, to be by them applied towards making the river Barrow navigable from the tide-



water at St. Mullins, to the town of Monasterevan, in the county of Kildare, to be accounted for to parliament.

The twentieth resolution being read a second time, was amended by expunging the words, "four thousand," and inserting in their stead the words, "one thousand five hundred," and the resolution so amended is as follows :

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum of one thousand five hundred pounds be given to the corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in Ireland, to be by them applied towards making the river Barrow navigable from the tide-water at St. Mullins to the town of Monasterevan, in the county of Kildare ; to be accounted for to parliament.

To which resolutions, the question being put, the house did agree.

23d January, 1764.—Ordered—That Mr. Morres, Mr. Bagwell and others, or any three or more of them, be appointed a committee, to meet to-morrow morning, nine of the clock, in the speaker's chamber, to inquire into the state and management of the turnpike-road from the city of Dublin to Kilcullen-bridge, Carlow, and Kilkenny, and the funds and tolls belonging to the same, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house ; and they have power to adjourn from time to time and place to place, and to send for persons and papers and to examine in the most solemn manner, such persons as they shall think proper upon the subject matter of said inquiry, and all members who come are to have voices.

23rd February, 1764.—Mr. Morres reported from the committee appointed to inquire into the state and management of the turnpike-roads from the city of Dublin to Kilcullen-bridge, Carlow, and Kilkenny, and the funds and tolls belonging to the same, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table.

Ordered that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill pursuant to the said resolutions, and that Mr. Morres, Mr. Bourke, and Mr. Le Hunt, do prepare and bring in the same.

28th February, 1764.—Mr. Morres presented to the house, according to order, heads of a bill for altering, amending, and making more effectual the laws for the repair of the road leading from the city of Dublin through the towns of Kilcullen and Carlow, to the city of Kilkenny, which were received, read, and committed.

Resolved—That this house will, next Thursday morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take the said heads of a bill into consideration.

[March 2, 1764, Mr. Morres ordered to attend the lord lieutenant with the heads of said bill. May 7, bill read first time.—May 9, bill ordered to be engrossed. May 8, bill read second time. May 10, bill passed.—May 11, agreed to by the lords.]





Parliament having been prorogued, met again on the 22nd October, 1765.

## MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Right Hon. Benjamin Burton, Esq.  
Thomas Butler, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart.  
Robert Doyne, jun., Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—John Bourke, Esq.  
Edward Nicholson, Esq.

22nd October, 1765.—Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ for electing a burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Catherlogh, in the county of Catherlogh, in the room of Robert Burton, Esq., deceased.

19th November, 1765.—Mr. O'Hara reported from the committee to whom it was referred, to inquire into the expenditure of the several sums granted by parliament during the last session, how much of the said respective sums remain unapplied, and in whose hands; and also to inquire what progress has been made in those several works, and the expediency of continuing the same, and whether any of them, and which, be so far advanced, as that a certain estimate may be made of such sums as will be necessary for their completion; and to whom the several petitions presented to the house this session, for an application of any part of the public revenue, was referred; the matter as it appeared to them, with the resolutions of the committee thereupon, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, when the same were read, and the resolutions of the committee are as follow:

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that the sum of one thousand two hundred pounds three-shillings and ten-pence, excepting forty-five pounds for pells and poundage, has been expended on the navigation of the Barrow since the last session of parliament, and that the remainder of the grant of last session remains in the treasury for the discharge of debts contracted on account of the said works.

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that the said work has been completed for three miles, and that a considerable part of the traffic of the country is at present carried on by large boats navigating the said river, and that it will be expedient and very advantageous to that part of the kingdom that the said work should be completed.

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, by an estimate laid before them, that the sum of thirteen thousand two hundred and forty pounds will complete the said navigation.

To which resolutions the questions being severally put, the house did agree.

26th February, 1766.—Ordered—That the committee of the whole house appointed to take into further consideration heads of a bill for the more effectually amending the public roads, be em-



powered to receive a clause or clauses, to enable the vestries of the several parishes in the towns of Carlow, (&c.), to raise money upon the inhabitants of such parishes who live within the bounds of said towns for paving, gravelling, or cleansing the streets and lanes of said towns, or for fixing up lamps to enlighten said streets or lanes.

After several prorogations, parliament met on the 20th October 1767; being its fourth session.

## MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*\*—Thomas Butler, Esq.

John Hyde, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart.

Robert Doyne, jun., Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—John Bourke, Esq.

Edward Nicholson, Esq.

20th October, 1767.—Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ for electing a knight of the shire to serve in this present parliament for the county of Catherlogh, in the room of the Right Honourable Benjamin Burton, deceased.

6th November, 1767.—Ordered—That a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the navigation of the river Barrow, and whether the money granted last session of parliament, towards carrying on the said navigation, hath been applied to the purposes for which it was granted.

16th November, 1767.—Mr. Agar reported from the committee to whom it was referred to inquire into the state of the navigation of the river Barrow, the matter as it appeared to them, with the resolutions of the committee thereupon, which report he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same was read.

REPORT.—Your committee first examined Mr. John Semple, deputy director of the works, who said, that towards making the said river navigable from St. Mullins to Monasterevan, the lock at St. Mullins hath been thoroughly repaired; that the banks or track-way hath been fortified, by placing large stones in the front next the river, for near two miles, to defend said banks from the great floods, as well as from the boatmen's poles from tearing it down, which was the case before this was done.

That there is a breast lock completely finished on the lands of Carrigleade, to pass the great fall there. That there is four hundred and eighty yards in length of a canal at Carrigleade aforesaid, which is nearly finished. That there is likewise seven hundred yards of the bed of the river, cleared from the end of the aforesaid canal, to near the bounds of Knockeen and Tinehinch, by blasting rocks, and removing the same to a considerable dis-

\* On this occasion, Thomas Bunbury, Esq., of Kill, addressed the county, but declined a contest.—From notes by the late Mr. Butler.



tance. That there is also seven hundred yards of a trackway made along the face of a rock, and a wall of eight feet thick, built to the side next the river, to defend it from the same. That there is a part of a stone weir, made across the river at the great stream of Carrigleade, to rise a back water to a proper height. That all the said work is nearly finished; and had the weather continued, would have been completely finished before this.

And your committee have come to the following resolutions:

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that since the last session of parliament, the lock at St. Mullins, has been thoroughly repaired, that the banks and trackway for near two miles, have been made and effectually fortified; that a breast-lock hath been completely finished on the lands of Carrigleade; that there are four hundred and eighty yards in length of a canal nearly finished; likewise seven hundred yards in length of the bed of the river, cleared near Knockeen, by blasting of rocks, and otherwise; and also, a trackway of near seven hundred yards near said rock, and a stone weir, across the river, at the great stream of Carrigleade.

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that the sum granted last session of parliament, and the sum remaining then in hands, have been applied to the purposes for which they were granted.

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that to make and complete a navigation, from the end of the present work, to the remotest bounds of the lands of Knocknabulade, being near three miles in length, will require the sum of six thousand one hundred and eighty-four pounds, eighteen shillings, and ten pence, as appears by an estimate of the same laid before your committee, and hereto annexed, to which your committee refer.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the said navigation requires and deserves the further aid of parliament.

19th November, 1767.—The report relative to the navigation of the river Barrow, was read, as also the resolutions of the committee.

To which resolutions, the question being severally put, the house did agree.

A new parliament met on the 17th day of October, 1769.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*\*—Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq.

William Burton, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—John Hyde, Esq.

Edward Hoare, Esq.

James Somervill, Esq., in the room of the said John Hyde, who made his election to serve for the county of Cork.

\*The above members were elected on the 18th July, 1768. Thomas Butler, Esq., addressed the county, but did not contest the election.—*From Mr. Butler's Notes.*





*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Sir Fitz-Gerald Aylmer, Baronet.

Thomas Monck, Esq.

18th October, 1769.—John Hyde, Esq., being chosen a knight of the shire for the county of Cork, and also a Burgess for the borough of Carlow, made his election to serve for the county of Cork.

Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ for electing a Burgess to serve in this present parliament for the said borough of Carlow, in the room of the said John Hyde.

8th November, 1769.—Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that he had received a letter from Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., who is at present indisposed, that he being chosen a knight of the shire for the county of Carlow, and also a Burgess for the borough of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, made his election to serve for the said county of Carlow.

Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ for the electing a Burgess to serve in this present parliament for the said borough of Enniscorthy, in the room of the said Beauchamp Bagenal.

10th November, 1769.—Ordered—That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expenditure of the sum of two thousand pounds, granted in the last session of the last parliament to the corporation for carrying on the inland navigation of this kingdom, to be by them applied towards carrying on the navigation of the river Barrow, and what further sum will be necessary towards finishing the same.

And a committee was appointed of Mr. William Burton, Mr. Attorney General, and others.

14th November, 1769.—Mr. William Burton reported from the committee to whom it was appointed to inquire into the expenditure of the sum of two thousand pounds, granted in the last session of the last parliament, to the corporation for carrying on the inland navigations of this kingdom, to be by them applied towards carrying on the navigation of the river Barrow, and what further sum will be necessary towards finishing the same, the matter as it appeared to them, with the resolutions of the committee thereupon, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

REPORT.—The committee first examined Mr. John Semple, director of the work, who informed them that he was employed in the year 1761, to carry on the navigation of the river Barrow, that there are four miles completed, and that so much of the river is navigable. That to finish from that part to the bounds of Knocknebandilla, will require the sum of four thousand seven hundred and forty-two pounds. That the sum of two thousand pounds may be expended between this and the next session of parliament upon the said work.

Mr. George King, pay-clerk, being also examined, as to his accounts, delivered in his account of receipts and payments, (to



which the committee refer), by which it appears that the remains of the two thousand pounds granted in the last session, and three hundred and sixty-five pounds, seventeen shillings, and seven pence halfpenny, remaining of a former grant, only a balance of sixty-one pounds, twelve shillings, and three pence.

And then the committee came to the following resolutions :

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that of the sum of two thousand pounds granted the last session of parliament, the sum of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight pounds, seven shillings, and nine pence, including fees, has been applied towards carrying on the navigation of the river Barrow.

Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that four miles of the said navigation have been completed, and that the river is navigable for that length.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum of two thousand pounds will be necessary to carry on the said work, until the next session of parliament.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that it will be of great advantage to the inland trade of the counties through which the said river runs, to proceed on the said work.

Parliament having been prorogued on the 18th May, 1771, met again on the 8th October, 1771.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq.  
William Burton, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Edward Hoare, Esq.  
James Somervell, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Sir Fitz-Gerald Aylmer, Bart.  
Thos. Monck, Esq.

22nd November, 1771.—Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for enabling a company of subscribers, at their own expense, to carry on the navigation of the river Barrow, and for other purposes; and that Mr. William Burton, Mr. Agar, Mr. Thomas Butler, and the Right Hon. Sir Archibald Acheson, do prepare and bring in the same.

23rd March, 1772.—Sir Thomas Butler, presented to the house, according to order, heads of a bill for incorporating a company of subscribers for promoting and carrying on the navigation of the river Barrow, which were received, read, and committed.

Resolved that this house will, to-morrow morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take the said heads of a bill into consideration.

[Said bill taken into consideration on 27th March, 1772; and on the 28th March.]

Parliament was prorogued on the 2nd June, 1772.

Parliament assembled on the 12th October, 1773.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq.  
William Burton, Esq.



*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Edward Hoare, Esq.

James Somervell, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Baronet.

Right Hon. John Blaquiere.\*

12th Oct. 1773.—Mr. Speaker acquainted the house that he had issued a warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ for the election of a member to serve in parliament for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the county of Catherlogh, in the room of Thomas Monck, Esq., deceased.

5th Feb. 1774.—Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for altering, amending and making more effectual the laws for the repair of the road leading from the city of Dublin through the towns of Kilcullen and Carlow to the city of Kilkenny, and that Mr. Agar, Mr. Nevill, and Mr. Foster, do prepare and bring in the same.

[Heads of said bill presented to the house, on 22nd Feb. 1774. Taken into consideration and ordered to be laid before the lord lieutenant, 8th March.]

Parliament having been prorogued, again met on the 10th Oct. 1775, when the members for our district remained the same.

6th Dec. 1775.—Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for incorporating a company of subscribers for promoting and carrying on the navigation of the river Barrow, and to enable them to regulate the trade thereof, and that Mr. Burton, Mr. Agar, Mr. Pomeroy, and Mr. Morres, do prepare and bring in the same.

6th Dec. 1775.—Ordered—That leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for altering and amending an act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the second, entitled, “an act for making and repairing a road leading from the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare, through part of the Queen’s County, and through the town of Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, to the town of Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow, and from thence to and through the town of Leighlin-bridge, in the county of Carlow,” and that Mr. Talbot, Mr. Damer, and Mr. Serjeant Copinger, do prepare and bring in the same.

[Heads of said bill presented, 8th Dec. Ordered to be laid before the lord lieutenant, 11th Dec.]

[Bill read first time 19th Feb. 1776. Agreed to by the lords 5th March, 1776. Received royal assent, 7th March, 1776.]

18th Dec. 1775. Mr. Burton presented to the house, according to order, heads of a bill for incorporating a company of subscribers for promoting, carrying on, and completing the navigation of the river Barrow, and regulating the trade thereof, which were received, read, and committed.

\* Is this the person of whom the *Metropolitan Magazine* speaks in the following terms, in an article on the peerage?—“down to De Blaquiere, the ruined adventurer, who was made a peer (Lord De Blaquiere) at the Union in order to save his person from arrest for debt, when the Irish parliament ceased to be a protection.—*No. for March, 1833, p. 265.*”





Resolved—That the house will, the first Wednesday after the recess, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take the said heads of a bill into consideration.

Parliament having been dissolved, a new one assembled on the 18th June, 1776.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—William Burton, Esq.

William Bunbury, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Right Hon. John Ponsonby, who made his election to serve for the county of Kilkenny.  
John Prendergast, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere,  
K. B.

Hugh Massey, Esq.

20th June, 1776.—Ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ for electing a burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Catherlogh, in the room of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby.

Parliament was prorogued, on the 20th June, 1776, and again met on the 14th October, 1777.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—William Burton, Esq.

William Bunbury, Esq.

Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., in the room of the said William Bunbury, Esq., deceased.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—John Prendergast, Esq.

Arthur Dawson, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere,  
K. B.

Robert Jephson, Esq.

15th October, 1777.—A petition of William Paul Warren, of Kilkenny, in the county of Carlow, Esq., was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, that on the 18th day of May, 1776, the election for members to serve in parliament for the said county of Carlow began, and William Burton and William Bunbury, Esqrs., in conjunction, and petitioner, declared themselves candidates: that said election was proceeded on by James Garrett, Esq., the sheriff of said county, from thence to the 23d of May, aforesaid, when the said sheriff, upon casting up the poll, declared a majority in favour of William Burton, Esq., one hundred and seventy one, and in favor of William Bunbury, Esq., ninety two, and declared them duly elected: that the gross poll appears to be in number five hundred and ninety-four, of which twelve were rejected, of the remainder, petitioner had two hundred and forty-six voices, whereof one hundred and forty-six were single for petitioner: that as well before as during the course of the said election, several threats and menaces were made use of by the agents of, and by



others on the part of the said William Burton and William Bunbury, to intimidate such of the freeholders of the said county who intended, and had declared their intentions of voting for petitioner, from doing so; by which, and other undue, unconstitutional, and improper means, great numbers of such freeholders were intimidated from voting for petitioner, and were induced to vote for the said Wm. Burton and Wm. Bunbury: that several persons who were papists, and others who were married to popish wives, and several other persons who had no freehold in said county, were received and permitted to vote for the said William Burton and William Bunbury, on said election: that petitioner finding that the agent of, and others on the part of the said William Burton and William Bunbury, persisted in unduly influencing in manner aforesaid the voters who otherwise would have voted for petitioner, from doing so, and that such voters were by such means unduly influenced to vote for the said William Burton and William Bunbury; petitioner before the close of the poll objected to the whole of the freeholders who voted for the said William Burton and William Bunbury, and requested that the sheriff should take down such objection in his poll-book, but said sheriff refused so to do; that all or most of the persons who voted for the said William Burton and William Bunbury, were induced so to do by the undue means aforesaid, and also by means of the said William Burton and William Bunbury's entertaining such voters publicly at several houses in the town of Carlow, which were opened by the said William Burton and William Bunbury for the entertainment of such voters, the expense of which was defrayed by the said William Burton and William Bunbury, contrary to the late act of parliament: that were it not for the above undue means, petitioner would have had a great majority of voices in his favour over the said William Burton and William Bunbury, and therefore praying the house to order the name of petitioner to be inserted in the said sheriff's return, in the place of the said William Burton or William Bunbury, or to give petitioner other relief.

Ordered—That the said petition be taken into consideration the 2nd day of Dec. next, at two of the clock.

Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant or warrants for such persons, papers and records as shall be thought necessary by the several parties, on the hearing of the matter of the said petition.

16th October 1777.—The house being satisfied upon the examination of a witness at the bar, that there were but two candidates, and no contest at the election for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the county of Catherlogh.

Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ for electing a Burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the room of Hugh Massey, Esq., now lord baron Massey, called up to the house of peers.

25th November, 1777.—Wm. Burton, Esq., being chosen a knight of the shire for the county of Carlow, and also a Burgess



for the borough of Ballynakill, in the Queen's county, made his election to serve for the said county of Carlow.

A motion was made that the order of the 15th of October last, appointing the 2nd day of December next for taking into consideration the petition of Wm. Paul Warren, Esq., complaining of an undue election and return for the county of Carlow, might be read, and the same being read accordingly,

Ordered—That the said order be discharged.

Ordered—That leave be given to withdraw the said petition,

And the same was withdrawn accordingly.

4th May, 1778.—Ordered—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ for electing a knight of the shire to serve in this present parliament for the county of Catherlogh, in the room of William Bunbury, Esq., deceased.

In 1776, Arthur Young, the celebrated agriculturist, visited Ireland. In his progress through the kingdom, he did not leave the county of Carlow unvisited. He alludes to the farming operations of Mr. Browne of Browne's-hill, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Jas. Butler of Ballybar, Mr. Bernard, and Captain Mercer, and speaks rather favourably of the state of our county.\*

Parliament met on the 12th October, 1779.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—William Burton, Esq.

Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—John Prendergast, Esq.,

Arthur Dawson, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Rt. Hon. Sir John Blaquiére, K.B.

Robert Jephson, Esq.

Parliament was prorogued on the 2nd September, 1780, and met again on the 9th October, 1781, having the same members for our district.

14th February, 1782.—Resolved—That according to the true construction of an act, passed this session, entitled, "an act to explain and amend an act, entitled, an act for regulating the trials of controverted elections, or return of members to serve in parliament," when an excuse offered by or for a member for his absence has been disallowed, such member shall be ordered into the custody of the serjeant at arms, without putting any question thereupon, unless the house shall inflict some other censure upon such member.

The name of Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., being called, and no excuse having been made for his absence,

Ordered—That Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

13th June, 1782.—Ordered—That a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the navigation of the river Barrow, what contracts have been entered into for executing any part of





the same, and what sums have been expended and are due on the said works.

And a committee was appointed accordingly.

Ordered—That the committee have power to sit, notwithstanding any adjournment of the house.

Parliament was prorogued on the 27th July, 1782, and dissolved on the 25th July, 1783.

The depression of trade and manufactures, the defalcation of the revenue, and consequent weakness of the government, had rendered it unable to afford due protection to the people of Ireland during the American war. In consequence of this unhappy state of things, the volunteers first appeared, about the year 1778, and continued gradually increasing in strength till 1782, when they comprised a large body of the gentry and yeomanry of the country.\* Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., of Dunleckny, was the leader of this independent, self-constituted array, in the county of Carlow; and some noblemen were enrolled in its ranks. It was certainly a happy circumstance, that, as the raising of such a military force was at all effected, the higher orders should have become its conductors, as thus the evils of anarchy, or perhaps spoliation, were avoided. It was, however, in the abstract, a dangerous kind of proceeding; though, on this occasion, its immediate termination was not unhappy.

Perfect legislative independence having been obtained by the Irish parliament, mainly through the exertions of Henry Grattan, the house of commons was disposed to grant him the reward due to his labours. On the 27th May, 1783, Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., one of the representatives for the county of Carlow, spoke in the house, in the following terms:

“I will beg leave to congratulate this country. We have at last got the freedom which all the world should have—it is our birth-right; but in our meridian there is no life without it. Our existence now begins, and will depend upon what use we make of the population and wealth that will result from the advantages of a free constitution.

“I will beg leave to congratulate England.—Instead of a nominal or a repugnant dependant, she has now a powerful, faithful ally, one that she can never exist without.

“I will beg leave to congratulate his majesty—he has conciliated three millions of such subjects as must make him happy—men as willing to be loyal as they are determined to be free.

“I will congratulate his ministers also. They may now depend upon such support as they ought always to look for.—And to whom does the empire owe all this? To a man principally, who is resolved to take no reward from government.—I will not pretend to say he was wrong, though I know that such merit ought always to be distinguished in every manner that is possible. Shall every body have what they ought to have, except him alone, to whom every individual in this empire is so much indebted, and by whose example every individual in the universe may be so much benefited

\* Hardy's life of Charlemont, vol. i. p. 378.



He has saved this empire from an iron age and has restored an unequivocal golden one. By our affectionate alliance with England, we shall not only be benefited ourselves, but shall see a beloved sister revive, without any painful repining, or apprehensions for her prosperity.

“ In these happy circumstances in which he has placed us (though I honour every private compliment I may call those that I see paid to our illustrious benefactor) I believe there is no man that would not blush to think a Grattan’s child might point at a statue or monument that has often been dedicated to slander or problematical merit, and say, that was my father’s, your benefactor’s only reward. I have therefore a motion to make you, which might appear like presumption in me, as it is of so much importance to the glory and interests of this kingdom, if I could suppose that any member of the British empire would give it a negative; the purport of it is, that we should take into consideration what sum we should grant for the purpose of purchasing a seat, and building a suitable mansion for our great benefactor, in testimony of our gratitude for the unequalled services that he has done for this kingdom. Were we to omit this, or should we do it in a manner unsuitable to the situation he has raised us to, we should be very ungrateful indeed, and never might we expect that a blessing could attend it.

“ It must be needless to say any thing in favour of such a measure, or I would not dare to be the mover of it. I will only add, that as he has left nothing undone that is material to the prosperity of this kingdom, it can no more lay a precedent for hurtful grants of the same nature here, than Blenheim did in Great Britain.

“ Far be it from me to compare even the services of Marlborough to those for which we stand indebted; we have no deductions to make from our gratitude. Without protracting, or any public expense, his efforts have been timed and conducted with so much wisdom, and the appearance of such a being on earth was so essential to the establishment of liberty at this most critical juncture, that without superstition, men may well record him amongst the most propitious interpositions of heaven.

“ He has crowned his work—and under his auspices the throne of freedom is fixed on so certain a basis, and will probably be always so well supported by the due influence the public are likely to acquire under his system, that with the blessing of God there is no danger of parliament itself ever being able to shake it; nor shall parliament I trust, ever again be profanely styled omnipotent. I am conscious I must have anticipated men infinitely better qualified to bring such a measure forward; one excuse I have, for it is not the impatient wish that every body must have to see such a character exalted—nor any little vanity to distinguish myself—but as I never had any private acquaintance, nor private conversation with our great benefactor, I thought it might come as well from one from whom he could not have any item, as from the most distinguished personage that he is intimate with.

“ Virtue, to be sure, is its own reward, and we know that



our generous benefactor is in his own sphere of happiness, content. But shall we be content without doing our duty?—Shall we be ungrateful?—God forbid.

“Gratitude seems to be a virtue peculiarly adapted to nations that have received such benefits as ours. It is often neglected by individuals, because it is often out of their power to be as grateful as they wish;—we, I trust, shall never have such another opportunity of exercising ours. God forbid we should let it slip.

“To-morrow, after the grant to his majesty is settled, and after a proper thanksgiving is offered to heaven, for the happy recovery of our rights, I will move—‘That this house do resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration what sum we should grant for the purchasing an estate, and building a suitable mansion for our illustrious benefactor, Henry Grattan, Esq., and his heirs for ever, in testimony of our gratitude for the unequalled service that he has done for the kingdom of Ireland.’”\* A liberal grant was made to Mr. Grattan.

Charles Jackson was translated to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns in 1761. He was succeeded by Edward Young, in 1765. The Hon. J. D. Bourke was consecrated bishop of these sees, in 1772; Walter Cope was translated to them in 1782, William Preston in 1787, and Euseby Cleaver in 1789. Further information relating to the diocese of Leighlin will be found in the appendix. (15)

A new parliament met on the 14th October, 1783.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*†—William Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Bart.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Sir John Browne, Bart.

Charles Desvoeux Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell.

Hon. Arthur Acheson.

11th Nov. 1783.—The order of the day for calling over the names of such members as made default to appear on Friday, the 7th instant, being read,

The name of Henry Bruen, Esq., (member for the borough of James-town,) being called, and no excuse having been made for his absence,

Ordered—That Henry Bruen, Esq., be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

The name of the Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell being called, and no excuse being made for his absence,

Ordered—That the Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.‡

\* The *Hibernian Magazine*, for 1783. p. 661.

† John Rochfort, Esq., contested this election. At its conclusion, the votes stood thus: for Mr. Burton, five hundred and eight: for Sir Richard Butler, three hundred and fifty-one: for Mr. Rochfort, three hundred and thirty-seven. Gross poll, six hundred and seventy-one; of which one hundred and seven were single votes, or plumpers, for Mr. Rochfort.—*Mr. Butler's Notes.*

‡ Fourteen members were taken into custody on this occasion.





The name of the Hon. Arthur Acheson being called,

It appeared to the house that the Hon. Arthur Acheson is now serving on a select committee.

12th Nov. 1783.—The names of the members who had been ordered to be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms, were upon motion called over.

The name of the Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell being called,

Ordered—That the Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, now in custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house, be discharged, paying his fees.

The name of Henry Bruen, Esq., being called,

Ordered—That Henry Bruen, Esq., now in custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house, be discharged, paying his fees.

23d February, 1784.—The names of Sir John Browne, Bart. (&c.) being severally called, and no excuse being made for their absence, they were severally ordered into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house.

28th February, 1784.—The names of Sir John Browne, Bart., William Burton, Esq., (&c.) being severally called, they were severally excused in pursuance of the resolution of Thursday the 6th day of November last.

1st March, 1784.—A petition of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Carlow, was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, that the petitioners, sensible of the excellence of our original constitution, wish to have it restored to its genuine principles. That the petitioners, with concern observe that the people are not at present adequately represented; that the majority of the present house of commons are returned by a few interested individuals, and therefore cannot be said to speak the voice of the people; and that the trust which electors repose in their representatives is of the utmost importance, and ought frequently to revert to its original owners. That a reform of the parliamentary representation would add lustre and dignity to the crown, secure the happiness and prosperity of the people, and invigorate the trade and manufactures of this kingdom: and therefore praying the house will take these things into serious consideration, and pass such laws as shall appear adequate to remedy the grievances complained of.

Ordered—That the said petition do lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

Parliament was prorogued on the 14th May, 1784, and met again on the 20th January, 1785.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—Wm. Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Bart.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Sir John Browne, Bart.

Charles Desvoeux, Esq.



*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Right Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, commonly called lord Luttrell.

Hon. Arthur Acheson.

24th March, 1785.—A petition of the Right Reverend Father in God, Walter, lord bishop of the united bishoprics of Leighlin and Ferns, was presented to the house, and read, setting forth that the demesne or mensal lands of the said united bishoprics lie a great distance asunder, and are inconveniently situated, and there is no mansion-house yet built for the residence of the bishop of the said united bishoprics; that part of the lands of Lower Ferns, and other lands situated near the cathedral church of the diocese of Ferns, containing two hundred and sixty-seven acres, part of the estate of the said bishopric, are convenient for a demesne for the bishops of the said united sees; that the said lands were demised for a term of years to James Symes, Esq., deceased, who at his death demised his interest in the said lands to Mitchelburne Symes, Esq., and Robert White, gent., in trust, for the use and support of St. Patrick's hospital for lunatics and idiots, that the said Robert White is dead, and the said Mitchelburne Symes, with the consent of the said governors, has agreed to surrender the said lease, in consideration of one thousand five hundred pounds, to be paid by petitioner for the use of the said hospital; that the Right Rev. Bartholomew Vigors, heretofore bishop of the said see, bequeathed the sum of three hundred pounds to his immediate successor, for the purpose of buying a lease, or building a house for the more convenient habitation of the bishops of the said see; that the Right Rev. Edward Young, heretofore bishop of the said see, bequeathed to his successors in the said see the sum of seven hundred pounds to be laid out in building a house for the residence of the bishops of the said see; that the said two sums have not yet been laid out, pursuant to the said bequests, and are now in the hands of your petitioner; that the petitioner apprehends the intentions of said testators will be more effectually carried into execution by applying the said two sums in aid of the purposes aforesaid, than by applying them strictly according to the directions of the said bequests; and that petitioner is advised the aid of parliament is necessary to enable him to carry the several matters aforesaid into execution: and praying the house to make such order therein as they shall think fit.

Ordered—That said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee.

And a committee was appointed accordingly.

4th April, 1785.—The Honourable General Luttrell reported from the committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of the Right Reverend Father in God, Walter, lord bishop of the united bishoprics of Leighlin and Ferns, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and are as follow:



Resolved—That it appears to this committee, that the petitioner has fully proved the allegations of his petition.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the petitioner deserves the aid of parliament.

Ordered—That leave be given to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and that the Honourable General Luttrell and the Right Honourable Mr. Ogle do prepare and bring in the same.

28th May, 1785.—Sir Hugh Hill, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house, appointed to take into further consideration the most effectual method of continuing and completing the inland navigation of this kingdom, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and are as follow :

10. The resolution amended, was agreed to by the house, and is as follows :

Resolved—That the said engineer or engineers, do make surveys and estimates for making the river Barrow navigable from Monasterevan to the tide-water ; (&c.), such surveys and estimates to be laid before this house the first day of the next session.

7th September, 1785.—The house was this day prorogued.

From “an account of the sums granted by the navigation board from the 29th September, 1771, to the 29th September, 1783,” we learn that the following grants were made for the river Barrow :

	£.	s.	d.
A.D. 1772,	5,000	0	0
1773,	4,000	0	0
1775,	3,000	0	0
1779,	1,060	0	0
1780,	1,000	0	0
1782,	5,000	0	0
1783,	2,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	21,060	0	0*

Parliament met on the 19th January, 1786; being the third session of the fourth parliament of Geo. III.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—William Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Baronet.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Sir John Brown, Baronet,

Charles Desvoeux, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell,  
commonly called lord Luttrell,

Hon. Arthur Acheson.

16th March, 1786.—Ordered—That the committee of the





whole house to whom it was referred to take into consideration a bill to explain and amend an act passed in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of his present majesty, entitled, "an act for the protection and improvement of the inland fisheries of this kingdom," be empowered to receive a clause or clauses to alter the time for taking salmon in the river Slaney.

Parliament was prorogued on the 8th May, 1786, and again assembled on the 18th January, 1787.

## MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—William Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Bart.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Sir John Browne, Bart.

Charles Desvoeux, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Hon. Arthur Acheson.

Edward Leslie, Esq.; sworn 12th February, 1787.

23rd January, 1787.—A motion was made and the question being put, that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ for electing a Burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, commonly called lord Luttrell, now earl of Carhampton.

It was carried in the affirmative.

The proceedings of the house, on Saturday last, in the words following :

"A motion was made, and the question being put, that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ for electing a Burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, commonly called lord Luttrell, now earl of Carhampton,

"It passed in the negative,"

Were upon motion read at the table.

And a motion was made, and the question being put, that the said proceedings be expunged from the Journals of this house.

The House divided.

Tellers for the ayes,	{	Right Hon. Mr. Connolly,	{ 27.
who went out,	}	Mr. John Wolfe :	
Tellers for the noes,	{	Right Hon. Mr. Mason,	{ 94.
who staid within,	}	Mr. John Toler :	

It passed in the negative.

24th February, 1787.—Ordered—That the secretary of the navigation board do lay before this house an account of the money paid to James Oates and James Delahunte, in consequence of the contract for completing and finishing the locks at Clobasty and Aughnagash in the river Barrow.

26th February, 1787.—The house being informed that Mr. Baggs, secretary to the navigation board, attended at the door, he was called in, and at the bar presented to the house, pursuant to their order.



An account of the money paid to James Oates and James Delahante in consequence of the contract for completing and finishing the locks at Clohasty and Aughnagash, in the river Barrow.

The title whereof was read, and the account ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

10th April, 1787.—Ordered—That the committee of the whole house to whom it was referred to take into consideration a bill for directing the application of the funds granted by parliament for promoting and carrying on inland navigation in this kingdom, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be empowered to receive a clause or clauses for the better regulation of the Barrow navigation.

11th April, 1787.—Ordered—That the committee of the whole house to whom it was referred to take into further consideration a bill for directing the application of the funds granted by parliament for promoting and carrying on inland navigation in this kingdom, and for the purposes therein mentioned, be empowered, to receive a clause or clauses to empower the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor, for the time being, to appoint proper persons to employ engineers for the purpose of making estimates and surveys, and to empower the commissioners named in said bill to raise money on the tolls of the river Barrow, for the repairs of the locks on said river.

14th February, 1788.—The order of the day for calling over the names of such members as made default to appear yesterday, being read,

The name of William Burton, Esq., being called, and no excuse being offered for his absence,

And the question being put, that the said William Burton be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house, It was carried in the affirmative.

The name of Sir Richard Butler, Bart., being called, he alleged as an excuse for his absence, that he had been ill in the country, and was not able to come to town before yesterday, and that on his arrival the door was shut,

And the question put, that the excuse offered by the said Sir Richard Butler be allowed,

It passed in the negative.

And the question being put, that the said Sir Richard Butler be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house, It was carried in the affirmative.

The name of Sir John Browne, Bart., being called, he required to be excused for his absence, being sixty years of age or upwards; and having at the table verified the cause of such requisition upon oath, he was excused accordingly.

The name of Sir Charles Desvoeux, Bart., being called and no excuse being offered for his absence,

And the question being put, that the said Sir Charles Desvoeux be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house,

It was carried in the affirmative.



The name of the Honourable Arthur Acheson being called, and no excuse being offered for his absence,

And the question being put, that the said Arthur Acheson be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending this house, It was carried in the affirmative.

The name of Sir Edward Leslie, Bart., being called, an excuse was offered for his absence by the Right Hon. Mr. Speaker, who informed the house that he had received a letter a month ago from the said Sir Edward Leslie, purporting that he had business in England, but that as soon as it was despatched he would attend his duty, and Mr. Speaker having verified the same upon oath.

And the question being put, that the excuse offered for the said Sir Edward Leslie be allowed.

It was carried in the affirmative.

Parliament was prorogued on the 18th April, 1788.

In "An account of the flour sent by land carriage and canal to Dublin, from the 24th June, 1784, to the 24th June, 1785, distinguishing the names of the mills, the number of miles from the castle of Dublin, the owners' names, the quantities in hundreds weight, and the bounties paid for the same,"\* we find the following relating to the county of Carlow :

Names of Mills.	Miles distance.	Owners' of the Flour.	Quantities in Cwts.	Bounties paid.
Burrin, ..	40,	Francis Byrne,	2469	165 <i>l</i> .17 <i>s</i> .4 <i>d</i> .
Bridewell, ..	39,	Thomas Delany.	48	3 2 4
Carlow, ..	39,	Thomas Delany.	535	34 15 1
Carlow, ..	38,	James Hamilton.	201	13 0 4
Clashganny, ..	54,	James Byrne.	16	1 8 9
Lodge, ..	50,	Matthew Weld.	8266	697 3 4

From "An account of the bounties paid on wheat, bere, and barley, and oats brought by inland carriage and canal, to the city of Dublin, from Michaelmas, 1784, to Michaelmas, 1785, specifying the particular amount of each species of grain, and bounty paid thereon,"† we take the following relating to our county: three hundred and eighty-two thousand, four hundred and forty-one stones of wheat; one thousand, four hundred, and fifty-eight, pounds, four shillings, paid: two hundred and thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three stones of oats, one thousand, one hundred and fifteen pounds, five shillings, and five pence paid; one hundred and fourteen thousand, nine hundred and forty-seven stones of bere and barley; five hundred and forty-one pounds, two shillings, and eight pence paid.

Parliament met on the 5th February, 1789, when the members of our district remained as last mentioned.

11th March, 1789.—A petition of the undersigning subscribers for improving the Barrow navigation between Athy bridge, in the county of Kildare, and the tide-water at St. Mullin's, in the county of Carlow, with a plan and estimate annexed, was presented to

\* Journals of the House of Commons, vol. xii.

† Ibid.





the house, and read, setting forth, that the petitioners have lately caused a plan to be made for the improving of the navigation of the river Barrow from Athy, in the county of Kildare, to the tide-water at St. Mullin's in the county of Carlow, and also an estimate the expense of said proposed work, to which plan and estimate they refer. That the petitioners are willing to undertake the execution of said work in the term of ten years, to be computed from the 1st July, 1789, on receiving from parliament an aid or bounty equivalent to thirty thousand pounds or two thousand pounds *per annum* for the term of seventeen years. That in case the petitioners shall be encouraged to undertake said work, they propose to provide by subscription (the particulars of which are annexed thereto) a further sum of thirty thousand pounds in addition to such parliamentary aid, subject to the provisions contained in the sixth resolution of the house of the 25th March, 1788. That the said petitioners do not require to receive any part of the said aid, except as they shall prove before the commissioners of imprest accounts, from time to time, the expenditure of their own money, and they then humbly hope to receive a sum equal to one half of what they shall have so proved to be expended, so as in the end to receive half of the whole expenditure. That the petitioners, in consideration of the said aid, do propose not to exceed three half-pence *per ton per mile* for coals, culm, flags, stones, bricks, sand, and such like articles, two pence *per ton per mile* toll for all other goods, and three half-pence *per mile* for each passenger : and therefore praying the grant aforesaid.

Ordered—That the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee, and that they do in the first place examine how far the orders of the house of the 25th of March, 1788, have been complied with, and report the evidence upon such examination to the house on the report of the said petition.

And a committee was appointed of Mr. Colville, Mr. Griffith, and others, or any five or more of them, and they have power to meet to-morrow morning, and to adjourn from time to time, and to send for persons and papers, and all members who come are to have voices.

16th March, 1789.—Mr. Burton reported from the committee to whom it was referred to take into consideration the petition of the subscribers for improving the Barrow navigation between Athy bridge, in the county of Kildare, and the tide-water at St. Mullin's, in the county of Carlow, which report he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same was read.

Ordered—That the said report be referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom it is referred to consider further of the application of the tillage duties.

27th April, 1789.—Ordered—That the committee of the whole house to whom it was referred to take into consideration a bill for the promotion and encouragement of inland navigation, be empowered to receive a clause or clauses to enable the subscribers to the Barrow navigation to obtain possession of the said river and



the works thereon from the bridge of Athy to the tide-water at St. Mullin's, on the conditions and under the restrictions therein specified,

Parliament was prorogued on the 25th May, 1789, and again met on the 21st January, 1790.

## MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—William Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Bart.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Sir John Browne, Bart.

Sir Charles Desvoeux, Bart.

Hon. James Caulfield Browne, in the room of the said Sir John Browne, now lord baron Kilmaine.  
Sworn 21st Jan. 1790.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Hon. Arthur Acheson,

Sir Edward Leslie, Bart.

Parliament was dissolved on the 8th April, 1790, and a new one assembled on the 2nd July, 1790.

## MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.\**—William Burton, Esq.

Henry Bruen, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Augus. Cavendish Bradshaw, Esq.

John Ormsby Vandeleur, Esq., of Kilrush, in the county of Clare,  
Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Hon. Arthur Acheson,

Edward Cooke, Esq.

Parliament was prorogued on the 24th July, 1790, and met again on the 20th January, 1791.

## MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—William Burton, Esq.

Henry Bruen, Esq.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, Esq.

John Ormsby Vandeleur, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Hon. Arthur Acheson.

Edward Cooke, Esq.†

Patrick Duigenan, Esq.,‡ in the room of the Hon. Arthur Acheson, now lord viscount Gosford.  
Sworn 28th Jan., 1791.

Parliament having been prorogued on the 5th May, 1791, met

\* The county was addressed by Sir Richard Butler, but there was no contest.—*Mr. Butler's Notes.*

† This gentleman held a high office under government. There is a biographical account of him in a volume of the "Public Characters."

‡ The celebrated and strenuous opponent of the Roman Catholic claims.



again on the 19th January, 1792, when the members for our district were as last mentioned.

28th January, 1792.—The house being informed that Mr. Mac Lean, secretary to the commissioners of account attended at the door, was called in, and at the bar, presented to the house, pursuant to act of parliament, an account of the Barrow navigation company from the 27th day of October, 1788, to the 8th day of January, 1791. First account.

Parliament was prorogued on the 18th April, 1792, and again assembled on the 10th of January, 1793, when the members from the county of Carlow remained the same as last.

29th Jan. 1793.—The house being informed that Mr. Mac Lean, secretary to the commissioners of account, attended at the door, he was called in, and at the bar presented to the house, pursuant to act of parliament, an account of the Barrow navigation company from the 8th day of January, 1791, to the 25th day of February, 1792. Second account.

5th Feb. 1793.—Ordered—That leave be given to bring in a bill to establish a militia in the kingdom of Ireland, and that the earl of Hillsborough, lord viscount Headfort, Mr. Monck, the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Hobart, Mr. Bushe, and Mr. Hayes, do prepare and bring in the same.

[*Bill for amending and reducing into one act of parliament the laws relating to the militia of Ireland.*—Read first time, March 4. Read second time, March 7. Read third time, March 19. Agreed to by the lords, March 26. Received royal assent, April 9, 1793.

In pursuance of the bill just mentioned, a regiment of militia was raised in the county of Carlow. Henry Bruen, Esq., of Oak Park, one of the representatives for the county, was appointed colonel. Commissions to the following gentlemen were signed by him :

To be Major—Walter Kavanagh. Dated April 26th, 1793.

To be Captains—Thomas Whelan. Dated do.

Philip Newton. Dated April 27, 1793.

John Newton. Dated April 28th.

To be Lieutenants—John Wolseley. Dated April 26th.

John Bennett. Dated April 27th.

John Leckey. Dated April 28th.

William Astle.\* Dated April 29th.

Abraham Jones. Dated April 30th.

Constantine Brough. Dated May 1st.

To be Ensigns—William Carter. Dated April 26th.

Ashley Crofton, jun. Dated April 27th.

Joseph Malone. Dated April 28th.

—Haggerty, jun. Dated April 29th.

To be Adjutant.—John Wolseley. Dated April 26th.†

\* Grand-uncle of the author. He was afterwards a Captain in the regiment.

† *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. i. p. 480.





The following are the routes and quarters of the Carlow regiment of militia. When embodied in 1793, it was ordered to Nenagh, thence to Charles'-fort, near Kinsale; to Cove; to Waterford; to Trim; to Downpatrick; to Blairismore Camp; to Drogheda; to Navan, where the regiment was stationed in 1798, and from whence it proceeded to Nittstown, on the banks of the Boyne, where an action took place with the rebels. The latter fled almost immediately, although they were in great numbers.—From Navan the regiment marched to Robertstown; to Cork; to Charles'-fort; to Middleton; to Mullingar; to Roscrea; thence to Carlow, in 1802, when it was disembodied.

Parliament was prorogued on the 16th August, 1793, and again met on the 21st January, 1794, when the members for our district remained as last.

10th February, 1794.—Third account of the Barrow navigation company, from the 1st day of February, 1792, to the 1st day of May, 1793, presented.

Parliament was prorogued on the 25th March, 1794, and again assembled on the 22nd January, 1795, our district having the same members as last stated.

31st Jan., 1795.—A petition of the catholics of the county of Carlow, whose names are thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others of his majesty's catholic subjects, was presented to the house and read.

Ordered—That the said petition do lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

14th February, 1795.—Fourth account of the Barrow navigation company from the 1st May, 1793, to the 31st December following, presented.

On the 5th June, parliament was prorogued.

In 1795, the Roman Catholic college of Carlow was established by Doctor Keefe, Romish bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. It was first opened for the education of lay students, but has been since extended to the preparation of priests. The accommodations are calculated for the reception of one hundred students of each class; but there has never been that number at one time in the establishment. The present officers of the college consist of the president; professor of theology and vice-president; principal of the lay-college and professor of natural philosophy; professor of logic, and Hebrew; bursar; dean of the ecclesiastical college; two professors of classics; professor of classics, and dean of the lay college; lecturer on natural philosophy; vice-dean of the lay college; and professor of mathematics, and of the study hall.—Doctor Doyle, the present Roman catholic bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, whose publications under the signature of J.K.L. (*James, Kildare and Leighlin*,) have rendered him so celebrated, entered the college of Carlow in 1809, as professor of rhetoric, and a few years afterwards was appointed professor of theology. Doctor Doyle was chosen for the office of Romish bishop, which he now holds, in November, 1819. He has since been examined by com-





9th March, 1797.—Ordered—That the committee of the whole house to whom it was referred to take into consideration a bill to explain and amend the laws now in force relating to the militia of this kingdom, be empowered to receive a clause or clauses to provide for the increase of the militia of the counties of Carlow and Kildare to six companies each.

*An account of the monies paid into the treasury for recognizances forfeited and fines imposed at assizes, commissions of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, and sessions of the peace, from the 25th March, 1788, to 25th March, 1796.*

COUNTY OF CARLOW. A.D. 1788, Robert Cornwall, Esq., sheriff, twelve pounds, two shillings, and ten pence.—1790, Richard Mercer, Esq., sixty-two pounds, three shillings.—1791, Walter Kavanagh, Esq., three pounds, four shillings, and eleven pence.—1792, John Stewart, Esq., five pounds, two shillings, and seven pence.—1795, Jn. Maxwell, Esq., four pounds, eleven shillings, and one penny.

Parliament was dissolved on the 11th July, 1797. A new one met on the 9th January, 1798.

## MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.\**—William Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Bart.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Henry Sadlier Prittie, Esq.

William Elliot, Esq.

John Wolfe, Esq., in the room of Mr. Elliot, who made his election to serve for St. Canice: Sworn 21th February, 1798.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Edward Cooke, Esq.

Sir Boyle Roche, Bart.†

31st January, 1798.—The house being informed that an officer attended at the door, he was called in, and at the bar presented to the house, pursuant to act of parliament, Barrow navigation company, for one year ending the 31st December, 1796, seventh account, two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six pounds, and four pence: Ordered to lie on the table.

1st June, 1798.—Barrow navigation company, for one year ending 31st December, 1797. Eighth account, presented.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th October, 1798.

From “A list of all the justices of the peace who have been appointed in this kingdom since the 1st day of June, 1789, to the

\* This election was contested. The candidates were, Sir Richard Butler, Bart., Walter Kavanagh, Esq., William Burton, Esq., and Philip Newton, Esq. The votes, at the close, stood thus: Mr. Burton, 1072; Sir Richard Butler, 1069; Philip Newton, 936; Walter Kavanagh, 922.—*Mr. Butler's Notes.*

† This is the gentleman, the blunders of whose *Irish* oratory afforded so much amusement. He is noticed by Sir Jonah Barrington in his *Personal Sketches*.



30th day of April, 1798, inclusive," we collect the following names relating to the county of Carlow: Walter Kavanagh, appointed in 1790; Rev. Henry St. George, 1791; Joshua Paul, 1791; Samuel Carpenter, jun., 1791; Edw. Eustace, 1792; Henry Bruen, 1793; William Browne, 1793; Beauchamp Colclough, 1795; David La Touche, jun., 1795; John Staunton Rochfort, 1796; Bryan Kavanagh, 1796; John Butler, 1796; R. Eustace, 1796; Richard Evans, 1797; James Butler, 1797; Joseph Hardy, 1797; Sir Charles Asgill, Baronet, 1797; Philip Newton, 1797; Henry Rudkins, 1797; Reverend Jas. M'Ghee, 1797; Nicholas Aylward Vigors, 1797; Thomas Hardy, 1797; Sir Richard Butler, Bart., 1798; Edward Eustace, 1798; Thos. Kavanagh, 1798.\*

The county of Carlow was not exempt from the disastrous consequences of the rebellion of 1798. We take the following account of the previous transactions from the work of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., who from his personal knowledge of many of the events of those times, as well as opportunities of obtaining direct, authentic information, must be considered a competent and sufficient authority.

"Not only in Carlow," says Sir Richard, "but in most of the counties of Ireland, the priests in the year 1791 and 1792, began to take an accurate account of their sectaries in every family within their respective parishes, which was supposed to be done with a view of ascertaining their relative strength by their numbers, when compared with the members of the established church.—About the same time, maps pointing out the property of the old popish possessors, were printed and published.

"The great zeal with which the priests began about that time to establish religious fraternities among the populace, of which the scapular was the most prominent, gave an additional proof that a conspiracy was in contemplation. This institution introduced among them an extraordinary sanctity and austerity of manners, and afforded a trial of their silence, which was so essential to promote such a measure.

"The insolence of the lower class of people was obviously increased about the year 1793, by the following incidents: the priests were enabled to build stately chapels by the subscriptions not only of their own flock, but of Protestants; which formed a striking contrast to, and reflected on, the ruined edifices where Protestants, less enthusiastic, worshipped their God. At a time that a Protestant clergyman in that county could not obtain a sum of money to build a church for three hundred Protestants, whom he had attended for twelve years in a sooty cabin, the priest of Carlow built a college and chapel, which must have cost from three to four thousand pounds.

"In the beginning of the year 1797, the insolent looks and haughty demeanour of the peasants, who would not formerly approach a gen-



tleman but with the greatest humility, challenged his attention with a broad stare, often followed by a sardonic grin.

"Such was the state of the county of Carlow in the month of November, 1797, when some informations, sworn privately before a magistrate, gave unquestionable proofs that a conspiracy was forming; and the following event removed every doubt on that head: Mr. Bennett, who lived near Leighlin-bridge, was rash enough to declare his detestation of a United Irishman, and that he would give five hundred pounds for the head of one; for which on the same night he was murdered, in the dead hour of the night, and his house was robbed of five hundred pounds in cash. This money, and their success in gratifying their vengeance against so respectable an enemy, inspired them so much with the hope of accomplishing their main design, that they began to assemble in great numbers, and to organize with great celerity.

"A gentleman passing through Leighlin-bridge, said, he made it a rule to give the people a drink; and having ordered a barrel of ale for them, the conspirators in great numbers, who seemed prepared for the business, mounted one of their drummers on the barrel, and proceeded in regular array, and with some arms, to the house of a man at Moneybeg, (Bagenal's-town), who had sworn examinations against some of them, and murdered him in his bed; they then proceeded to the house of Mr. Bagenal, a gentleman who had formerly represented the county, but having kept behind a bank of earth, it protected them from the shot of three of his Protestant yeomen, who kept up a constant fire upon them, until an accidental shot, from a blunderbuss of one of their own party, killed one of the united men, of the inauspicious name of Paine.

"Six of his popish yeomen were posted outside his house, behind a wall, (for he kept the Protestants within it), commanded by his lieutenant, who afterwards recommended to Mr. Bagenal, not to depend on a papist, though he, and his two sons, were of that persuasion, as he could not prevail on the three others to fire on the assailants; and he declared, that he never would serve with any of them.—In their retreat they plundered and shattered the house of Mr. Mulhallan, and beat and insulted him in the most cruel and ferocious manner.

"From that time they never ceased to plunder houses of arms, and other valuable articles, avoiding the patrols of Mr. Robert Rochfort, of Cloghgrenan, and Mr. Cornwall, of Myshall-lodge, who, much to their honour, never ceased to harrass those miscreants by night, at the head of their respective yeomen corps; while other gentlemen, palsied by fear, sought for protection by courting the priests. In short, I have been assured, that the county of Carlow would have been as much desolated as the county of Wexford, but that those gentlemen, by unabated exertions and the most undaunted courage, struck terror into them, by surprising and arresting numbers of them, in their most secret haunts and recesses.

"In all their depredations, they never offered any injury to the property, or insult to the person of a papist, except that in





some cases they took arms from such persons of that persuasion, as were not likely to use them, or were not engaged in the confederacy.

“On requiring arms of a widow of the popish religion, near Leighlin, they informed her that they were for her benefit, and that of the catholic cause. A man of the name of Hughes, appeared before Mr. Cornwall, of Myshall-lodge, a magistrate, on the 21st of July, and confessed that he had been a lieutenant, under a captain James Nowlan; and he stated the whole progress of the rebellion from its commencement. He stated that the night previous to the attack on Borris, Leighlin-bridge, and Bagenal's-town, he received orders from Nowlan, how he was to attack the enemy; and on asking him whom he was to consider as such, the captain replied, the king's troops and the Protestants in general. The popish rabble, and numbers of Roman catholics in comfortable, nay in opulent situations, took oaths of allegiance before magistrates, who gave them certificates of their having done so; and an abundance of such certificates were found in their pockets when they were made prisoners at the battle of Kilcomney, and elsewhere.

“Many Protestants were murdered, many of their houses were burnt, and much of their property was destroyed, in that part of the county of Carlow bordering upon the county of Wicklow and Wexford. Most of the popish yeomen in the county of Carlow were disaffected, and would, had an opportunity offered, have turned their arms against their king and country.

“In Sir Richard Butler's corps of cavalry, nine papists of whom his permanent serjeant was one, conspired to murder its Protestant members. The serjeant was to have posted in the rear the conspirators, who were to have fired on the Protestants in action. Seven of them were convicted and hanged, the other two fled; but coming in under the proclamation obtained their pardon.

“Mr. Burton, member for the county, had a corps of infantry, in which he discovered twenty popish traitors, whom he expelled, and seventeen of them were afterwards hanged or transported. The arms of his corps being deposited in the guard house, and guarded by six popish members, when the insurrection was expected, they poured water into the muzzles, and wet the pans, of their firelocks.

“About thirty-six popish yeomen were shot in Carlow and its vicinity; but there was not a single instance of disaffection discovered in a Protestant, that I could hear of; except Sir Edward Crosbie, who was hanged at Carlow; and it is well known that he had long piqued himself on being a deist and a republican.”\*

ATTACK ON CARLOW.—On the 25th May, 1798, the garrison of Carlow consisted of a party of the 9th Dragoons, the light company of the north Cork militia, commanded by Captain Heard, a party of the Louth militia, under Lieutenant Ogle, Sir Charles

\* Memoirs of the different rebellions in Ireland.—Appen. p. 24. 4to ed. 1801.



Burton's corps of yeomanry cavalry, the Carlow yeoman infantry, commanded by Captains William Burton and Hardy Eustace, and forty volunteers; in all about four hundred and fifty. Colonel Mahon of the 9th Dragoons had the chief command.

The garrison had intelligence of the intended attack by an intercepted letter, as well as from the vigilance of Lieutenant Roe, of the north Cork militia, who had observed the common people assembling near the town on the evening of the 24th May. Colonel Mahon, accordingly, made immediate preparations for the defence of the town; which were not unnecessary, as, about two o'clock on the morning of the 25th, the rebels in number about 2000, having met at the house of Sir Edward Crosbie,\* marched thence into Carlow, under the command of one Roche, shouting that the town was their own. But signal was their disappointment. Their progress was unchecked until they reached the potatoe market in Tullow-street, where they were spiritedly attacked by two sentinels posted at the collector's door and a loyal Protestant who joined them. And so effectual was the fire of these three persons, that the rebels were compelled to diverge towards the gaol, in which quarter they met an equally warm reception. In short, such was the destructive fire to which they were now exposed, that they were compelled to a speedy retreat, and endeavoured to escape by the road on which they had entered the town. Several of them took refuge in the cabins of that outlet, which were fired by the soldiery, and many of the unfortunate wretches were thus consumed. It is calculated that not less than 600 of the rebels were killed on this occasion; of which number, 417 were buried in gravel pits at the Queen's county side of Graigue-bridge.

It was intended, that a junction should have been effected at Carlow between the rebels of the Queen's and Carlow counties; but the intelligence that two pieces of cannon were planted at Graigue-bridge, caused the former body to change their route. They burned the houses of some Protestants at Ballyckmoller, and attacked the mansion of the Reverend John Whitty,† situated near Arles, and about five miles from Carlow. "But," says Sir Richard Musgrave, "it was bravely defended by himself and eleven Protestants, who kept up a constant fire, killed twenty-one rebels, and baffled all their attempts to storm or burn it. The conflict continued from three to six o'clock in the morning." We have often heard this defence mentioned in terms of the highest admiration, as one of the most brilliant actions of the rebellion.

Executions by martial law followed the battle of Carlow. Among the number who suffered, was Sir Edward Crosbie, Bart. It is but justice to add, that this gentleman's friends assert his complete innocence; and Sir Jonah Barrington (who enters somewhat fully into this matter in his *Personal Sketches*) warmly advocates a similar opinion. The truth seems to be, that the unfortunate

\* Gordon's History of the Rebellion of 1798, p. 77. — Sir Edward Crosbie lived at Viewmount, near Browne's-hill.

† Now of Ricketstown; Rector of the union of Rathvilly.



baronet was somewhat tinged with the "liberal" principles of the day, though perhaps he did not sanction the full developement of them, as exhibited in open insurrection.

**BATTLE OF HACKETSTOWN.**—The first attack on this town occurred on the 25th of May. The rebels were, however, repulsed by the yeomanry and a party of the Antrim militia. The second and more serious affair took place on the 25th June. The small garrison consisted of the yeoman infantry, fifty men, commanded by Captain Hardy, and forty of the Antrim militia, under lieutenant Gardiner. The country people were seen assembling on the 24th, of which intelligence was forwarded to the commanders of the neighbouring yeomanry corps; but, with the exception of Captain Chamney's, none of them were enabled to render any assistance. The rebels were 13,000 strong, commanded by Garret Byrne of Ballymanus, his brother William, Messrs. Perry, M'Mahon, Michael Reynolds and Edward Fitzgerald. The garrison issued forth to attack them, which served as a feint, but on their retreat Captain Hardy and four men were killed. Some of the infantry, whose entire force was about one hundred and twenty, took possession of the barrack, while others entrenched themselves behind a breast-work which had been previously constructed.

The rebels, supposing their victory certain, raised a tremendous yell, and rushed towards the town, but they were received with a steady, well-directed fire from the garrison. They then set fire to the houses, every one of which, except the barrack and two more, were speedily in flames. The scene at this period must have been horrible; the incessant fire of the musketry, the cries of the rebels, the smoke, the flames, the falling houses; but all did not daunt the spirit of the gallant band who defended the town. The Rev. James M'Ghee had secured himself and nine men in one of the houses which remained untouched by the fire, and, together with those within the barrack, maintained a deadly fire on the rebels; who, finding all their efforts unavailing, retreated, at half-past three o'clock. In this very severe engagement, which continued for the greater part of a summer's day, the loss of the rebels has been calculated at five hundred killed; more than twenty cars loaded with dead and wounded were removed by them. The loss of the loyalists was but eleven men killed and fifteen wounded. The achievement was certainly glorious, when relative numbers are considered. We feel no small pride, that such invaluable men as the Hacketstown YEOMANRY should have been found within the boundaries of the county of Carlow. Do not such men merit encouragement and protection? (16).

With reference to the Rev. J. M'Ghee and his men, Sir Richard Musgrave remarks: "That gallant party would have been unable to defend themselves for want of ammunition, had not lieutenant Fenton, of the Talbot's-town cavalry, been providentially prevented from attending his duty by a confusion, occasioned by a fall from his horse, as he sat behind a pier between two windows making





cartridges; and to the immortal honour of Mrs. Fenton, she continued to go about the house, and to supply the besieged with refreshments during their laborious and perilous service; and when their stock of balls was exhausted, she broke up her pewter plates, and cast bullets of them with her own hand, which her husband made up into cartridges."—The garrison retreated to Tullow in the evening. Subsequently to the battle, the same body of rebels burned the house of every Protestant for a circuit of six miles around Hacketstown, and murdered all the inmates who fell into their hands.\*

BORRIS.—"Mr. Kavanagh, of Borris," says Sir Richard Musgrave, "having been distinguished for his loyalty, and his activity as a magistrate, was peculiarly the object of rebel vengeance."—On the night of the 24th May, Borris house was attacked by a body of 5,000 rebels; they were, however, repulsed by Captain Kavanagh's yeomanry corps, with the loss of fifty men killed and wounded. On the 12th June, a second attack was made on the town of Borris, when the rebels burned the houses of Mr. Kavanagh's yeomanry. At the mansion house, which was garrisoned by twenty of the Donegal militia and seventeen of the yeomanry, they met a formidable resistance. They were commanded by Kearns, a priest, who was afterwards hanged at Edenderry. The rebels had a howitzer with which they attempted to break down the walls of the house, but were unsuccessful. They were finally obliged to retreat, with considerable loss. "One of the rebels," says Sir Richard Musgrave, "who was wounded and could not retreat, proved to be a tenant of Mr. Kavanagh, who lived close to his house, and to whom he had been singularly kind. On being asked why he embarked in this treasonable enterprise, he confessed, that he was tempted to do so, by a promise of obtaining a portion of his estate."

At Kilcomney, near Borris, a brief action took place; the king's forces being commanded by Sir Charles Asgill. A few discharges of artillery were sufficient to cause the flight of the rebels. They retreated to the county of Wexford, through Scullogh-gap; pursued by the army with great slaughter for six miles. The entire of their cannon, baggage, stores, and provisions fell into the hands of the loyalists.

From a paper of the rebel conspirators read at their national committee, on the 26th Feb. 1798, we learn that the number of their armed men in the county of Carlow was 9,414; finances there in hand, 49*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* The following are two resolutions agreed to on the same occasion: "Resolved—That each county *who* have not yet paid up their finances, shall be requested to pay seventy-pounds, except the county of Carlow, which shall only pay forty-pounds. Resolved—That the counties of *Carlow*, Meath, Wicklow, Derry, Down, and Antrim deserve well of their country, for their manly offer of emancipating her directly; but that they be requested to bear the shackles of tyranny a little longer,

\* Musgrave. Gordon.





until the whole kingdom shall be in such a state of organization as will by their joint co-operation, effect without loss their desirable point, which is hourly drawing to a crisis."\*

We remarked, that the immediate consequences of the existence of the volunteer force were not unhappy. The following extract from a paper circulated by the concocters of the rebellion will show the use to which the organization and proceedings of that body were shortly afterwards applied. We print the capitals and italics as in the original :—"And we do call on and most earnestly exhort our brethren THE VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND, who may *in fact* establish, as they have *in theory* restored, the independence of their native land: we call upon all our countrymen in general to follow our example, and to form similar societies in every quarter of the kingdom for the promotion of constitutional knowledge and the dispensation of *genuine Whig principles*; the people when thus collected will feel their own weight and secure that power which theory has already admitted as their portion, and to which if they be not aroused by their present provocations to vindicate it, they deserve to forfeit their pretensions for EVER."† Nothing can more clearly demonstrate, than the preceding passage, the pernicious, baneful consequences arising from the advocacy of wild, undefined notions of popular liberty. The mind of the unthinking multitude thus receives an impetus, which hurries them on to lengths, from which, perhaps, the beginners or fomenters of the work would themselves recoil. Let the Whigs behold what were considered their *genuine principles*; let them learn, that they have been preached up as sanctioning revolution, republicanism, and rebellion.

The first lodge of the Orange Institution was founded in the county of Armagh, on the 21st September, 1795. The name of Orangeman, however, previously existed. "They were," says Sir Richard Musgrave, "merely a society of loyal Protestants, associated and bound together, solely for the purpose of maintaining and defending the constitution in church and state, as established by the Prince of Orange, at the glorious revolution, which they regarded as a solemn and sacred duty." This body was and is purely DEFENSIVE in its principles. Its members are men attached to a limited monarchical form of government; they are supporters of genuine civil and religious liberty; they are admirers of the British constitution; they are attached to British connection: they are not wild theorists; they are not lovers of revolution; they are not fond of innovation; they are not inclined to republican principles. They reckoned all, or nearly all the Protestant yeomanry of 1798 in their body, and were mainly the saviours of the country at that important crisis. They are the men whom a sound and wise British government would cherish and support.—The county of Carlow is indebted to John Staunton Rochfort, Esq., of Cloghgran, captain of the Cloydagh yeomanry, for the introduction

\* Journal H. Commons, Vol. XVII., Part 2. Appendix.

† Journals of the House of Commons, Vol. 17. Part 2. Appen. p. 845.



(in 1798) of that bond of loyalty, the Orange system, within its limits.\*

By "An account of the sums of money claimed by the suffering loyalists in the different counties in Ireland, for their losses sustained in the rebellion of 1798, and laid before the commissioners appointed by act of parliament for compensating them," we find the sum claimed by the county of Carlow was 21,854*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

Parliament met on the 22nd January, 1799.

#### MEMBERS.

*County of Catherlogh.*—William Burton, Esq.

Sir Richard Butler, Baronet.

*Borough of Catherlogh.*—Henry Sadlier Prittie, Esq.

John Wolfe, Esq.

*Borough of Old Leighlin.*—Edward Cooke, Esq.

Sir Boyle Roche, Baronet.

1st March, 1799.—Ordered—That leave be given to bring in a bill for the division of the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow; and that Mr. John Staunton Rochfort, (of Cloghgrenan, member for the borough of Fore, county Westmeath), colonel Barry, Sir Richard Butler, Bart., Mr. William Burton and Mr. Cornwall do prepare and bring in the same.

2nd March, 1799.—Mr. John Staunton Rochfort presented to the house, according to order,

A bill for the division of the barony of Idrone in the county of Carlow; which was received and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

[Said bill passed, March 6. Agreed to by the lords, March 12. Assent, March 25.]

Parliament was prorogued on the 1st June, 1799, and again assembled on the 15th January, 1800, when the members for our district were as last stated.

14th February, 1800.—Petition of the freeholders of the county of Carlow against a legislative union with Great Britain, presented.

Ordered—That the said petition do lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

4th March, 1800.—Petition of the freeholders of the county of Carlow against a legislative union with Great Britain, presented.

Ordered—That the said petition do lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

7th June, 1800.—The house was moved that the order of the day, that an engrossed bill for the union of Great Britain and Ireland, be read the third time, might be read.

And the said order being read accordingly,

\* The author's father, (a member of the Tullow yeoman cavalry in 1798) joined the Orange Society.—He was a member of the Tullow lodge.



A motion was made, and the question being put, that the said bill be read a third time on Friday the 2nd day of January next, It passed in the negative.

Then the said bill, according to order, was read a third time.

A motion was made, and the question being put, that the said bill do pass; and that the title be, An act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland.

It was carried in the affirmative.

A motion was made and the question being put, that the Right Hon. lord viscount Castlereagh do carry the said bill to the lords and desire their concurrence,

It was carried in the affirmative.

[Said bill agreed to by the lords, August 16. Received the royal assent on the 1st August, 1800.]

1st July, 1800. Ninth account of the Barrow navigation company to the 1st February, 1800, presented.\*

On the 2nd August, parliament was prorogued, and in consequence of the Act of Union, did not again assemble in Ireland. The borough of Old Leighlin was abolished, and that of Carlow deprived of one member.

A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Carlow, was held on the 21st January, 1799.

EDWARD EUSTACE, Esq., high sheriff, in the chair; when the following resolutions were agreed to:

Resolved unanimously—That no advantages this country could derive from a union, would be a compensation for the loss of its independence.

Resolved unanimously—That our representatives have not the power to annihilate this parliament, and to transfer to that of another kingdom the right of legislating for this nation.

Resolved unanimously—That it is highly dangerous and improper to agitate the question of a union in the present unsettled state of this kingdom.

Resolved unanimously—That the high sheriff be requested to communicate as speedily as possible those resolutions to our representatives in parliament.

Resolved unanimously—That the conduct of the speaker deserves our warmest thanks; and from his opposition to the measure, and his knowledge of the interests of this country, and constant attention to them, we are strengthened in our present opinion.

EWD. EUSTACE, Sheriff.

Copy of letter from Sir Richard Butler, Bart., M.P. for the county of Carlow:

*"To Edward Eustace, Esq., high sheriff of the county of Carlow.*

*"Dear Sir,—I have had the honour of your letter, enclosing the resolutions of the freeholders of the county of Carlow.*

*"I shall be always happy to receive and obey the instructions of*





my constituents. I lament extremely that I happened to be absent when the question of a legislative union between this kingdom and Great Britain was brought forward. Had I supposed that a measure of such importance would have been discussed in parliament, on the first day of the session, I certainly would have attended, notwithstanding the very precarious state of health of the dearest part of my family. My sentiments on that question perfectly coincide with those expressed in the resolutions—and if the measure shall be again brought forward, be assured I will oppose it to the utmost of my power. I am &c.

“Garrykenden, January 27th, 1799. RICH. BUTLER.”\*

Such, it appears, were the sentiments of the freeholders of the county of Carlow on the subject of the legislative union with Great Britain. Matters are, however, so much changed since the occurrence of that event; the tremendous evils apprehended from the union not having arisen; the Romanists being since admitted into parliament; the pernicious revolutionary spirit at present abroad; these circumstances, as well as others, have placed the question in an aspect so different, that we are fully convinced, that not one of the land owners, gentry, or Protestants, who might formerly have opposed the Union, would now desire to behold its repeal.

\* Walker's Hibernian Magazine for 1799.



## CHAP. XXXI.

*Present state of the Antiquities of the County of Carlow.*

AGHADE.—The church of Aghade stands at the distance of about four miles south of Tullow, and adjoining the road leading to Newtown-Barry. It is prettily situated on gently elevated ground, in the midst of a highly cultivated district. A rivulet running close by the church-yard adds to the beauty of this tranquil scene. The church is a modern structure of plain architecture, and of the usual oblong shape, with square belfry and spire.

## TOMBS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

On granite, cut in the rudest manner, in Roman capitals :

I.H.S.

HERE LIES THE BODY OF DENIS DONOGHUE (SON OF NICHOLAS DONOGHUE) WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE

31st DAY OF MARCH IN THE 27th YEAR OF HIS AGE, 1733.

DEUS SIT ILLI PROPITIUS.

There are several other tombstones in granite of an old date, but the inscriptions contain nothing worthy of note.

Within a handsome railed enclosure, planted with evergreens, is a raised monument on which are to be found these words :

*In memory of the Rev. Henry St. George, late of Altamont, in the county of Carlow, during forty years rector of this parish; who died May the 30th, 1831, in the 88th year of his age. In every station of his life, he executed its respective duties with judgment, diligence, and fidelity. The purity of his faith, the rectitude of his conduct, and his unwearied labours in the pastoral office testified his piety towards GOD; his kindness, humility, and candour, with his exemplary attention to the wants, temporal as well as spiritual, of his fellow creatures, proved his benevolence towards MAN. Reader ! behold the upright, for the end of THAT man is peace.\**

The families of Baillie and Tomlinson have tombstones here.—For further information relating to this parish, see the Appendix. (17).

ARDRISTAN.—Within one mile of Tullow and in the parish and town-land of Ardristan, are the ruins of an old church. The walls yet standing are sixty-three feet long, twenty-four feet broad at west-end, and eighteen at east-end. Length of chancel twenty-four feet. One gable and part of side wall are standing. A stone pointed arch in good preservation divides the chancel from the nave. There are but few tombstones. The burial ground is surrounded by old thorn-trees.

BALLYELLEN.—This burial ground is situate near the high road

\* It may be observed, that possibly this and the following inscriptions may be here preserved, when decayed, or obliterated in their first situation.



leading from Borris to Gore's-bridge, and contiguous to the latter. The ruins of an old church stand here, of which but a small part of the walls remain. Inside the church lies a tombstone well worthy of notice. In the centre is a cross and the letters I.H.S., and round the margin are engraved in raised Roman characters the following words :

DIONISIUS. O'RYAN. DE. BALLYELLEN. GENEROSUS. ET.  
UXOR. FI———FIERI. FECERUNT. 4. DIE. OCTOBRIIS.  
ANNO. DOM. 1625.

We regret to say, that the lower part of the stone is broken, and that the part which we have omitted above is lost or illegible. The house in which the above named O'Ryan (who was a gentleman, as the word *generosus* indicates) resided, still stands near the church-yard. The traditions of the peasantry relate, that the O'Ryans formerly owned a large part of the country about Ballyellen; of which, indeed, we have better proof than mere tradition, as the reader of the foregoing pages is aware. It is said, that a large pot full of gold was found buried in the kitchen of Dionysius O'Ryan after the mansion had passed from his family.

BALLYKNOCKAN.—The church and burial ground of Ballyknockan are elevated over the river Barrow, and in the outlets of Leighlin-bridge. The church is a modern structure of unadorned appearance. The following are among the inscriptions :

HERE. LIETH. THE. BODY. OF. WILLIAM. CAREW. WHO.  
DECEASED. THE. 13. OF. OCT. 1722. AGED 90. YEA. AND. ALSO.  
THE. BODY. OF. HIS. WIFE. MARY. WHO. DECEASED. THE. 10.  
OF. FEB. 1700. AND. ALSO. THE. BODY. OF. THEIR. SON.  
PIRCE. WHO.—(The stone is here sunk in the earth.)

HERE. LYETH. THE. BODY. OF. HUGH. DOWLING. WHO.  
DECEASED. THE. 6. DAY. OF. OCTOBER. 1712.

+

*Here lieth the earth of Robert Carew died April the 1st 1755 aged 14. Since the year 1300 to this 1778 Leighlin-bridge was not without the name of Carew.*

I.H.S.

*Underneath this tomb doth lie  
As much virtue as could die  
When alive did vigour give  
To as much beauty as could live.*

Mrs. Catherine Moore Lane one of the celebrated Miss O'Beirnes of Dublin departed this life 27th of June 1794, aged 36 years, and may her soul rest in peace. Amen.

In an inclosure, adjoining the church-yard, is a monument, on which is the following inscription :

*John Stewart, Esq., died October the 23rd, 1819 aged 63 years. Although the tie between them is in this life broken his widow sorrows not as one without hope trusting that their happy reunion will take place in blessed immortality this the Lord*



*Jesus Christ. Not to record his well known worth but to gratify their own feelings this monument is erected to the memory of the deceased by his attached widow and his affectionate son.*

Near Ballyknockan, and contiguous to the road leading to the Royal Oak, is one of the ancient raths, of very considerable extent. It is called *Maudlin moat* by the peasantry.

**BALLYLAUGHAN CASTLE.**—In the parish of Dunleckny, townland of Ballylaughan, and barony of Idrone East, stands the ruin of this castle; of much pristine strength and importance. It is at present roofless, but the walls are in good preservation. The castle is square in formation, having two round towers flanking the front; from the outer extremity of one of which to that of the other, being a distance of forty-feet. From front to rear, the castle measures forty-two feet; breadth at rear, thirty-feet; greatest height of walls, about fifty-feet. The walls are about five feet thick; built of rude stone work, but in the most permanent manner. Fourteen stone steps conduct to the second floor, which rests on an arch. There are two flights of steps higher up, but they are in a state of dilapidation. An apartment, about seven feet in height, with two windows, seem to have been in each of the towers; between the towers was the chief entrance of arched, cut stone. The appearances of the ground adjacent would indicate, that the castle was formerly surrounded by a ditch.

At a distance of eighteen yards to the west, stands another ruin, of about thirty feet square. It has one stone-cased window, with holes for iron bars. The walls are five feet in thickness, and the structure is about twenty feet in height.

About forty-yards from the main building, to the north, is another ruin of small dimensions. Near which is a large, ancient-looking dwelling-house, formerly occupied by the Beauchamp family; a member of which was for a considerable period one of the representatives of the borough of Old Leighlin, in parliament. The family of Beauchamp has been for centuries and still is one of great distinction in England.

The history of the castle may be found in the preceding pages. We shall now merely mention, that it formerly belonged to the Kavanaghs; and was occupied by Donogh Kavanagh, (second son of Murrough Ballagh, styled king of Leinster,) at the end of the sixteenth century. Shortly afterwards it passed into the possession of the Bagenal family; but is now on the estate of Henry Bruen, Esq., colonel of the Carlow regiment of militia, whose father made a large purchase of land in this county from the late Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq.

**BALLYMOON CASTLE.**—The ruins of this spacious structure (built by the Knights Templars) stand on the town land of Ballymoon, parish of Dunleckny, and barony of Idrone East. It is on the estate of Robert La Touche, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel of the Carlow regiment of militia. The building is roofless; the walls, which are about thirty-feet in height, form a square, one hundred and thirty-two feet by the same. From the eastern wall





project two square towers, from the south, one, and from the north, another. The windows, being mere loop-holes, are in good preservation, about five feet in height, four inches broad, and of a crucifix form at top; which latter circumstance might probably have arisen from the semi-ecclesiastical profession of the founders. The entrance is on the west; by a cut-stone arched gateway, the upper part of which has now fallen from its place.—The main walls are not less than eight feet thick, and are covered with earth and grass. When the author visited the castle, some sheep were peacefully grazing within its walls. The centre appears to have been at all times an open, uncovered area, surrounded by the tenements of the inmates. The architecture is of great strength and durability. To the right on entering is a pointed arch, inside which and *in the main wall* are some stone steps, leading to a loop-hole. From this circumstance, some idea may be formed of the extraordinary solidity of the structure. The history of this castle is given under the proper dates.

**BARRAGH.**—A church in ruins and burial ground, with this name are situate in the barony of Forth, a mile and a half from Myshal, and near the road leading to Newtownbarry. One gable and part of the side walls are standing. The walls are clad with ivy. The church appears to have been seventy-eight feet long by twenty-one broad, with stone cased windows of but six inches in breadth on the exterior. But one of these windows now appears. The burial ground lies about twenty yards from the ruins, and is divided from them by a rivulet. The following, in Roman capitals, is among the inscriptions:—

HEAR LYETH THE BODY OF MARGET NEALE ALIS DEMPSEY, WHO DIED ON THE ——— DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1727, AGED 29 YEARS. LORD HAVE MERCY ON US.

Followed by a death's head, and the words MEMENTO MORI.

**BORRIS.**—The house at this place belonging to Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., is a spacious and magnificent structure. It was built by his grandfather, but greatly altered and improved by the late Walter Kavanagh, Esq., elder brother of the present proprietor. The Messrs. Morrison, were the architects employed on this occasion, and the model adopted by them, was the English baronial mansion of the sixteenth century.

There is nothing coming strictly under the denomination of antiquities in Borris; the reader, however, will find an account in the appendix (18) of some relics connected with it, and which we are enabled to publish through the favour of Thomas Kavanagh, Esq.

**BROWNE'S HILL.**—One mile and a half from Carlow, at Browne's Hill, (the seat of William Browne, Esq.,) is one of the Danish pagan altars, called Cromleacs, from *Crom*, God, and *leac*, a flat stone. It is a rock of great dimensions, raised on an edge, and propped on the east by three upright supporters. Another pillar stands at some distance.



The chief stone and supporters measure (according to Ledwich) as follows:

	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Height of the three supporters ..	5	8
Thickness of the upper end of } the covering stone	4	6
Breadth of the same ..	18	9
Length of the slope inside ..	19	0
Length of the outside ..	22	6

Solid contents in feet, 1,280; weighing near eighty-nine tons, five hundreds, and making an angle with the horizon of thirty-four degrees.

**CARLOW.**—The first object which demands our attention here is the castle. This once magnificent structure, built after the most approved Anglo-Norman models of square form, with a tower at each angle, now presents but the mere wreck of its former grandeur. It is built on a gentle eminence in the town, and on the east bank of the river Barrow. The bridge leading to the Queen's county, is within a few yards of the castle. Until a late period this noble structure was in very tolerable preservation; but in the year 1814, it was tenanted by Philip Parry Price Middleton, M.D., who, we regret to say, effected the overthrow of a fortress which had withstood the assaults of Time and of man for ages. This gentleman intending to convert the castle into a private residence, proceeded in his alterations so very unskillfully, that, having disturbed the foundations, more than one half of the building fell to the ground. Fortunately, this event took place on Sunday, as otherwise many lives might have been lost. The height of the walls yet remaining, is about sixty-five feet, which seems to have been the original altitude of the structure. The length of the side from the extremity of one tower to that of the the other is one hundred and five feet, and as the building was square, an idea can be formed of its former great extent.

The church is a modern structure, and will be highly ornamental to the town, when the very elegant spire, now erecting, is completed. On entering the church-yard a flat marble slab, with the following inscription, strikes the eye of the visitor:

HIC SITUS EST BENI AMINUS DAILLON GALLUS BRITANU GEN-  
EROSA FAMILIA ORTUS. ECCLESIA REFORMATA PRESBYTER ERU-  
DITUS DIU OB RELIGIONEM INCARCERATUS ET DEMUM RELEGA-  
TUS QUI POST LXXIX ANNOS. STUDIO PIETATE ET LABORE  
EVANGELICA MAGNA EX PARTE DIMENSOS QUATRIDUO POST OBI-  
TUM PALINA UXORIS HIC INHUMATA ANIMAM PURAM EXHA-  
LAVIT:

ACCIPERE DOCTE CINUS MUSARUM PIGNUS AMORIS,

ACCIPERE SI FAMAM MORTE PERIRE VETENT.

SI CHRISTI CASTRIS PUGNANS CAPTIVUS ET EXUL

URBEM HANC FUNERIBUS CONDECORARE VELIT.

CAR TEGERENTUR HUMO SIMUL OMNIA ET INCLYTA VIRTUS.



ET GENUS AC ARTES ET PIETATIS HONOS ?

IMMEMOR URBS FUERIT TAMEN HAUD MARCESCET OLYMPO.

CLAMABIT QUE LAPIS VIVET HIC ARTE MEA.

OBIIT ILLE VIR JAN. III AN. DOM. MDCCIX.

Near the preceding, also in Roman capitals :

HERE LIE THE BODY OF TWO BROTHERS EDWARD AND SAMUEL PAGET ; WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, SAMUEL THE 23D. OF JANUARY 1719, IN THE 5TH YEAR OF HIS AGE, AND EDWARD THE 5TH OF FEB. ENSUING, IN THE 7TH YEAR OF HIS AGE, SONS OF LIEUT. COLL. PETER GILBERT PAGET AND ANEEST DE GOULAINNE HIS WIFE.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF LT. COLL. PAGET FATHER OF YE ABOVE NAMED CHILDREN. WHO DEPARTED THIS THE 21ST OF 9BRE. 1720.

Contiguous to the above :

IN : HOPES : OF : A : BLESSED : RESURRECTION : HERE : LIETH : THE : BODIES : OF : BENJAMIN : BUNBURY : THE : FATHER : AND : BENJAMIN : BUNBURY : THE : SON : BOTH : OF : KILLERIG : ESQRS : THE : FORMER : DEPARTED : THIS : LIFE : APRIL : YE 4TH : 1707 : AGED : 44 : YEARS : THE : LATTER : JANY : YE : 3 : 1715—16 : AGED : 39.

Within the church the following attract our notice. On white marble, with figure in court dress at top :

*This monument was erected by THOMAS GURLEY, Esq., as an affectionate tribute to the memory of his brother BAGNEL GURLEY, Esq. and to commemorate his many virtues. His friends and acquaintances lament the irreparable loss of his sincere and warm friendship, agreeable and instructive conversation, polite and cheerful manners, liberal yet prudent hospitality, and every social virtue that sweetens and adorns private life.—He died on the 25th day of February, 1796, in the 25th year of his age.*

At same side of the communion table with the above, (on white marble, with figures well sculptured by Kirk,) is the following inscription :

*This small tribute of respect and affection to departed excellence and worth is erected to the memory of JANE, the beloved wife of the Rev. GEORGE VERNON, Rector of CARLOW, and only daughter of the Venerable THOMAS KINGSBURY, ARCH-DEACON OF KILLALA. by her deeply afflicted husband. This meekly devout, enlightened christian died in the prime of life, and her character was a rare combination of every gift with every perfection. With talents far beyond those given to the generality of persons, she never sought any display of them.—With a deep knowledge of literature, she preferred above all that knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation. Though silent and reserved amidst company, and rather desirous of avoiding it, she was ever accessible to the poor and distressed, and always studying how to relieve their necessities and*





wants. *She excelled in sculpture painting, and acquaintance with the learned languages, but far more so in the exemplary discharge of duty in every relation of life; as a loving and dutiful daughter, a tender and affectionate mother, a most devoted and fondly attached wife. Her death was universally lamented, for in her society lost an ornament, her parents their pride, her husband his more than companion, his guide, his example, and friend; the poor of this town an active and zealous benefactress and its youth a pious and Christian instructress. Trusting for salvation alone in the merits of her Saviour, she resigned her soul into the hands of God who gave it on the 4th day of December, 1827, and 29th year of her age.*

*Spotless without and innocent within,  
She fear'd no danger for she knew no sin;  
So unaffected, so compos'd a mind,  
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,  
Heaven as its purest gold, with suff'rings tried  
The Saint sustain'd it, but the Woman died.*

Near the Barrow, and on the north of the town, is an ancient burial ground called *the graves*; said to have been granted by the earl of Thomond, when possessor of the castle and other extensive property here. There are no inscriptions of much interest. We have noted the following:

ALIAS: SHERLOC—HIS: WIFE: WITH: FIVE: OF: THEIR:  
CHILDREN: HE:—ED THE: 6: OF: M—H: 1718: SHEE:  
—ED: THE 6: OF: DECEMBER: 1691.

ALLSOE: HIS: GRANDCHILDRE: BY: MARGRET: CARROLL:  
ALIAS: WARREN.

This stone is broken, which causes the blanks in the above.

HERE: LIES: THE: BODY: OF: ELLEN: KEAGAN: ALIAS  
DORMER: WIFE: TO: THOMAS: KEAGAN: OF: GRAIGE: AND  
DAUGHTER: TO: WILLIAM: DORMER: OF: ROSS: WHO: DEPART-  
ED: THIS: LIFE: THE: 13: DAY: OF: AUGUST: 1708: CHE-  
RISHED: THE: NEEDY: ALWaise: wth: PLENTY: BLESd: AND:  
MAY: HER: SOVLE: ENIOY: ETERNAL: REST.

AMEN.

J.H.S.

*Sacred to the memory of Catherine Macartney, alias Coffey, the most beloved wife of Thomas Macartney, of Archer's grove, in the county Kilkenny, Esq., who died 5th February, 1814, aged 50 years. The Lord have mercy on her soul. Amen.*

*Here lies inshrined beneath this sacred tomb,  
By heaven foreboded as her final doom,  
A mother kind, a wife sincere was she,  
As Daphnis mourned even by every tree.  
When Death's dread dart had pierced her mortal frame,  
Her godlike spirit left this dreary vale;  
Her soul was wafted to the joyous plains,  
Where sweetest harmony for ever reigns.*



The general appearance of the town is modern. The antiquary will find no private residence of an old date in Carlow. In which respect, it presents a striking contrast to the neighbouring city of Kilkenny, where, independently of public structures, the streets, passages, and houses afford considerable interest by their obviously ancient construction. It is, however, gratifying to us, to be enabled to state, that as regards the essential article of neatness, no town in the kingdom can claim superiority to Carlow.

**CASTLE-GRACE.**—A ruin of this name stands near Tullow. It was erected by the distinguished family of Grace, descendants of Raymond le Gros.

**CLONMULLIN.**—It was, we are told, at this castle (situate in the barony of Forth) formerly belonging to the Kavanaghs, that the far-famed beauty *Aileen Aroon*, lived. Her name, it appears, was Ellen Kavanagh. She has been immortalized by the poet's art. Mr. Hartstonge gives some account of her, which may be read in the Appendix. (19)—Daniel Kavanagh of Clonmullin, Esq., one of the confederated catholics in 1646, forfeited his estate and died unmarried in Spain. There are frequent notices of Clonmullin in the foregoing pages. About fifty years since, some remains of the castle were standing, but now the plough passes over its site. The estate at present belongs to that very estimable nobleman, John, lord Farnham, one of whose ancestors planted it with palatinates from Germany, whose descendants yet remain, and preserve much of their peculiar manners and appearance.

**CLONEGAL.**—This village is situated on the river Derry, about seven miles east of Tullow. It is on the borders of the county. A castellated mansion, with ramparts on top, at present inhabited by William Durdin, Esq., M.D., is worthy of notice. It was built by the Esmonde family in 1625, and continued in their possession to a recent period. In the early part of the last century, Morgan Kavanagh of Borris Idrone, Esq., married Frances, daughter of Sir Laurence Esmonde, of Clonegal, Baronet.

The church is a modern structure, in excellent preservation, but the burial ground is evidently of no late date. Among the inscriptions are the following :

### J.H.S.

HERE : LYETH : INTER'D : THE : BODY : OF : MR. JOHN : ESMOND :  
WHO : DEPARTED : THIS : LIFE : JUNE : THE : 9 : 1715.  
REQVIESCAT : IN : PACE : AMEN.

Representation of a soldier with a gun on his shoulder, and underneath :

*Here lieth the body of the spirited volunteer Henry Browne, departed the 14th May, 1784, aged 26 years.*

The following lines were written, I am told, by the late Henry Tighe, Esq., of Rosanna, in the county of Wicklow: Ralph, the subject of them, was wood-ranger to Mr. Tighe. Perhaps his lady, the gifted author of "*Psyche*," lent a hand to the production :



*To the memory of William Ralph, of Kilcarry, who died on the 21st February, 1818, aged 71 years.*

*Guard of the wood in settled low content  
Lived William Ralph, a ramble paid his rent.  
A boy, in sportive toil he climbed the trees,  
A man, he loved them rustling in the breeze.  
As he grew old, his old companions spread  
A broader, browner shadow o'er his head,  
While those he planted shot on high and made  
For many a rook a hospitable shade.  
With this one change life gently crept away,  
A placid stream it flowed from day to day.  
His friends and children loved him as the tear  
Well spoke, profusely shed upon his bier.  
If he had faults, thou also hast thy share,  
Strike thy own breast and feel what lurketh there.  
He who sees all shall judge both him and thee;  
Repent, for as it falls so lies the tree.*

**CLOGHGRENAN.**—The old castle of Cloghgrenan, to which allusion has been frequently made in this work, stands at the distance of about two miles south of Carlow, on the west bank of the Barrow. It now forms the entrance to the demesne of John Staunton Rochfort, Esq.; and, as may be supposed, is completely in a state of decay. From its considerable height, situation, and ample covering of ivy, it is, however, yet a picturesque object.—In the demesne, and romantically situated, are the ruins of the ancient church of the parish of Cloydagh, with its burial ground. A large old tree grows inside the church. The walls are standing, in tolerable preservation. Tombs with the following inscriptions are to be found in the interior.

J.H.S.

*Here lieth the body of Mr. Richard Warren, who departed this life on the 1st day of February, 1733, aged 66 years.  
Erected by his wife Theodosia Warren, alias Bryan.*

*Here lieth the body of Mrs. Amy Greene, wife of Wm. Nassau Greene, Esq., of Carlow, who departed this life, January 22nd, 1761.*

*Erected to the memory of John Greene, of Millbrook, in the county of Kildare, Esq., who departed this life on the 28th day of July, A.D. 1819, aged 70 years. Also to the memory of Mary Anne, his widow, who departed this life on the 24th day of August, A.D. 1822, aged 66 years.*

*This tomb is erected by John Greene, Esq., of Moatfield, county Kildare, to the memory of his dearly beloved wife Amy Greene, who departed this life 19th day of August, 1818, in the 32nd year of her age, sincerely and most deservedly lamented*





by her surviving friends. Also underneath lieth the body of Robert Greene, their infant son.

On a marble slab is the following :

*Lucy Rochfort born 20th December, 1803, died 22nd July 1804. Just known and lost.*

In the church-yard is to be seen this curious inscription :

*Johny Bates one of Christ's little ones.*

CLONMORE CASTLE.—The spacious piece of antiquity of this place is situate near Hacketstown, and in the barony of Rathvilly. In shape it is square ; one hundred and seventy feet, by the same. The castle has towers at each angle, and is surrounded by a fosse, of about twenty feet in depth. The walls are five feet thick ; and the narrow, stone-cased windows were obviously furnished with iron bars. One of the side walls has disappeared, but the other three are in good preservation, and if unassailed by the Gothic hands of man, will probably resist the tooth of Time, for ages to come. The demolished wall, was no doubt removed in order to procure free ingress to two or three cabins and their appurtenances, which classically ornament the interior. Indeed, I have been credibly informed, that part of the window-cases now serve the very ignoble purpose of forming part of the materials of some pig-sties ! But such desecration of ancient works of art, by the unthinking and ignorant, is not at all an uncommon circumstance in this country.

In GROSE'S *Antiquities*,\* we read as follows : "CLONMORE CASTLE. This is a square castle, the south and north sides of which are defended by towers. The walls are of great thickness, but fast hastening to decay. Ivy covers the breaches in the walls, and the windows are quite in ruins. It seems to have been strongly protected by a wet ditch which surrounds it."—Such is the meagre, incorrect, and unsatisfactory account given us of Clonmore ; and that in one of our standard works. But too frequently do we find the contents of topographical publications on Ireland, superficial and erroneous ; as well from want of due inquiry, as from neglect of personal observation.—Clonmore castle was probably built by the Ormonde family, who obtained an extensive grant here from Henry VIII. By an inquisition taken at Carlow, in 1636, it was found, that the earl of Ormonde was possessed of the castle of Clonmore, and considerable territory adjoining. The castle and much of the surrounding country is now the property of the Honourable Hugh Howard, uncle to the earl of Wicklow.

At the distance of about a hundred yards from the ruins, stands the small parish church of Clonmore ; near which is a rude granite cross, seven feet in height. To the north of the church lies an

\* Written by Ledwich, though having the name of Grose on the title page ; the premature death of the latter having prevented the execution of his intended work.





old stone basin, probably at one time used as a reservoir for "holy water." In the burial-ground are the shattered parts of another stone cross, which, when complete and erect, could not have been less than ten feet high. The shaft, sunk in a stone socket, still stands, and near it is to be seen the dissevered upper part. The country people have a tradition, that this appendage of Romanism, was broken by Cromwell; but almost every devastation of the kind is attributed to him; perhaps with some justice, as he certainly could not be charged with any great love of popery or its emblems. Few persons of any taste will, however, justify the unnecessary and indiscriminate ravages committed on works of art by the puritans of the seventeenth century.

The following inscription (somewhat mutilated) appears on a stone in the church-yard:

I.H.S.

HERE: LYETH: THE: BODY: OF: M: EDMOND: M'HUGH:  
GAUNKAUGH: BYRN: AND: HIS: THREE: CHILDREN: MOR-  
TAGH: JOHN: AND: ANN. HE: WAS: ye. GREAT: GREAT:  
GRANDSON: OF: PHELM: BOUY: —UG: DECEASED: OCT.  
THE: 20: 1737: AGED —.

CLONAGOOSE.—These ruins of a church, and a burial-ground, lie one mile from Borris, in the barony of Idrone east. The length of the building was seventy-two feet, the breadth twenty-four. The remains of five windows yet appear; the breadth of which on the exterior is but six inches, while from their gradually opening to the interior, they are rendered there, perhaps, five feet across. Part of the walls had been recently thrown down, obviously for the stone; some of which seemed to have been re-chiselled there for other buildings. This is another instance of the barbarous ravages committed on the ancient structures of the kingdom, by persons equally devoid of good taste and right feeling. I was, however, glad to perceive, that the burial-ground is well enclosed by a wall in thorough repair. A stone reservoir of about two feet in diameter lay inside the ruins; a sure indication that it had been a Roman catholic place of worship. The following are among the inscriptions:

I.H.S.

HERE LYES ye. BODY OF DANIEL EGAN WHO DEPARTED THIS  
LIFE THE 11th OF MARCH 1717 AGED 67 YEARS. THE LORD  
HAVE MARCEY UPON HIS SOULE.

I.H.S.

*Erected by Pat Cloney in memory of his wife Anne Cloney  
alias Byrne who depd. this life February 16, 1832, aged 50  
years.*

*Like you in this world I had my day  
Remember death and for me pray.  
May she rest in peace. Amen.*



CLONMULSH.—The small, plain church, and burial-ground of Clonmulsh, are situate four miles south of the county town, in the barony of Carlow, and to the left of the road leading from the latter place to Bagenalstown. The following inscriptions are to be found on tomb-stones :

*Frances Marianne, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Butler of Bullin Temple, died on the 14th day of November, 1829, aged 12 years.*

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*Here lie entombed the remains of Thomas Eustace, Esq., son of Hardy Eustace, Esq., who departed this life the 9th day of June, 1819.*

*Also the remains of Hardy Eustace, Esq., who departed this life the 22nd day of August, 1820.*

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*Beneath this tomb lie interred the mortal remains of Major Oliver Moore,\* who died on the 23rd March, 1814, aged 37 years ; twenty-one of which he devoted to the service of his king and country abroad, in Germany, Holland, the West Indies, and in Egypt. He encountered all the dangers of the field at home, as Brigade Major of the yeomanry of the county of Carlow, for nearly eleven years. He discharged the duties of that station with the most unremitting zeal, activity, and exertion, and having in public and in private maintained the high reputation of the soldier and the gentleman, he lived admired, respected, and beloved, and died universally, deeply, and deservedly lamented.*

---

*Rev. Thomas Roberts.*

1783.

*Also the remains of Mrs. Mary Beevor, who departed this life the 6th day of Feb. 1822.*

---

*Erected to the memory of Catherine Hill, by her brother Colonel Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B., whose poignant grief for her irreparable loss, but equals the love and fraternal affection he bore her while alive. She died in Carlow, on the 28th of Oct. 1817, in the 26th year of her age, universally regretted by a numerous acquaintance.*

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*Beneath this stone rest the mortal remains of John Bennet, Esq., of Viewmount in this county, who departed this life on the 4th of May, 1827, aged 63 years. Truly regretted, an honest man and a sincere friend.*

*On a blue slab indented in the wall of the church.—Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Bridget Hill, this monument is erected by*

\* Brother of George Moore, Esq., late M.P. for the city of Dublin.



*an affectionate husband, who with a number of bewailing children all rest in hope that her many virtues on earth may be rewarded in heaven by that OMNIPOTENT POWER who is always merciful to his creatures as they are obedient to his will. Knowing that her redeemer liveth, resigning herself to his mercy, and imploring his blessing on the family she was leaving after her, she died on the 11th of July, 1814, in the 54th year of her age.*

**CLOCH-A'-PHOILL**, (literally the *hole stone*, in Irish.)—Two miles south of Tullow, in the parish of Aghade, is a huge piece of granite of singular appearance. It is about twelve feet in height and four in breadth, having an aperture through near the top. There is a tradition, that a son of one of the Irish kings was chained to this stone; but that he contrived to break his chain and escape. This tradition coincides exactly with our historical notice. (p. 19). There are marks left, caused by the friction of the iron on the stone. We would at once conclude that it was a bull, or some other animal that was chained here, and not a human being; were not the tradition confirmed by written history, the verity of which we are not disposed to controvert. The stone is now thrown from its perpendicular, and it was a practice with the peasantry to pass ill-thriven infants through the aperture in order to improve their constitution. Great numbers formerly indulged in this superstitious folly, but for the last twenty years the practice has been discontinued. My informant on this occasion was a woman who had herself passed one of her infants through the aperture of this singular stone. She informed me, that some of the country people talked of having it cut up for gate posts, but a superstitious feeling prevented them. Every antiquary would regret the demolition of the cloch-á-phoill.

**DUNLECKNY**. \*—Eight miles south of Carlow, and barony of Idrone East. Part of the side walls and gables of an old church are to be found here; contiguous to the one in present use. The former building, in common with almost all others, of an ancient date in the county, is of very rude architecture. There are two stone-cased windows in the east end, six feet in height by ten inches in breadth. In the interior stands a raised tomb of the Blackney family. On a flag indented in one of the walls is the following inscription:

I.H.S.

*Here lieth the body of James Byrne, who died the 30th July 1759. Aged 78. Lord have mercy on him. Amen. Also Mary Byrne.*

There are several other inscriptions on slabs indented on the walls, and the number on tomb-stones in the church-yard is very great; but there are none of ancient date.

**GARRYHILL**.—Of this place Seward writes: "Garryhill, a large ruin near the church of Drimesin, it was anciently one of the cas-

\* Correctly Dun-leicne, the fort on the hill side.





ties of the kings of Leinster." *Drumfay* should be substituted for *Drimesin*. It was the Kavanagh family to which the castle of Garrachill or Garryhill belonged.

FENAGH.—Seward thus speaks of a castle situate at this place. "At Fenagh church are the ruins of an old castle which appears to have been well fortified by strong ramparts and a double ditch; formerly the seat of one of the kings of Leinster."—*Topographia Hibernica*, 1795. This was probably a just representation of the state of these ruins at the time specified; but corn now waves over the ground formerly occupied by this ancient edifice.—Vestiges of the ditch or fosse, however, remain.

The church is a plain, modern building. The following are among the inscriptions in the burial-ground:

*Here lieth the body of the charitable Thomas Garrett of Janesville deceased, Aug. 31, 1759, aged 48 years.*

---

*Here lie deposited in humble hope of a joyful resurrection the mortal remains of James Garrett, late of Mountpleasant, Esq.—Vain would prove an attempt at panegyric; since no eulogy could do justice to his merits. Reader, wouldst thou be had in everlasting remembrance? Endeavour to emulate his virtues. He departed this life July the 17th, 1818. Aged 72 years.*

*When the last awful trump shall sound,  
And earth in strong convulsion groan,  
In robes made white may he be found,  
From sin exempt before the throne.*

Within a railed enclosure, is a raised tomb, overhung by evergreens, on which may be read the following words:

*Underneath this stone are deposited the remains of Colonel David La Touche.*

*Joined to an appearance calculated to win all hearts he possessed every virtue that could endear him when known. Liberal, benevolent, and sincere, the most dutiful son, the fondest husband, the most affectionate father, the warmest friend, the kindest landlord, he fulfilled his private duties with matchless integrity, and his remains were honoured by the regret of a whole county. His afflicted widow makes an humble acknowledgment of the goodness of the Almighty in having blest her with such a husband and her children with such a father. Born 5th of May, 1769. Died 15th March, 1816. May I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like his.*

CECILIA LA TOUCHE.

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HACKETTOWN.—The church here is of recent erection. The following are among the inscriptions in the burial ground.

Rudely cut and obviously of old date:

HERE LYES THE BODY OF DEBORAH YOUNG WHO DEPARTED—



*This stone was erected by John Byrne for himself and family. Here lieth the body of Eliza Byrne who departed this life May the 25th. 1779 aged 18 years.*

*Tender parents weep no more,  
Nor friends shed a tear,  
For I am gone but just before,  
Unto my Saviour dear.*

*Here lieth the body of Mr. John Jones of Woodside, who departed this life 20th of April 1830, in the 99th year of his age.*

*Sacred to the memory of Thomas Hardy, Esq. who was killed in action when fighting for his king and country against the rebels at the battle of Hacketstown on the — of June 1798. This monument is erected by his sons Lt. Coll. Henry Hardy and the Rev. John Hardy in respect to a beloved father's memory June 25th 1829. Beneath this tomb also lie the remains of Francis Hardy, Esq., who died A.D. — and Henry Hardy, Esq., who died A.D. — grandfather and father of the above named Thomas Hardy, Esq.*

The names, together with the total absence of the "I.H.S." and other indications of Roman Catholicism, amply show, that the great majority of persons buried here have been Protestants. Indeed, since the early part of the last century, when Benjamin Burton, of Burton-Hall, Esq., leased his large estate here to Protestants, (who then were the only eligible persons), this part of the county has been the strong hold of that interest.

KELLYSTOWN.—Of Kellystown, Seward writes thus: "Here is a large ruined church dedicated to St Patrick, and said to have been built by him. It formerly belonged to the ancient family of *Cummins*, a name still surviving and numerous in this part of the country. There are several of that name interred in the church whose vaults are still remaining, tho' there is but one whose inscription is intelligible; it is as follows: *Hoc jacet sub lapide Hugo Mac Cummins 1603.*" On the above, I have to observe, that the ruined church does not seem to have been large; the name of Cummins is not now numerous, and there are but few inscriptions of this family. The latin epitaph is not correctly given.—The words so far as legible run thus:

HIC—JACET DE HUGO MAC CVMVN QUO—DAM DE KEL-  
LISTOWN CUM—

This inscription is in raised Roman capitals, and runs along the margin of the stone, in the way usual in the early part of the seventeenth century. On the left side the words are completely obliterated, apparently by the feet of people standing on the stone. The tomb is for the most part worn quite smooth. An arch of the old church, in perfect preservation, still remains. A new church



was erected, adjacent to the former one, about the year 1807; when we regret to say, that one of those singular structures, the round towers, was pulled down to make way for the belfry. This act of inexcusable barbarism, much, and justly, annoyed Mr. Doyne, the proprietor of the estate. In the church-yard is the tomb of a Cummins, aged 108, who died in 1795. Kellystown lies about five miles east of Carlow. The ground being here elevated, a considerable prospect is obtained of the surrounding country.

Mr. Brewer tells us that, "the more ancient name of this place is *Cill-mna-ur-iosal-na-moen*—the church of the poor mourning Munster women; allusion to a sanguinary battle fought here, in or about the year 478, in which the Munster warriors were defeated and slaughtered by those of Leinster." This battle is mentioned, pp. 18 and 67 of this work.

KILEDMUND.—The church of Kiledmund which was built by one of the Bagenal family, stands at the foot of Mount Leinster, and in the barony of Idrone East. The scenery here is of a superior order, from the contiguous mountains and extensive plantation of trees. The Black Stairs and the celebrated pass called *Scullogh-gap* are prominent objects. The church is a neat building, fifty-feet by twenty-two. On a monument inside a walled enclosure, handsomely overshadowed by laurel, is the following inscription:

*Robert Edward Carroll departed this life August the 11th 1806, aged 30 years.*

This gentleman's widow, Mrs. Amelia Carroll was buried here about the year 1825. She was a daughter of the late Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., of Dunleckny, and lived in a plain house which stands near the church. Mr. Carroll was a member of the respectable county Wicklow family of that name.

Near the preceding mausoleum, is a monument with these words:

*Here lieth the remains of Doctor John Minchin of Bagenalstown who departed this life the 7th of January 1823 aged 25 years.*

*In sure and certain hope of*

*a*

*Glorious resurrection*

*Hark from the tomb a doleful sound,*

*My ears attend the cry,*

*Ye living men come view the ground,*

*Where you shall shortly lie.*

*This tomb was erected by his afflicted widow Catherine Minchin, alias Little, as a small tribute of her affection and love.*

On the townland of Lacken, near Kiledmund, is a granite cross, about three feet in height, on which the following inscription is legible:—

O.K.L. DEC. 1737. A.C.





Near the stone is a cairn or heap of stones. The cross is mutilated; the peasantry say the damage was done by some soldiers, who used it as a target.

**KILTENNEL.**—One mile from Kiledmund is the ruined church of Kiltennel; situate in a rude and wild district. Two gables and one side wall of the coarsest architecture, are standing.—There is an arched entrance in the wall, about six and a half feet high, by twelve in breadth. Ivy covers the walls, and inside is a receptacle for “holy water,” of about eighteen inches in diameter.

An enclosure, or continuation of the church, stands at the east end, inside which a large ash tree is growing. The following inscription (with a coat of arms at top), on a slab indented in the wall, informs us of the history of this subjoined edifice:

**CAPTIN. EDMUND. BYRNE. ERECTED. THIS. CHAPEL. AND. DOCTOR. EDMUND. BYRNE. ARCHBISHOP. OF. DUBLIN. CONSECRATED. YE. SAME. IN. YE. YEAR. 1709.**

On a flat stone are these words:

*Underneath this stone doth lie As much Vertue as Could Die Which when Alive did Vigour give to as much Beauty as Could live. Her age was four years old and died last Michaelmas day, 1742. Name. Ann Warren.*

Near the preceding:

**HERE LYETH THE BODY OF TERENCE BYRNE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 86TH YEAR OF HIS AGE. 1711.**

In the burial ground may be found the following inscriptions:

*Erected by Lieutenant John Stone in memory of his father the late Lieutenant Thomas Stone who was killed by the rebels on the 26th day of June, 1798, aged 76 years.*

*Erected by John Sinnott of Kiledmond in memory of his beloved father John Sinnott, Lieutenant of Mount Leinster Infantry, who departed this life January the 7th 1828, aged 76 years.*

**KILLINANE.**—The ruins of the church of Killinane, and its burial bround, lie halfway between the Royal Oak and Leighlin-bridge. One gable and a side wall (sixty-three feet in length) are standing, and the ruin is bisected by another wall. A window in a ruinous state is observable in the east end. The whole is covered by a profusion of ivy. Inside the western end of the ruins is a tomb—with the following inscription:

*Underneath are deposited the remains of Harriet C. Smyth second daughter of Patrick Smyth late of Baillieborow in the county of Cavan, Esq. She died the 22nd of October, 1808.*

In the burial ground is this inscription, amongst others:

**HERE LIETH THE BODY OF JOHN ROBERTS WHO DEPARTED THE 25th OF JULY, 1710, AGED 99 YEARS.**





The forty-sixth milestone, (Irish measure), from Dublin, stands at this place.

**OLD LEIGHLIN.**—The cathedral church of the diocese of Leighlin stands at the distance of two English miles west of Leighlin-bridge. The site is admirably adapted for a structure dedicated to religious purposes. A nook is formed by the adjacent hills, and here, quite removed from any thorough-fare, far away from the busy haunts of men, this relic of antiquity raises its venerable head. The history of Old Leighlin may be learned in the foregoing pages; we shall here render a minute account of its present state and circumstances.

The cathedral (which is of the plainest Gothic architecture) consists of a nave and chancel. The length of the nave is eighty-four feet; that of the chancel, sixty-feet; breadth, twenty-one feet. There are a door and window in the west end, and two side entrances. Ancient reservoirs for "holy water," are fixed in the wall to the right hand, on entrance, of the south door, and on the left of the western. In the nave is a large stone baptismal font, sustained by a pedestal which rests upon a raised foundation six feet square. The font is at the height of about five feet from the floor of the nave. A very curiously worked arch of stone may be observed over part of the nave. The entire inside is, with the usual bad taste, whitewashed. The belfry tower is about sixty feet in height, and has a mean sort of slated spire on top; which from its pigmy size, and general unsuitableness to the building on which it is erected, has the worst possible effect. Winding stone steps are continued to the summit of the belfry; forty steps lead to the first landing place, after which twenty-two more, of very narrow construction, conduct to the top. The date on the bell is 1787.—From the north side of the cathedral project two structures in a ruinous state. The dimensions of that toward the west, are, twenty-seven feet by twenty-four, on the inside; with windows closed up and roofless. The other runs on a line with the east end, projects from the cathedral twenty-two feet, and is fifty-two feet in length. It is about thirty feet in height, and is roofless. A Gothic window of superior workmanship, and in good preservation, is to be seen in the eastern extremity of this latter ruin.—In the chancel are stalls for the dean and chapter. To the right, on entrance, we find them thus lettered: DEAN—CHANCELLOR—TULLOGYMAH—TECOLM—READER—to the left thus: PRECENTOR—TREASURER—ARCHDEACON—ULLARD—AGHOLD.

Having thus depicted the general features of the cathedral, let us now proceed to the monuments. These are well worthy of notice. Inscriptions may be observed on five flags in the aisle of the chancel. Commencing at the communion table, they are in order as follows. In black letter, with curious figuring in centre :

*Hic jacet Athenus Sanders—  
e Deus propitius et amen ob. 1567.*

Part of this stone is improperly covered by the wooden steps of the



communion table. This is the tomb of Matthew Sanders, bishop of Leighlin. Near the preceding, also in obscure black letter, of which the following are a few words :

—et hic johannes mutus filius—

In the middle of the aisle, with a cross in the centre, and the following words round the margin :

HIC. JACET. CORPVS. MURTAGH. OGE. CAVENAGH. QVI.  
OBIIT. XXIX. DIE. JULII. ANNO. DMI. 1581. JOANNIE.  
BIRNE. UXORIS. EJUS. OBIIT. XV. MARTII. ANNO. DNI.  
1590.

Near the preceding :

HERE. LYETH. THE. BODY. OF. MARY. VIGORS. WIFE. OF.  
RICHARD. D. VIGORS. WHO. DECEASED. THE. SECOND. DAY.  
OF. MARCH. 1703.

THOV. DUST. AND. CLAY.

TELL. ME. I. SAY

WHERE. IS. THY. BEAUTY. FLED

WAS. IT. IN. VAIN.

OR. DOTH. IT. GAIN.

THE. FAVOUR. WITH. THE. DEAD.

Adjoining the above, also in Roman capitals :

HERE. LYETH. THE. BODY. OF. SAMUELL. GREEN. WHO.  
DECEASED. THE. 25. DAY. OF. JULY. 1695. AND. ALSO.  
THE. BODY. OF. ———GREEN. WIFE. OF. SAMUELL. GREEN.  
AND. GRANDMOTHER. TO. MARY. VIGORS. WHO. DYED YE,  
IVTH OF. NOVEMBER. 1706. BEING. EIGHTY-FOUR. YEARS.  
OF. AGE.

On a small black marble slab indented in wall of chancel :

*Beneath this place lyeth ye body of Mrs. CHRISTIAN NICHOLSON, late wife to ye. Honourable Colonel JAMES NICHOLSON, who departed this life ye. 2nd of February, Anno Domini, 1706—7, in the 31st year of her age.*

*True piety & unaffected goodness joyned*

*With all ye. graces of a vertuous mind*

*Fitted her early for a blest remove*

*To Saints and Angells in ye. Realmes above.*

*Quam vivam omnes Colebant*

*Imitenter Defunctam.*

The inscriptions in the nave, next claim our attention ; and first in attraction is a raised tomb, (two feet in height, seven in length and three in breadth), which stands opposite the south entrance. It is generally reputed, even by men of education, that this is the tomb of a bishop Kavanagh ; but, I think a very slight degree of scrutiny will prove, that such is not the fact. The characters are in black letter, relief, and would certainly puzzle most persons.



We confess our inability to decipher the entire, but the following words are certainly to be found on the stone:

*Hic jacet Willelhmus O'Brin filius—Uinna Kabanagh filia—corraloski. ballenebren. Leaghlenie.*————

Thus it would seem, that it belonged to a person named O'Brin or O'Byrne. The three townlands last mentioned are in this immediate neighbourhood. I could not discover the exact year inscribed on the tomb; but it is certainly subsequent to 1500. There is a coat of arms on one side of the tomb, with the initial B. at top.—This monument was pulled in pieces by the deluded rebels of 1798; but has been since restored to its original state, with the exception of an addition very improperly made at the foot, where the fragment of another tomb has been used to repair this. Nothing could be more injudicious, as it may mislead and confuse the future inquirer. We, however, do our duty in pointing out the circumstance.

There are inscriptions on two flags of the nave, which run as follows:

**HEAR LIETH THE BODY OF HENRY RYDKINS WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN MAY THE 20. 1726, AGED 101 YEARS. Also the body of his son Henery Rudkins who departed this life April the 6th 1738, aged 53 years.**

This has a coat of arms and crest at top. Near it is the other, with death's head and crossed bones, after which are the following words:

**HERE LYETH INTERRED YE. BODY OF MRS. JANE BUTLER LATE OF RATHELLINE IN YE. COUNTY OF CATHERLOUGH WIDOW WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 20 OF JANUARY, 1719, IN THE SIXTY FIRST YEAR OF HER AGE. AND HER YOUNGEST SON DER. BUTLER WHO DIED SOME YEARS BEFORE.**

*Here lieth the body of Mrs. Jane Edwards daughter to ye. above named Jane Butler who departed this life ye. 4th day of May 1750 aged 72 years. Her life was Faith Hope Charity and Love A fit companion for the blest above.*

The burial ground now claims our notice. In an enclosure under the east window of the cathedral are three monuments of the Vigers family.

The following inscriptions are to be found in various parts of the burial ground.

*Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Robert Henry Boughton of the 85th Regiment of Foot, late of Corsham county of Wilts England. Died the 30th of October 1827.*

*Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Anne Rudkin wife of Gilbert Pickering Rudkin, Esq. This stone was erected in order to perpetuate the virtues of the best of wives, the fondest of parents. Her life was short and not unchequered by pain and af-*





*fiction; but she bore with Christian resignation, the dispensations of Heaven; And, knowing that this earth was not her place, she sought her abode above all sublunary things, on the 18th day of February, 1818, aged 38 years.*

---

*Beneath this tomb is interred the remains of Mary Phillips wife to Richard J. Phillips Esq., of Ballingate in the county of Wexford, and third sister to Cornet Roche, late of Font Hill in this county. She departed this life, October the 29th 1823, aged 35 years.*

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J.H.S.

HERE LIES THE BODY OF DANIEL LYON WHO DECEASED MEAY THE — 1731 AGED 33 YEARS.

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Tombs of the names of Nowlan, Kavanagh and Murphy, are very numerous. The fence (it can be scarcely called a wall) round the burial-ground is in the worst possible repair. When the writer visited this scene, some pigs were industriously rooting over the graves! Of the state of the cathedral we have little better to report; as part of the ceiling of the interior has fallen down, the roof in general is in a state of decay, and the entire edifice carries an appearance of decline.

In the burial-ground is a large square cut stone, somewhat similar in shape to one at Wells, and another standing near Killinane.— Probably this was the third stone which marked the boundaries of the ancient borough of Old Leighlin.

The well of St Laserian (the founder of the church and episcopal see of Leighlin) is situate near a stream which rises in the adjoining hills, and at a distance of about one hundred yards west of the cathedral church. Seward in his *Topographia Hibernica*, thus writes: "It is situate at the east end of the church of Old Leighlin. It is covered with great ash trees and much frequented by the Irish, who come to it from all parts of the kingdom." The well is not at the east end, but at the west, as already mentioned, and at present the visitors of this scene are but very few; the *patron* being prohibited since the year 1812, in consequence of the death of a man who was killed in a fray here.— This was a very commendable act on the part of the parish priest of Leighlin, as the greater part of the multitude who visited this place on the 18th of April (the *patron* day) under pretence of religious purposes, rendered it a scene of drunkenness, gambling, and debauchery. Two very old ash trees and a white thorn, which formerly overshadowed the well, were cut down (about 1823) by the late Captain Vigors, of Erindale, who leased a considerable tract of land here from the see of Leighlin. The white thorn, was formerly hung with all sorts of rags by the devotees, pilgrims, or visitors of this holy spot. At present the well is almost choked up



with mud, and is hardly distinguishable from the marsh by which it is encompassed. About ten yards from the well stands a rude stone cross, five feet in height. The whole is surrounded by a low straggling ditch. Near the cathedral is a plain house, formerly occupied by Dean Vigors. This entire scene has one uniform appearance of desertion and desolation. There is, however, a fine prospect of the country, with Mount Leinster in the distance.

**LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE.**—The ruins of the ancient *black* castle stand here, at the foot of a bridge of nine arches, on the east bank of the Barrow. It is in shape, an oblong square, and of perhaps fifty feet in height. The summit is completely covered over with ivy, planted by the present possessors of the castle.—One floor of the structure resting on an arch remains; to which there is an ascent by stone steps, as there is to the top. This castle seems to have stood at one of the angles (N.W.) of a square formed by a wall seven-feet thick and partly by other structures. At the south east angle may be observed the remains of a tower of rotund form and great strength. Its ruins are now about twenty-four feet high, the walls are ten feet thick, and a flight of twelve stone steps are to be found in the interior. From the castle, the wall runs two hundred and thirty-four feet south along the bank of the river; from thence it formerly proceeded to the circular tower just mentioned, then towards the town, and from thence again to the castle, thus forming nearly a square. The space within the wall was three hundred and fifteen feet (the length from the tower to the river) by two hundred and thirty-four, as already mentioned. The entire was surrounded by a fosse. The western wall is the only one now in existence. At its south end is a building evidently ancient, as loop holes and a stone cased door are visible in it. The outer wall of this latter structure forms part of the boundary leading from the S.W. angle to the tower. It was here that the ancient religious house of Leighlin-bridge was placed, and probably this very building formed part of it. The burial-ground of the monks lay near it, inside the great wall; which burial-ground is now a kitchen-garden, where several human bones have been dug up. When dispossessed of their tenement here, the monks removed to a house on the same side the river, about two hundred yards from the castle. The last of them disappeared five years since, and with him the establishment ceased to exist.—It is stated that the bridge here was originally much narrower than at present; but I can scarcely think that were this the fact, it could possess sufficient strength to encounter the floods of such a river as the Barrow. However, a mark is pointed out under one of the arches, which is stated to exhibit the former breadth of the bridge. The history of the bridge, the castle and other objects of interest will be collected in this work. A reference to the index will add facility to the inquiry. The tower or fort and surrounding wall are probably those constructed by Bellingham in the reign of Edward VI.



**LORUM.**—Or *Louran* as Seward calls it. Of this place, he thus writes in 1795 :—"situate within one mile of Ballylaughan Castle, it is but a poor place with as poor a church. However the 18th of April being a patron day of St. Lazarianus (Laserian) is highly celebrated, who was one of the first founders of the cathedral of Old Leighlin and was buried here."—There is now no patron held, nor is there any memorial whatever of St. Laserian, in the church-yard. Indeed, there can be no doubt that he was not buried here but at Old Leighlin. The only objects worthy any notice, are two handsome modern tombs of the Rudkin family.

**ST. MULLINS.**—This very ancient and interesting place is situate twenty-one miles south of Carlow, in the barony of the same name and on the borders of the county. The scenery of the place is beautiful, indeed; the river Barrow rolling majestically along, its banks nobly elevated, and on the Kilkenny side handsomely planted, together with a smaller stream, which here forms a junction with the nobler estuary, altogether render this region highly picturesque. The little stream just mentioned, passes through a deep defile from the village of Glyn, and the walk of one mile from the latter place to St. Mullins would well repay the visitor, independently of any attraction of an antiquarian nature.

Not less than twelve centuries have passed since St. Mullin founded an abbey here. The particulars of its history will be found arranged under their proper dates. Of the present state of the place, the following is a comprehensive detail. And first as regards the modern church, it is a structure of the plainest possible character. Within it are some chaste and elegant monuments and inscriptions of the Kavanagh family.

With regard to the ancient buildings; there are five in ruins within the burial ground, together with two walls forming part of another; and outside the enclosure to the south, there are the dilapidated remains of an additional structure. None of these possess any architectural beauty whatever.

The five ruined buildings just mentioned, lie south of the church; they are of an oblong shape and run from east to west. We shall now state the inscriptions in each, commencing with that farthest from the present church. On a flat stone are the following words:

I.H.S.

*Here lieth the body of Simon Kavanagh who deceased the 7 day of November in the year of our Lord God 1724 and in the 33 year of his age. Lord have mercy on his soule.—Amen.*

At foot are crossed bones and skull, with the words *momento mori*.

The second ruin is three feet from preceding, with door in gable, window over it, and a window at each side. Three marble slabs are indented on east end, with inscriptions as follows:

I.H.S.

*Underneath lyeth the body of Bryan Kavanagh Esq., who*





*departed this life April, 22nd 1740. Aged 41 years. He marry'd Mary, daughter to Colonel Thomas Butler of Kilcask, by whom he had 5 sons, of whom 4 dy'd infants, and six daughters. Requiescat in pace.*

---

I.H.S.

*Underneath lyeth interr'd ye. body of Morgan Kavanagh. Esq., who departed this life Feby. 22d., 1720. aged 51 years. He marry'd Frances, daughter to Sir Laurence Esmond, Bart. by whom he had three sons, and two daughters. To his second wife, he marry'd Margaret, daughter to Harvey Morres Esq., of Castlemorres, by whom he had one son. Requiescat in pace.*

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I.H.S.

*Underneath lyeth the body of Harvey Kavanagh Esq., who departed this life April 17, 1740, aged 32 years. He marry'd Mary daughter to John Meade Esq of Ballyhail, by whom he had one son and one daughter. Requiescat in pace.*

A third ruin stands about twelve feet from the last mentioned, and of the same construction, but no gables remaining. There are no tombs or inscriptions inside. At eighteen feet from this latter structure are two ancient walls of considerable height, clothed in ivy; between which and the present church is a ruined chapel, seventy-two feet in length by twenty-four in breadth. Part of the north side is down, and the building is intersected by a wall which ran to the roof. Two apertures for bells at top. On entering a pointed arched doorway in west end, a stone reservoir for water is found in the wall to the left hand. The top of the ruin is covered with ivy. Within the east end is a large flag lying flat on which (partly defaced) is the following inscription in raised letters:

SVB HOC LAPIDE LAET CORPVS DANIELLIS KINSELLAGH OLIM  
DE—QV—OBIIT 8 DIE MENSIS NO ANNO DO 1646. ETIAMQV  
HINC IN MEMORIA SUI ———L.K.

On the same stone:

*Also are here deposited the remains of Doctor James Kinsellagh who departed this life in November, 1781 aged 81 years. Also his wife Mary Kinsellagh alias Doyle who departed this life in April 1794 aged 74 years. Regt in pace. Amen.*

The figure of a cross occupies the centre of this tomb, and towards the lower part are a death's head and crossed bones, with the motto *memento mori*. The above Latin inscription runs round the margin of the stone, as usual in the seventeenth century.

Indented in the wall of the east end, and erected in 1822, is a black slab with these words.

*Here are deposited the remains of Patrick Doyle and his wife Catherine who lived to the age of 126 years, &c.*





At the exterior of the east end of the second of the ruins already alluded to, is a flat stone with the following inscription :

I.H.S.

*Here lieth the body of James Kavanagh of Inch who died Sept. 6, 1764. Aged 79 years. Also the body of Honour Kavanagh alias Eustace who died Octo—*

*Requiescant in pace.*

In the centre of the church yard is an inclosure, with a wall about four feet high, intersected by another, having a stone cross at top. The bisecting wall has a black marble slab indented on it, with the following inscription :

*Here lieth the body of Bryan Kavanaugh of Drummin of the family of Ballyleagh. A man remarkably known to the nobility and gentry of Ireland by the name of Bryan Nestroaké from his noble actions and valour in King James's troops in the battle of the Boyne and Aughrim. He died February the 8th 1735. Aged 74 years. Also the body of his wife Mary Kavanagh alias Murphy with four of their children. R.I.P.*

*This monument is erected by his son Mr. James Kavanaugh of Dranagh departed this life June the 23rd 1790, aged 70 years. Also his wife Mary Kavanaugh departed this life April the 3rd, 1753 aged 32 years, and also his daughter Elenor Motley alias Kavanaugh departed this life March the 10th 1797, aged 50 years. Lord have mercy on their souls. Amen.*

I have been informed, that the Bryan Nestroaké, above mentioned, got the appellation, from a mark or stroke, which he carried on his face, in consequence of a wound received in a duel with an English officer, about the time of the battle of the Boyne. On a flat flag, inside the inclosure, and near the preceding, are inscribed the following words :

*Here lieth the body of Mr. Edmond Kavanagh late of Turrah depd. this life Feb. the 8th 1804, aged 49 years.*

*Also his wife Catherine Kavanagh grand daughter to the renowned champion Bryan Nestroake depd. July 21, 1821, aged 71 years.*

The Roches of Conogue have tombs inside.—At the east end of the largest of the ruins, are the remains of a stone cross, with the socket in which it stood ; also, a small roofless walled inclosure with a descent of two steps into it, and one window.—There are numerous tombs of the Kavanaghs, Brenans, Murphys, Doyleys, Ryans, and Whelans, but I have given all that is remarkable. St. Mullins was anciently, and continues still the burial place of the family of Kavanagh of Borris.

There is a holy well here, inclosed by a stone wall, round which the deluded peasantry do "penance" on the eve of the fair days of the year.

MYSHAL.—This village is situate eleven miles from Carlow, in the barony of Forth. A church in ruins is the only remnant of



antiquity observable here. Part of one end and of the side walls are standing. There is an arched door in the gable, about three feet in breadth. The walls are covered with ivy.

In the burial ground are the following :

I.H.S.

*Here lieth the body of the Reverend Edward Eustace, of Myshall, Capuchin, who departed January, 1783, aged 66 years. Requiescant in pace. Amen.*

*Here lieth the body of Rowland Eustace, who departed this life September the 11th 1799, aged 54 years. May the Lord have mercy on his soul. Amen.*

NURNEY.—This church and burial ground lie about six miles from Carlow, near the road leading to Bagenalstown. Within the church yard are the remnants of a rude stone cross, and outside the wall to the north is a perfect one six feet in height. The church is built of cut stone. The spire remains unfinished. Within a railed inclosure is a raised tomb, with the following inscription :

*Here lieth the body of Henry Bruen of Oak Park in the county of Carlow Esquire who departed this life on the 14th day of December in the year of our Lord 1795 in the 55th year of his age.*

In another part of the burial ground is a curious inscription, as follows :

*Here lieth the bodys of James M'Cormack and his wife Dinah late of Clonneen Quarter master and agitator 44 years and cornier 40 years. Aged between 90 and 100. Died July 29, 1762.*

There is a splendid view of the western part of the county, with the river Barrow, from Nurney church yard.

RAHILL.—The ruins of the church of Rahill stand on the townland of the same name, about one mile from Rathvilly, and ten from Carlow. There is but a gable end and the mere foundations of the rest of the walls remaining. The church was bisected by a wall, and its dimensions seem to have been, sixty three feet in length by twenty-seven in breadth. The situation is pretty; the Wicklow mountains, Cadeen and Lugnaquilla add grandeur to the prospect. There are but three or four tomb-stones.

Within the remains of the former church are the two following :

*Near Lyeth The Body Of Elizabeth Beasley Alias Chidley Alias Enraght. She Dyed On The 11th Day Of April 1753. She Was A Sinceare Christian In Principle And Action. Her Life Was Exemplary And Her Death Pious. Aged 60.*

---

*Near this place lyeth the body of Wm. Pendred, Esq., who departed this life the 8th of June 1759 in the 48th year of his age. This stone is erected by his son Wm. Pendred of Bura-dery Esq., to perpetuate the memory of his many virtues.*



This William Pendred lived at the large house situate on the neighbouring townland of Broghillstown, and over the river Slaney. He was succeeded in it by the grand-father of the author, who now inherits it. In 1752, Mr. Pendred was allotted seat No. 4 in the church of Rathvilly, as will be seen by reference to the Appendix. (20) It would seem that the walls of Rahill were pulled down for the stones, as many of them lie scattered at some yards distance.

**RAHINGEERAH**, or Rathnegiragh.—At Rabingeerah, near Garryhill, are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is mentioned more than once in this work. See page 155, and elsewhere.

**RATHVILLY**.—The church and burial ground of Rathvilly are situate at the village of the same name, over the river Slaney, and at a distance of ten miles from Carlow. The church was built in 1751, and has been lately ornamented with a spire. Among the inscriptions are the two following :

I.H.S.

*The prayers of all who views this monument are required for the soul of George Mulloy who departed this life March the 17th 1765.*

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TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. ANNE WHITTY.

*Here lie beneath this marble stone consign'd,  
Wife, mother, sister, Christian, all combin'd,  
Each station gently fill'd by God approv'd,  
She died lamented as she lived beloved.  
The shaft by which the fatal blow was given,  
No sting inflicting sent her soul to Heaven.  
Died 22nd Feb. 1826.*

The Bunbury family have a monument here. Further particulars relating to this parish may be found in the Appendix. (20) Near Rathvilly is one of the ancient moats ; and on the adjacent townland of Waterstown is a rude stone cross, embedded in a socket of like material, and about seven feet in height. It is supposed, that the parish church formerly stood at this place.

**ROYAL OAK**.—This place is situate eight miles south of Carlow, on the townland of Clorouse, late the estate of Major Boyle Hewson of Kilkenny ; who on his demise, left it to the family of Way, who now possess it. The well known inn was established here probably a century ago ; and if we may judge from the sign-board that ornaments the front of the house, is named in commemoration of the famous escape of King Charles the second, by concealment in an oak tree. Some twenty or thirty houses and cabins form a sort of street here. Three hundred yards east of the Royal Oak, is Bagenal bridge, over the Barrow built by Walter Bagenal, Esq., who died in 1745. The ancient ford is forty yards below the bridge.





**SLYGUFF.**—The ruins of this church with a burial ground stand on a site beautifully elevated over the river Barrow, about two miles south of Bagenalstown. The parish of Slyguff is very contracted in breadth, but in length it extends from the ruins to the summit of Mount Leinster, a distance of seven miles.—Two side walls of the old church are standing. The structure was originally seventy-eight feet in length and twenty-one in breadth; but now only fifty-one feet of the side walls remaining. The following is the most ancient inscription:

THE BODY OF GEORGE BURROUGHS LYETH HERE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN HIS 20TH YEAR, 18 DECR. 1762.

In 1806, a fine gold ancient clasp for a cloak was found near Slyguff ruins, by Mr. Mathew Murphy of this place. It weighed four ounces, and was beautifully carved. Mr. Murphy sold it to the Royal Dublin Society for the sum of twenty pounds. The name of Slyguff in the Irish language was *Sliev guv*.

**STAPLESTOWN CHURCH.**—Two miles east of Carlow stands this very handsome modern church. On white marble in the interior may be read the following inscription:

*Sacred to the memory of Walter Bagenal, Esq., of Dunleckney, in this county, who departed this life on the 18th of June, 1814, in the 52nd year of his age. This monument is erected by Elizabeth and Maria Bagenal, his disconsolate widow and daughter, to perpetuate the memory of a husband and parent, beloved, honoured and respected.*

*His mortal remains lie entombed beneath the adjoining stone.*

The above mentioned gentleman was the last male of the ancient family of Bagenal.

The burial ground contains nothing worthy of observation.

**TOBIN'S-TOWN.**—The following account of a cromleac at Tobin's-town, is taken from Grose's Antiquities: "On the west end is a portico, formed by two upright pillars, somewhat round but irregular, each eight feet high, terminated behind by a broad flat stone set on the edge, eight feet high and nine feet broad, making a portico of six feet wide and four deep. This is covered by the cromleach, or large sloping stone. This stone is twenty-three feet long, eight broad at the upper end over the portico, and six at the lower or back part, where it rests on small stones about a foot high. Its thickness on the upper end is four feet, and at the lower two. The under surface is plain and even, but the upper convex. The upper part has a large channel, from which branches a number of smaller ones: to some they appear natural, to others artificial, for sacrificial purposes. The sides are enclosed and supported by several upright anomalous stones from three to six feet high, making a room eighteen feet long; eight at the upper or west end, and five broad at the opposite one, and from two to eight feet high, perfectly secure against every inconvenience of weather. From the portico westward is a sort of avenue about forty yards long, formed



of small irregular artificial hillocks. This avenue leads to the portico. The cromlech is situated in a low, plain field, near a rivulet, on the road from Tullow to Hacketstown."

TULLOW, anciently *Tullagh* or *Tullo-Phelim*.\*—The only remains or rather appendage of the abbey of St. Austin now observable, is the upper part of a stone cross of large dimensions. It is broken from its shaft, and lies on the site of the former abbey, near the bridge, and south of the river. A burial ground is to be found in the same place, but no inscription of the least interest. There is a well here, enclosed by mason work, and a Gothic window, lately erected, and intended to represent part of the ancient abbey. This latter was in bad taste and less propriety; for whatever might be said in palliation of the erection of counterfeit ruins on new sites, nothing can be advanced in apology for the constructing of a spurious, illegitimate piece of imitation on ground where it looks like profane intrusion, and might possibly mislead or deceive future inquirers. Full sure are we, that were St. Austin himself in the flesh, he would not sanction such doings.—The history of the abbey will be found in the preceding pages.

About three years since the old church (erected in 1740) was pulled down, and a new one erected. The inscriptions are well worthy of notice. In the interior on white marble, with a coat of arms at top, may be read the following words:

*Underneath lieth the body of the Honourable Lieut. General Clement Nevil, who departed this life the fifth day of August, 1744, in the 70th year of his age. He was the eldest commissioned officer in his present Majesty King George the Second's service, and had the honour to receive his first commission, from the ever glorious King William The third, when Prince of Orange, which bore date the 31st December, 1688: as he set out in military service, under that great patron of Liberty, so he had the happiness to be first employed under General Kirk in the relief of London Derry; and soon after carried the colours at the battle of the Boyne, both memorable events by which this kingdom in particular was delivered from impending slavery. He afterwards served as Lieutenant Colonel in Spain and acquitted himself with great honour, when Paymaster to the unhappy persons who were left prisoners in that country. His public services ended as they began in the defence of his country at the battle of Preston, where his treatment of those deceived men, when in his care as prisoners, will always be mentioned as an example, that true courage, and the tenderest humanity, ever go together. He was descended by his father's side, from a younger branch of Lord Abergavenny's family, and his mother was sister to Sir Charles Wolseley, of Wolseley, in the kingdom of England, and county of Stafford, Baronet.*

The notification at foot, "*David Sheehan, Fecit, 1745,*" indicates the period at which the monument was prepared, and by

\* Tullagh, in Irish, signifies a gentle hill.



whom. It does the artist or rather his memory (for I suppose he is gathered to his fathers) very considerable credit.—The family of Wolseley have large landed property near Tullow.

The following inscription may be read on a monument, within a railed enclosure, in the church yard.

*Here lieth the body of John Rogerson, late of Bettyville, in the county of Carlow, Esq., who departed this life on Sunday, May the 8th, anno Domini, 1785, aged 66 years. Possessed of a noble fortune he did not dissipate it in luxury or extravagance, but during his lifetime expended the greatest part of his income in acts of most extensive charity and munificence; dying unmarried, and not having any near relations who had a natural claim upon him, he bequeathed 4,000*l.* to the different charitable foundations in the city of Dublin, and the residue of his estates to that very patriotick and extended charity, the Protestant charter-schools of Ireland.*

*Resolved, that in his death, the orphan and the poor should not feel the loss of so liberal a benefactor.*

There are well-constructed tombs of the families of BUNBURY, WHELAN, SHEPARD, BREWSTER, GETTINGS, &c., in the burial ground.

In raised letters, on an old stone, are to be found these words :

HIC. JACET. WALTERUS. MOTTLY. ET. UXOR. EJUS. JOANNA. WYSE. TERRA. FUI. QUONDAM. BURSUS. SUM. TERRA.——NIHIL. SUM. TERRA. VALE.——1626.

The following inscription may be read on the bridge of Tullow :

*This bridge was built by Mr. Thomas Nowlan of Rathvaran, farmer, in the year 1767, Sir Richard Butler, Bart., Thomas Bunbury, Robert Eustace, Esqrs., Messrs. Robert Leckey and John Brewster, overseers.*

A barrack formerly stood on the ground now occupied by the court-house. It was erected, we understand, in the reign of Queen Anne; the materials of the building being composed of the walls of the old abbey, which were pulled down for the purpose.

There are no remains of the castle extant. It stood, we believe, near the site of the present church.—For further particulars, see appendix. (21)





## CHAP. XXXII.

*Some account of the respectable families who have been long resident in the county of Carlow, and who possess property in it.*

We have pleasure in adding this chapter to our work, were it only for the purpose of shewing, that this county (though it has no resident nobleman) possesses among its gentry some of the highest blood in the kingdom.

We should observe, that in the following notices we have styled all those *Esquire*, who were entitled to the rank of gentleman; the latter designation, following the name, not being now used, except in law papers. Regarding the rank of gentleman, we find as follows in REES' Cyclopædia. "*Gentleman*, a person of good family, or descended of a family which has long borne arms, the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family. Mr. Camden observes, that the distinction of a gentleman is the bearing of arms from the grand-father; and that he who bears arms from his grand-father is to all intents and purposes a gentleman of blood. Sir Edward Coke says, that esquires and gentlemen are only names of worship and not of dignity. And before these the heralds rank all colonels, serjeants at law, and doctors of the three learned professions. Guillim says, that if a gentleman be bound apprentice to a merchant or other trader, he hath not thereby lost his gentility." It is a vulgar error, that a specific quantity of property is the qualification of an *Esquire*; as many persons are entitled to the rank from civil or military offices; all Captains in the army are esquires; and we do not find property at all mentioned as the foundation of a right to the title. The rank of gentleman is clearly defined. It is held either by birth, education, or profession; and it is clear, that no one can claim the title of esquire, who has not first the rank of gentleman.

ASTLE.—This family now exists but in descendants from females. It was, however, one of respectability and we shall not omit it here.

The Astle family has been long of considerable wealth and distinction in Staffordshire. Beaumont Astle, Esq., was an officer of the army engaged under William III. in the reduction of Ireland, and in the maintenance of civil and religious liberty. Early in the last century he settled in the county of Carlow. He married as his first wife ———, by whom he had one son, Henry, who died without issue. His second wife was Catherine, daughter of — Berkeley, Esq., of the county of Carlow. The Berkeley family is one of great distinction in England, and the Irish branch of it was highly respectable. The name is mentioned in the foregoing pages. They possessed considerable property in our county; the townlands of Ardristan and others belonged to them. This property was sold by a member of the family, (the last male of it, we believe), to Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert House,





county Kildare, whose descendant, lord Downes, now possesses it. On the 18th September, 1727, Henry Berkeley, Esq., (brother of the above named Catherine), demised and granted for ever, to Beaumont Astle, Esq., (then a Captain of Dragoons), part of the lands of Ardristan. Captain Astle built a dwelling house on this estate, and called the seat *Beaumont*. It is now called *Ellengrove*, and is tenanted by Edward Eustace, Esq. Captain Astle had issue by his second marriage: Beaumont, a solicitor, who died without issue; Marmaduke, who died without issue; Abigail, who died without issue; Lettice, married to Ralph James, Esq., of Urelands, county Wicklow; Catherine, married to — James, Esq. Captain Astle married as his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of — D'Abbadie, Esq., by whom he had issue as follows: 1, William, a Captain in the Carlow regiment of militia, who died in 1809 at Tuam, where the regiment then lay. He died without issue; and thus the name became extinct. 2, Anne, married to John Ryan, of Broghillstown, in county Carlow, Esq. 3, Mary, (bap. 20 April, 1740); 4, Grace.

The will of Captain Astle, the elder, (who, we understand, had attained the rank of Major in the Carabineers), is dated, 2nd April, 1770; it was proved, 11th May, 1773. His widow survived him, as appears by the following entry in the registry book of the union of Aghade: "Burials. April ye. 17th, 1776. The widow Astle at Ardristen."

Captain William Astle, above named, was a man of more than ordinary spirit. A circumstance which occurred at Nenagh, where the Carlow militia was quartered in 1793, is worthy of mention. A difference having occurred between a Mr. Watson (who was a recruiting volunteer, in expectation of a commission), and the colonel of the Carlow regiment, a hostile message from the former was the consequence. The colonel, however, did not notice the application; but Astle was resolved not to let Mr. Watson off so easily. They fought in the yard of the head inn, then kept by one Pyne, when Astle was wounded in the breast. Captain John Newton, afterwards lieutenant colonel of the regiment, was Astle's second on the occasion. Captain Astle, though a very inoffensive man, was in his time, principal in two or three hostile meetings. He was a keen sportsman, and was particularly fond of fowling. He had some of the best dogs in the kingdom. On his death, two of them brought the very high price of eighty pounds.

**BAGENAL.**—Although the last male of this family has descended to the grave, we cannot omit an account which must be interesting.

Sir Nicholas Bagenal, knight, Marshal of Queen Elizabeth's armies, (died 1575.) married Ellen, daughter and coheir of E. Griffith of Penrhyn. Issue: 1, Sir Henry Bagenal, knight, marshal of Queen Elizabeth's armies, for many years, and for his eminent services had grants from the crown of many extensive manors, &c. Born 1556. Killed at the battle of Blackwater 1598.\*

\* Sir W. Scott alludes to Marshal Bagenal in his poem of "Rokeby."



2, Dudley, 3, Ambrose, 4, Francis, 5, Mary, 6, Ralph, 7, Jane, 8, Isabel, 9, Margaret, 10, Edward, 11, Anne, 12, Ursula.

The above Sir Henry Bagenal married Eleanor daughter of Sir John Savage, of Rocksavage. Issue : 1, Arthur, 2, Griffith, 3, John, 4, Anne.

The above Arthur succeeded to his father's estates of Plasnydd, &c., and also received many grants from king James I. which were renewed by Charles I. of large estates in the counties of Louth, Down and Armagh. Died 1643. He married, in 1602, Magdalen, daughter of Sir R. Trevor, of Trevallyan, county of Denbigh. Issue : Nicholas. Died 1712. Married 1, lady Anne Bruce, daughter of the earl of Ailesbury, 2, Sidney, daughter of R. Grosvenor, of Eaton, Chester. He had no issue, and his property is now possessed by the Marquis of Anglesey as heir to Lewis Baillie, bishop of Bangor, who married Anne daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal.

*County of Carlow branch.*—Dudley, son of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, had a son named George, who was granted by letters patent, dated 11, June, 10th year of king James I. (1612) certain estates in the county of Carlow, in consideration of his good and faithful services, and of the good and faithful services of his father, Dudley Bagenal, to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. Said George married Joanna Butler, daughter of Walter, 11th earl of Ormonde, by Helena, daughter of Edmund 2nd viscount Mount Garret. Issue : Walter, who received grants similar to those of his father by letters patent, dated 21 July, 2nd year of Charles I. (1626) in consideration of the services of his father and grand-father ; also the whole barony of Idrone in the county of Carlow.

Said Walter married Elizabeth, daughter of lord Teynham, widow of J. Plunket, Esq. Issue : Dudley, died 1712. Married, in 1668, Anne daughter of S. Mathew, Esq. of Thomastown ancestor of lord Llandaff. Issue : Walter. Born, 1671. Died 1745. Married, in 1740, Eleanor Beauchamp. Issue : Beauchamp. Born, 1741.

This gentleman came into possession of an immense estate in the county ; in fact, all, or nearly all that had been granted to his ancestor by James I. He, however, commenced selling portions of his estate immediately on his accession to it. He made two extensive sales of land to the La Touche family, one lot of which has since been disposed of to lord viscount Beresford. The late Henry Bruen, Esq., likewise made a great purchase from him. The remainder of his landed property is now possessed by Lord Downes, in right of his lady, and by Philip Newton, Esq.—Mr. Beauchamp Bagenal was a man of singular character. It has been said of him, that he had the eccentricity of the Bagenals, the parsimony of the Beauchamps, and the pride of the Mathews. He was a man of great personal spirit, and fought in his time not less, we believe, than half a score of duels. The church-yard of Killinane was a favorite spot with him on these belligerent occasions ; where, being lame from an accident, he always maintained his per-



pendicular by resting against one of the tomb-stones; and thus received the fire of his adversary. In fact, Mr. Bagenal was a very fair specimen of the "fire-eating" Irish squires of that day; so admirably pourtrayed by Miss Edgeworth in her *Castle Rackrent*. Mr. Bagenal was at all times a high patriot: the reward, however, intended for him in 1798, was not the most grateful. This very discreditable circumstance has been already noticed (p. 317), and assuredly carries with it an important lesson. Mr. Bagenal married Maria, widow of ——— Ryan, Esq. Issue: Walter, born 1762. Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., died in 1801.

Walter married Elizabeth, widow of ——— Chambers, Esq. Only issue: Maria, married to Sir Ulysses Burgh, K.C.B., now Lord Downes. Walter Bagenal, Esq., died in 1814, when the name of this ancient family became extinct.

We have found the name of this family spelled by historians, &c., in no less than seven different ways, viz. Bagenall, Bagnal, Bagnall, Bagnel, Bagnoll, Bagenell, and recently Bagenal. The name of Ralphe Bagenall is signed as a privy councillor to an order dated at Dublin, 11th November, 5th Edw. VI. The mode last adopted would therefore seem to approximate closely to the original.—The same varieties are observable in spelling the name of Grace. Thus: Gros, Grosse, Crassus, Gras, Grasse, and Grace. Were there many families of the same name, this various orthography would doubtless lead to error.

**BLACKNEY.**—Mr. Blackney, one of the present members of parliament for the county, is of a Roman Catholic family which has been resident in this county for a considerable period. See p. 250.

**BROWNE.**—Of this family, Brewer writes as follows: "The line of the Browne family settled at this place (Browne's-hill), derives from the house of Rokewood Hall, Abbess Roding, and Weald Hall, in Essex. In the year 1650, Robert, second son of John Browne, of Wickham and Abbess Roding, Esq., passed into Ireland, and his descendant, the late Robert Browne, Esq., purchased the estates in this county, now in the possession of the present proprietor."

William Browne, of Browne's-hill, Esq., married Charlotte, daughter of Joseph, earl of Mayo, in 1794. Lady Charlotte Browne died in 1806.

Mr. Browne married, secondly, Letitia, daughter of John, earl of Norbury, on the 8th March, 1813.

**BUNBURY.**—The original surname of this family, according to numerous and authentic records, was St. Pierre; one of which name accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The name of St. Pierre became, however, extinct in the beginning of the 15th century, and the designation of Bunbury, having been previously adopted by the descendant of the first St. Pierre, has ever





since been retained.\* The family of Bunbury has been settled in the county of Carlow for about a century and a half.

**BURTON.** Sir CHARLES BURTON, Baronet, of Pollerton, in the county of Carlow; married in 1807, Susannah, daughter of Joshua Paul Meredith, Esq.; succeeded to the title as third Baronet, upon the demise of his father, in 1812.

**LINEAGE.**—This family claims a common ancestor with the noble house of Conyngham; namely, Sir Edward Burton, of the county of York, who was created a knight Banneret, by King Edward IV., after the battle of St. Albans, in 1460. From this gallant soldier lineally descended the brothers,

FRANCIS and THOMAS BURTON, who settled in Ireland in 1610. The former dying without issue, the latter became the head of the Irish branch of the family, and was succeeded by an only son,

SAMUEL, whose third son,

Benjamin Burton, Esq. becoming an eminent banker in Dublin, attained the highest corporate honours of that city, (the aldermanic gown and mayoralty in 1706), and represented it in parliament from 1703 to 1723; he married Grace, daughter of Robert Stratford, Esq., of Belan, in the county of Kildare, and had six sons, with as many daughters. The fifth son,

1. CHARLES BURTON, Esq., like his father, obtained the honours of the corporation of Dublin, and a seat in parliament through the same civic body. Mr. Alderman Burton was knighted by the viceroy, lord Harrington, and was created a baronet of Ireland, 5th September, 1758. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Meredyth, Esq., of Shrowland, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had one son and five daughters. Sir Charles died in 1775, and was succeeded by his only son,

2. Sir CHARLES, of Pollerton, in the county of Carlow. This gentleman married Catherine, third daughter of John (Cuffe), second lord Desart, by whom he had a son, Charles, as above. Sir Charles died, in 1812.†

**BUTLER.**—Sir THOMAS BUTLER, Baronet, of Ballin-Temple, in the county of Carlow; born 14th October, 1783; married 30th January, 1812, Frances Graham, fourth daughter of John Graham Clarke, Esq., of Sutton, in the county of York, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; by whom he has issue,

Richard Pierce, born 4th March, 1813.

Thomas, born 23rd May, 1814.

Antoine-Sloet, born 11th October, 1824.

Arabella-Sarah, born 27th May, 1815.

Louisa-Charlotte, born 2nd January, 1817.

Frances Marianne, born 3rd July, 1818.

Doratheia, born 20th August, 1819.

Isabella-Horatia, born 1st June, 1822.

Laura-Mary, born 5th December, 1825.

\* Burke.

† Burke's *Baronetage*.



Sir Thomas succeeded to the title as eighth baronet, at the decease of his father, 16th January, 1817.

**LINEAGE.** The family of Butler is one of the most ancient and illustrious in the British dominions; and, for the services which, at different periods, it rendered to the crown, it has obtained titles of honour in each of the kingdoms which constitute the empire.

1. Thomas Butler, Esq., of Cloghgrenan, in the county of Carlow, supposed to be lineally descended from Sir Edward Butler, knight, second son of James, ninth earl of Ormonde, was created a baronet of Ireland 16th August, 1628. Sir Thomas represented the county of Carlow in parliament, in 1639. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Colclough, knt., of Tynterne Abbey, in the county of Wexford, and relict of Nicholas Bagenal, Esq., by whom he had four sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

2. Sir Edmund, who married Juliana, daughter of Bernard Hyde, Esq. of Shinfield, in the county of Berks, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

3. Sir Thomas of Garryhunden.—This gentleman married Jane, daughter of the Right Rev. Richard Boyle, D.D. lord bishop of Leighlin and Ferns; by whom he had several children. Sir Thomas represented the county of Carlow in parliament, A.D. 1692. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

4. Sir Pierce, M.P. for the county of Carlow, A.D. 1713; who married Anne, daughter of Joshua Galliard, Esq. of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, and was succeeded at his decease by his son,

5. Sir Richard, M.P. for the county of Carlow, from 1729 to 1761. This gentleman married Henrietta, daughter and coheirress of Henry Percy, Esq., of Leskin, by whom he had four sons and six daughters, and was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son,

6. Sir Thomas, M.P. for the county of Carlow, A.D. 1761; married Dorothea, only daughter of Edward Bayley, D.D. of Ardfert, and Archdeacon of Dublin, and niece of Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart., of Plas Newyth, in Anglesey, (father of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge of that family, and grandfather of Henry William, present Marquess of Anglesey:) by whom he had four sons and as many daughters. Sir Thomas was succeeded by his eldest son,

7. Sir Richard, who represented the county of Carlow in parliament, from 1783 to 1800. This gentlemen married Sarah, only daughter of Thomas Worth Newenham, Esq., of Coolmore, in the county of Cork, by whom he left issue,

THOMAS, present baronet, with several other children.

Sir Richard died 16th January, 1817.

*Motto*—Comme je trouve.\*

**BUTLER** of Broomville.—James Butler, Esq. of Broomville, Captain of the Carlow regiment of militia, is son of Wm. Paul But-



ler, Esq., who was son of Sir Richard Butler, Bart., great-grandfather of the present Sir Thomas Butler, Baronet.

**COLCLOUGH.**—The best mode of shewing the origin of this family, is to copy an inscription on a tomb at Tintern Abbey, county of Wexford. It runs in the following words : “ Here lieth the body of Sir Anthony Colclough, Knt., eldest son of Richard Colclough, of Wolstanton in Staffordshire, Esq., who came first into this land the 34th year of Henry VIII., and then was Captain of the pensioners, in which place and others of greater charge, he continued a most faithful servitor during the life of Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and until the 26 year of our most noble Queen Elizabeth, and then died the 19 Dec. 1584. He left by his wife Clare Agare, daughter of Thomas Agare, Esq., seven sons, Francis, Ratchiffe, Anthony, Sir Thomas Colclough, Knt., John, Matthew, Leonard ; and five daughters.”

Sir Thomas, just mentioned, succeeded to the estates of his father (who had received a grant of Tintern Abbey and its appurtenances from Queen Elizabeth), and died 23rd Aug. 1624.

Henry Colclough, Esq., settled at Kildavin in our county, early in the last century. He married — Beauchamp, sister of Mrs. Walter Bagenal. Issue: Beauchamp, who resided at Bohernmore ; Cæsar, and Patrick.

Beauchamp married Bridget —. Issue : Henry, of Sion, near Carlow ; who married Anne, daughter of Alexander Crawford, of Milnwood, county Fermanagh, Esq., and grand-daughter of Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester.

**DOYNE.**—In the reign of Queen Anne, — Doyne, Esq., became possessed of the townland of Tullow, with rights and privileges in regard to fairs and markets, under the last Duke of Ormonde. Welles, in the county of Wexford, is the chief estate of this family ; but the present possessor, Robert Doyne, Esq., resides at his cottage near Tullow, in our county.

**EUSTACE.**—Campion states, that the ancestor of this ancient family was Robert le Powere, who was despatched to Ireland as an envoy, in the year 1175. Stanihurst says, that the name was originally Powar, or de Powar. We have not ascertained when the descendants of Robert le Power, or Powar, assumed the name of Eustace, or Fitz-Eustace, but it seems to have been previously to the year 1300. These changes of name were very frequent in the middle ages ; of which arbitrary alteration of family appellation, that of Bunbury furnishes another instance. The name of the Carew family, Hooker informs us, was originally Montgomerie, but they altered the latter to that of their residence at Carew in Wales. Names were sometimes assumed from offices held by the person ; thus the high names of Butler, in Ireland, and Stuart, or Steward, in Scotland, arose from the honorary offices held by individuals in the royal household. Instances of this optional change of name might be multiplied.

Campion tells us, that Powere, alias Eustace, is named as





baron of Domville, *anno* 1317. A.D. 1454, Sir Edward Fitz-Eustace was lord deputy to the Duke of York, chief governor of Ireland. Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, created baron of Portlester in 1461, was in that year lord deputy to George, Duke of Clarence, chief governor of Ireland. Lord Portlester was lord high treasurer of Ireland for a period of thirty-eight years; and also filled the office of deputy chancellor at various times. He died without male issue in 1496. About this period the family seem to have had estates and residences at Castlemartin, Harristown, and Kilcullen.

A.D. 1541, Henry VIII. granted to Thomas Eustace, the title of viscount Balinglass, and in 1542, the dissolved abbey of Balinglass was presented to him. He died in 1519, and was succeeded by Rowland, his second son. Rowland's son, named James, was the third viscount Balinglass. He was a zealous supporter of the popish cause, and engaged with Fitz-Gerald, earl of Desmond, the Kavanaghs, O'Byrnes, and others, in open rebellion against the government of Queen Elizabeth. The termination of this career was, however, not happy; as in the year 1584, lord Balinglass and his four brothers were convicted of high-treason, and all their estates confiscated, by an express statute. Lord Balinglass retired to Spain, as has been already mentioned, p. 111. The Balinglass estates were granted to Sir Henry Harrington.

In the reign of Charles I., Sir Maurice Eustace was speaker of the house of commons. In 1660, he was lord chancellor of Ireland, and one of the lords justices. Having much improved the house, demesne, and appurtenances of Harristown, he obtained a patent empowering it to return two members to parliament. He is frequently mentioned in this work. The county of Carlow family are of the same branch with Sir Maurice Eustace. They seem to have been settled in this county at least two centuries, as in 1639, Oliver Eustace, Esq., was returned one of its members to parliament.

At the time of James II., the Eustace family, then, we presume, Roman Catholics, espoused the cause of that misguided and unfortunate monarch. Other families in the county acted similarly. An inquisition taken in the reign of William III., informs us, that Francis Eustace of Castlemore, fought at the Boyne and Aughrin, for James. As will be seen by reference to our account of the proceedings of the court of claims, the estates of Francis and Oliver Eustace were in consequence confiscated; though a considerable portion was eventually saved.

Edward Eustace, Esq., of Castlemore, married Bridget, daughter of ——— Longfield, Esq., of the county of Cork, early in the last century. Issue: James, Robert, William, Maria, Anne, and Bridget. Their descendants are as follows:

James had issue: 1, Edward, who married Elinor, daughter of Sir Richard Butler, Bart. His son is the present James Eustace, Esq., of Castlemore. 2, Hardy, married ——— Bernard. Issue: present James Hardy Eustace, Esq., of Hardy-mount, and several others.





Robert married Catherine Whelan and had issue: Edward, Robert, Thomas, James, Elinor, and others.

William married — Meredyth, and had issue.

Maria married Nathaniel Evans, Esq., of Ballywilliamroe.— Issue: 1, William. 2, Anne, married to David Ryan, Esq., of Baron-hill, in this county. 3, Maria, married to Harman Fitz-Maurice, Esq. 4, Bridget, married to John Hill, Esq.

Anne married Jacob Warren, Esq.

Bridget married — M'Carthy, Esq.

EVANS.—This family has been settled in the county about one hundred and fifty years. In 1703, Nathaniel Evans, of Ballywilliamroe, Esq., made extensive purchases of land, as may be seen, p. 256.

FELTUS.—Henry Feltus, and Henry Blake, Esqrs., natives of England, settled at Kilmaglish, barony of Forth, in the reign of William III. Feltus held about 1000 acres of land. He had a son named Henry, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the above named Henry Blake. Issue: Cuthbert who settled at Myshal.— He married Jane, daughter of Adam Bloomfield, Esq., of the county Tipperary, uncle to the present Lord Bloomfield. Cuthbert died on 3d November, 1799, aged 77 years. His widow died in 1821. Their issue was: John, died S.P., Henry, died S.P., and Adam married Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Ball, of Seisin Park, county Wicklow, Esq. Issue: 1, Benjamin Bloomfield. 2, Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Nicholas Fenwick, son of the Rev. Cuthbert Fenwick, of the county of Northumberland. Sir Walter Scott alludes to this old border family in the notes to one of his poems.

FITZ-MAURICE.—This family is descended from Raymond le Gros, the most distinguished of the knights who invaded Ireland in the reign of Henry II. He had a son named Maurice, whose son first assumed the name of Fitz-Maurice, and was first baron of Kerry.

William, the twentieth baron of Kerry, was born in 1633, and died in 1697, leaving three sons. 1, Thomas, born 1668, created earl of Kerry, by Geo. I. He was one of the lords who in 1697, signed the association in defence of king William and the established government. The present Marquess of Lansdowne is descended from this nobleman. 2, William, 3 James, of Bannagh in the county Kerry, who married Catherine, only daughter of William Harman, of Dublin, Esq., with whom he received estates in the county of Carlow, and Queen's county. Issue: Harman, who died in 1748, leaving issue James. The issue of said James is: 1, Harman, married to Maria, daughter of Nathaniel Evans, of Ballywilliamroe, Esq. 2, James. 3, John, who resides in Carlow.

GARRETT.—Five brothers of this family, natives of England, served in the army of Oliver Cromwell; two of them were killed



at the siege of Bunratty, in the county of Clare. One or more of the brothers settled in the county of Carlow.

James Garrett had issue : 1, Thomas. 2, Susanna, married to James Shepard, Esq., of Paulville, in this county. Thomas had issue : 1, James. 2, Elizabeth, grandmother of Thomas H. Watson, Esq., of Lumclone. And others.

James (died 1818) married Jane, daughter of John Perkins, Esq. of Ballintrane Castle. Issue :

1, William, high sheriff of the county in 1806, married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Raymond, Esq., of Riversdale castle, county Kerry. Issue : James Perkins. Samuel Raymond. Catherine Georgiana. Jane. William Thomas. Anna Maria.

2, Anne, married to Gilbert Pickering Rudkin, Esq.

3, Mary, married to John Watson, Esq.

In the list of certificates of landed property granted to soldiers, &c., in pursuance of the Act of Settlement, in the Reign of Chas. II., we find the names of *Captain John Garrett*, and *William Garrett*. Gentlemen of this name have at present large landed property in Hampshire and Sussex.

HAMILTON.—This family has been upwards of a century resident in the county.

HERRING.—This family has been long resident in our county.

HILL.—The ancestor of this family came from England as an officer in the army of William III.

Edward Hill, Esq., married Catherine, daughter of Henry Colclough of Kildavin, Esq., and cousin-german of the late Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq. Issue : 1, John, married Bridget, daughter of Nathaniel Evans of Ballywilliamroe, Esq. 2, Dudley, married ——. Issue : Dudley St. Leger, now Colonel Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B. Edward Eustace, married Georgiana Charlotte, daughter of William, Earl of Albermarle, on 31st March, 1827.

KAVANAGH.—The descent of this very ancient family has been traced :

Braitha, a Scythian prince, who having left his own country with an army, settled on the coast of Spain.

Breoghan, king or prince of Galicia in Spain. He built the tower called Breoghan's tower, and also the city of Braganza, in Portugal. He was likewise king of Castile, and it is said that from him the people called Brigantes had their name.

Bile succeeded his father as sovereign of the countries which he conquered, as above stated. Ithus slain by the Irish, in his invasion of that country, had a son Lugo, ancestor of O'Driscoll of Munster.

Galambh or Milesius of Spain, a warlike prince of Galicia, where he died after a long and prosperous reign while preparing for the invasion of Ireland. He married a daughter of the King of Scythia.

Heber, first King of Ireland of this family jointly with his bro-



ther Heremon, by whom he was slain at the battle of Geishill in the year 1297 before the Christian era. Heber was the ancestor of the O'Briens, princes of Thomond, and king of Munster.—Heremon, youngest son of Milesius, after the death of his brother Heber ruled sole monarch of all Ireland for fourteen years and died.

Eurialus Faidh, or the prophet, youngest son, succeeded his elder brothers as king of all Ireland, over which he reigned ten years, and died ante-Chris. 1670.

Ethriulus succeeded his father in the monarchy, and reigned twenty years. Slain A.C. 1650, by Counmaluis, the Heberian, who thereupon became king of Ireland.

Follachus, son of Ethriulus.

Tigernmasius regained the kingdom from the Heberian sept. In this reign, gold mines were first discovered in Ireland. He died A.C. 1677, after a reign of 77 years.

Eubothius, son of Tigernmasius.

Smirngallus, son Eubothius.

Fiachus Lowranna, sole monarch of Ireland for twenty-four years. Slain A.C. 1440, at the battle of Bellgadan by Achaius Mumha of the Heberian sept.

Aeneas Oll-muca regained the kingdom from the progeny of Heber, made a successful expedition against the Scots, upon whom he renewed the heavy tribute first imposed upon them by his ancestor Heremon. Slain in the battle of Cannan, by Ennius his Heberian successor, A.C. 1409.

Maonius son of Aeneas.

Rothactus reigned monarch of Ireland during twenty-five years. Slain at the battle of Rath Crochan, A.C. 1357, by Sedneus of the progeny of Hyrus.

Demanius, son of Rothactus.

Denius, son of Demanius.

Siornaus, surnamed Longævus, said to have lived 250 years, whereof he reigned 150 years. Slain A.C. 1030, in the battle of Aillium, by the Heberian sept.

Oliullus Olchaion, son of Siornaus.

Gialchadius reigned over Ireland nine years, and was slain A.C. 1013, at the battle of Magh Mnioghe by the Heberian sept.

Nicodus Fionn-fail reigned 40 years. Slain also by the Heberian sept, A.C. 961.

Aidanus-glass, son of Nuodus.

Simeon Breac having defeated in battle his Heberian rival, Sedneus II. caused his limbs to be drawn asunder by wild horses; but after a reign of six years, he was himself defeated, A.C. 903. and put to death in the same cruel manner.

Muredachus Bolgrach reigned one year according to some chronicles, and four years according to others. He was at length slain by the Heberian sept. A.C. 892.

Fiachus Tolgrach, youngest son of Muredachus, succeeded his ten nephews in the monarchy of Ireland, and reigned ten years.—





He was slain at the battle of Borin, by his Heberian successor, Oliollus Fionn, A.C. 795.

Duachus Ladrach reigned over Ireland ten years, and was slain by the Heberian sept, A.C. 737.

Achais Beiadbach, son of Duachus, father of Hugonius Magnus.

Hugonius Magnus reigned over Ireland forty years. Slain by his brother Baucadius, who usurped the monarchy, which he enjoyed but 36 hours, being himself slain by his nephew Lacgrius. He married Ceasair, the daughter of a prince of Gaul.

Lacgrius Lore (or the murderer,) being so called from putting his uncle Baucadius to death, in revenge for his father's murder, became monarch of Ireland, and reigned two years, when he was treacherously slain by his brother Cobthacus, A.C.—Cobthacus reigned monarch over Ireland 50 (some say but 30) years. He was ancestor to the families of O'Neill, O'Donnell, and other princely families in Ulster and Connaught.

Olillus, son of Lacgrius-Lore, and slain with him by his uncle Cobthacus.

Lauradius Navalus, so called from his skill in navigation, escaped, being then very young, into Gaul, upon the massacre of his father and grandfather, where he grew to manhood, and being assisted by the monarch of that country, in consideration of his consanguinity, his great grand-mother being of that family as above stated, he returned, slew his uncle, and became monarch of Ireland, over which he reigned nineteen years, and was slain by his uncle's son, A.C. 522.

Olillus Bracan son of Lauradius.

Aeneas Ollamb, monarch of Ireland for eighteen years, and was slain by his kinsman Irero, grand-son of Cobthach the murderer.

Breassel, son of Aeneas Ollamb.

Fergusius, son of Breassal, reigned eleven years as monarch of Ireland. Slain, A.C. 384.

Felim, son of Fergusius.

Crimthann, son of Felim, reigned four years as monarch of Ireland, and was slain, A.C. 288.

Mogha-Airt, son of Crimthann.

Arturus, son of Mogha-Airt.

Alloid (by some called Olioll) son of Arturus.

Nuadad, son of Alloid.

Ferragh, son of Nuadad.

Olioll, son of Ferragh.

Fiacha, son of Olioll.

Breasal, king of Leinster.

Lugadius, or Lucy, king of Leinster.—Conla, youngest son, ancestor to the kings and gentry of Ossory.

Sedua, King of Leinster, built the royal city of Rath-Minne.

Nuadad, king of Leinster, slew Edersceolus, monarch of Ireland, and thereupon succeeded to the monarchy, and was himself slain six months afterwards, in the battle of Cliach, by Conarius



Magnus, son of Edersceolus, who to revenge his father's murder, imposed the great fine of 300 white cows, 300 coverlets, or pieces of cloth, 300 porks, and 300 golden hilted swords, upon the kingdom of Leinster, which they were forced to pay annually, for a long time after. Fergusius, king of Leinster.

Rossius Ro, son of Fergusius.

Fionn, son of Rossius Ro.

Cormarius, king of Leinster, and for one year monarch of Ireland. Slain by his successor Crimthannus, in the 7th. year of whose reign, the nativity of our blessed Saviour occurred.

Mog-Corb, king of Leinster. Slain in the battle of Bauin-da-cho-ga.

Cu-Corb, king of Leinster, slain in battle by Ferach Fionn, monarch of Ireland. Married Eithne, daughter of Carbry Fionnmor, king of Munster, and son of Cormarius Magnus, monarch of Ireland.

Nia-Corb, king of Leinster. This Nia-Corb had three brethren, viz., Mesincorb, Cormac, and Carbry. From these four are descended the four chief septs of Leinster, viz. Dal-Mac-horb the principal. 2. Dal-Mesincorb. 3 Dal-Cormac, and 4. Dal-Carbry.

Cormac, king of Leinster.

Felimy, king of Leinster.

Catharius-Magnus, king of Leinster, and for three years monarch of Ireland, left many large and valuable legacies to his children and friends as appears by his will recorded in an ancient book called —. He was slain in battle by his successor in the monarchy Con-ced-cahach.

Rossius Failghe, eldest son. The country enjoyed by his posterity was from him called the land of Failghe. He was ancestor to the families of O'Subhan, O'Mooney, OKillin, OMuldova, O'Mulaithgen, O'Onchon, O'Bay, O'Cormac, O'Bearry of Leacach O'Artay, O'Flinn, O'Dempsy, lords of Clanmalier, O'Connor Faley and M'Colgan.

Breaseal Bealach, king of Leinster.

Eanna-nia, from whom are descended the O'Dowlings, the O'Broins or Byrnes of Cualann, and the O'Tooles.

Eanna-Kinselach, king of Leinster; a powerful and warlike prince, with whom the monarchs of Ireland were at constant war. He defeated them in thirteen pitched battles, in the last of which, fought at Cruachain, A.D. 409., king Eochaidh Moighmeodhin father of Niallus Magnus was slain. The surname of Kinselagh is derived from this prince.

Eocha, eldest son, king of Leinster, banished to Scotland by Niallus Magnus, whom in revenge he afterwards slew in France. Crimthan-cas, younger son, king of Leinster on the banishment of his brother. He was the first king of Leinster who received the Christian faith. Deadha, third son, from whom descended in succession Owen, or Eoghain, Eiachra, Eare, Ferach, Foelan, and St. Moling, founder of the abbey of St. Mullins, in co. Carlow, made bishop of Ferns, in 632. Died on the 17th June, 697.—Buried in his own abbey. His feast is kept on the 17th June.

Nathy, son of Crimthan-cas, whose sister Eithne-Nach was wife



of Aeneas, the first Christian king of Munster.

Dermot, son of Donogh, king of Leinster and of Ireland.

Owen, son of Nathy.

Siolan, son of Owen.

Faelan, son of Siolan.

Faolchu, son of Faelan,

Onchu, son of Faolchu.

Rudgal, son of Onchu.

Hugh, son of Rudgal.

Dermot, son of Hugh.

Carbry, son of Dermot.

Heneth, son of Carbry.

Keadagh, son of Heneth.

Donald, son of Keadagh.

Dermot, son of Donald.

Donoch, surnamed Miol-na-mbo.

Dermot, son of Donogh, king of Leinster and of Ireland.

Moroch, king of Leinster, from whom the surname of Mac-Murrough is derived.

Donogh Mac-Murrough, king of Leinster, slain by the Danes of Dublin.

DERMOT MAC-MROROUGH, king of Leinster, surnamed Na-gal, *i.e.* of the strangers, so called because he invited the English over to Ireland. He died 1171.\*

Donnell Caomhin ach, *i.e.* handsome Mac Morrough, natural son of Dermot Mac Morrough, fifty-eighth king of Leinster.—From him the surname of Kavanagh. He was fostered in Castlekevan. His descendants were elected kings of Leinster by the Irish, and were acknowledged by the English power, under the title of Mac Morrough, until the time of king Henry the Eighth.

Donnell Oge Kavanagh, alias Mac Morrough, king of Leinster.

Art Mac Morrough slain at Arklow, 1281.—Murtagh Kavanagh Mac Morrough, slain at Arklow, 1281.

Morrough, son of Murtagh, king of Leinster, summoned to attend king Edward II. against the Scots, 1314.

Art Kavanagh of Poll an montigh, *i.e.* the turf pits.

Art Oge Kavanagh of Polmonty and Borris Idrone, 1 Henry IV. 1399.

Tirlogh Kavanagh of Polmonty and Borris Idrone.

Morogh Kavanagh of Borris, &c.

Art Kavanagh of St. Molins, Polmonty, and Borris, called Art Boy.

Moriertagh Mac Art Boy Kavanagh of Templeoudegan, and Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow.

Cahir Mac Art Kavanagh, baron of Cowellellyn, created baron of Ballian for life, by patent dated 8th February, 1st Queen Mary, and also made Captain of his country, died before 1554. Married Cecilia or Alicia, daughter of Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord lieu-

\* He married Cacht, daughter of Cuchory O'More, King of Leix. An account of the descendants of his daughter Eva, has already been given.



tenant of Ireland by lady Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Thomas, marquis of Dorset. Issue: 1, Morogh of Morgan Baccagh Kavanagh, succeeded his father as baron of Cowellellyn, a hostage for his father, 28 Henry VIII. Will dated 1st Nov. 1622. Died without issue. 2, Dermot MacCahir, created tanist or successor to his brother Morris by patent dated 18th March, 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary. Died without issue. 3, Bryan Kavanagh of Borris and Polmonty. Submitted 1569. Died about 1572. He married Elinor, daughter of George Byrne of Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., by whom he had

Morgan Kavanagh, of Borris and Polmonty. Will dated 17th Oct. 1631; proved 13th August, 1636. Died 19th June, 1636. His son was

Bryan Kavanagh of Borris and Polmonty, Esq. Will dated 5th August, 1656; proved 1663. Died 1st December, 1662, and was buried in St. James' Church, Dublin. He married Elinor, daughter of Sir Thomas Colclough, of Tintern abbey, in the county of Wexford, knight, by Martha, daughter of Adam Loftus, lord archbishop of Dublin—Issue:

Morgan, living in 1700, who married Mary, daughter of John Walsh of Pilltown, in the county of Waterford, Esq.—Issue:

Morgan Kavanagh of Borris Idrone, Esq. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Laurence Esmonde of Clonegal, Baronet, by Lucy, daughter of the Right Hon. Richard Butler, of Killcash, son of Thomas, viscount Thurles by lady Frances Touchet, daughter of Mervyn, earl of Castlehaven.—Issue: 1, Bryan Kavanagh, of Borris, Esq. Will dated, 20th April, 1741; proved 7th July, 1741. Died 22nd April, 1741. 2, Henry Kavanagh, Esq. Died 28th April, 1741. 3, Charles Kavanagh, Esq., a general in the Austrian service, governor of Prague, 1766. 4, Mary.

Above Bryan Kavanagh, Esq., married Mary, daughter of Thomas Butler of Kilcash, Esq., by lady Margaret Burke, daughter of William, earl of Clanricarde, eventual coheirress of her brother John Butler of Kilcash, Esq.—Issue: 1, Thomas Kavanagh of Borris, Esq. Will dated, 16th October, 1782; proved 6th July 1790. 2, Margaret, wife of Richard Galway of Domville, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. 3, Helen. 4, Frances. 5, Lucy. 6, Honora. 7, Mary.

Above named Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., married lady Susanna, daughter of Walter Butler of Garryricken, Esq., father of John, earl of Ormonde, by Elinor daughter of Nicholas Morres, son of Sir John Morres of Knockagh, Bart., of the house of de Montmerency. Marriage license dated 24th November, 1755, in the diocese of Ossory. Issue: 1, Walter Kavanagh, Esq. Died without issue, 1818. 2, Bryan, died without issue. 3, Morgan, died without issue. He married Alicia, daughter and heir of Michael Grace, of Gracefield in the Queen's county, Esq. 4, Thomas. 5, Helena, wife of James Archbold, of Daviestown in the county of Kildare, Esq. 6, Mary, wife of George Butler of Ballyragget, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. 7, Honora.





Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., (last above named), married lady Elizabeth Butler, daughter of John, earl of Ormonde, by lady Anne Wandesforde, daughter and sole heir of the Right Hon. John, earl of Wandesforde. Issue: Walter, born 20th March, 1814, Anne, Elinor, Elizabeth, Frances, Mary, Susanna and others.\* Lady Elizabeth Kavanagh died 14th December, 1824. Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., married secondly, lady Harriet Trench, daughter of Richard, earl of Clancarty, by whom he has issue.

There were formerly branches of this family settled at Garryhill, Clonmullin, Ballylaughan, Ballyroboge, Ballylow, and Grage, but they are now extinct.

ROCHE.—This respectable family has been long settled in the county. They formerly resided at Coolmanagh, and afterwards at Font-hill, near Cloghgrenan. At present their residence is at the castle, Leighlin-bridge.

ROCHFORD.—The ancient family of Rochfort came to this kingdom at the period of the conquest in the twelfth century, or immediately afterwards. For, in the year 1243, lived Sir Richard and John de Rochfort, who were lords of Crom and Adare.

Robert Rochfort, Esq., born in 1652, was a lawyer of much eminence. In 1680, at the early age of twenty-eight, he was appointed recorder of Londonderry. He was attained by King James's parliament, in 1689, and his estate of 443*l.* *per annum* was sequestered. However, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the great seal by King William in the following year; and on the sixth of June, 1695, was constituted attorney-general. He was returned member for Westmeath in the parliament which met on the 27th August following, and was chosen speaker by the house. On the 30th June, 1707, he was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer. This gentleman died on the 10th October, 1727. John Staunton Rochfort, Esq., of Cloghgrenan, is his great-grandson.

Robert Rochfort, Esq., a member of this family, was created earl of Belvedere, in 1737; but the title has lately become extinct.

RUDKIN.—Two brothers of this name (or rather *Rydkins*) natives of Germany, settled in our county in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. One of them fixed his residence at Wells, the other at Corries. The burial place of the former is at Old Leighlin, that of the latter is Lorum.

Henry Rudkin of Corries married his cousin-german Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Rudkin, (died 1738). Issue: William (died

\* Extracted from "The pedigree of the ancient, illustrious, noble and princely house of KAVANAGH, in ancient times monarchs of all Ireland, and at the period of the invasion of Ireland by King Henry the Second, kings of Leinster; deducing their descent from Bratha the great grand-father of Milesius, who flourished fourteen hundred years before the Christian era, down to the present day.—The whole recorded in the archives of the office of Ulster king of arms of all Ireland, and now extracted therefrom. MDCCCXVII." Attested by Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms.



1817) married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bennett of Ballylaughan, Esq. Issue of William: 1, Henry, married Arabella, daughter of the Rev. George Sackville Cotter, of Castlemartyr, county Cork. 2, Mark. 3, John, and several others.

Henry Rudkin, of the Wells branch, married his first cousin Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Pickering, Bart., Issue: Gilbert Pickering, (died at Pau, France, in 1830) married Anne, daughter of James Garrett, Esq., of Janeville. Issue: Jane, married Thomas Tench Vigors, Esq., of Erindale. Maria, married ————Jones, Esq.

RYAN, or O'RYAN.—Keating traces the descent of this family from Milesius, king of Spain, and Heremon, king of Ireland, A.M. 2738, through nineteen kings of Ireland, and princes, to Cathaoir More (Charles the Great) who was monarch of the island, A.D. 122. Thence he conducts us to Nathi, "from whom," he says, "the O'Ryan's descended, a sept most free and hospitable."\*

At the period of the English invasion of the twelfth century the O'Ryan's were lords of the district of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, as is related by Regan, and received by Leland, Harris, and other modern historians. Having, however, resisted the invaders by force of arms, and being unsuccessful, they were dispossessed (according to the right of conquest, justly), of their territory; which was subsequently disposed of as is related in the preceding parts of this work. The O'Ryan's continued afterwards to reside in the county in a subordinate station, and soon acquired some property, as may be seen p. 152, and elsewhere. Like most of the old Irish and Romanists, they seem to have engaged freely in the almost perpetual rebellions of which this unfortunate country was formerly the scene. The name of O'Ryan frequently occurs in the "general pardons" granted by James I. We cannot say what part they took in the rebellion of 1641. Since that period, the members of the family of the author, having become Protestants, have been undeviatingly loyal.

In 1700, Anthony Ryan, Esq., was allowed, by the court of claims, an estate for lives of Haroldstown, barony of Rathvilly, containing 250 acres. See p. 243. This is the best proof of his loyalty to king William's government. Two members of the family were killed at the Boyne, fighting under the banners of William. David Ryan, Esq., of Haroldstown, married ———— daughter of ——— Pole, Esq., of the city of Dublin, by whom he had an infant, who died young. He married, secondly, ———, sister of Nicholas Roche, Esq., of Coolmanagh. Issue: John, David, and Sarah. Mrs. Ryan survived her husband, and was afterwards married to the Rev. Richard Brough, curate of the parish of Rathvilly; who was of the family of the late Captain Brough of the Carlow militia and lieutenant-colonel Brough, now of the royal artillery.

John settled at Broghill's-town, about the year 1760. He possessed an estate of lives, renewable for ever, of the lands of Tom-



bay, (barony of Rathvilly,) and others, in all 800 acres, subject to a rent of 2s. 6d. *per acre*; which estate, with the common improvidence of those days, he sold to a person named Pilsworth for £1500 ! somewhat less than two years' purchase. Pilsworth, however, did not long enjoy his bargain; for, having neglected to renew the lives, the property reverted to the Howard family, who possess the fee. The name of this John Ryan frequently occurs in the registry book of the union of Rathvilly, (as does that of his brother David,) as may be seen in the appendix. He married, firstly, Mary, daughter of ——— Mulligan, Esq., of Rathvilly. Issue: 1, David. 2, Robert. The losses of the said David, (born 1752, died 14 Dec. 1802) of Baron-hill, by the rebels of 1798, amounted to 238*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* as appears by the published list of claims. He married, firstly, Mary, daughter of ——— Pilsworth, Esq., of Graney, by whom he had one son, who died young; married, secondly, on 4th March, 1787, Anne, (died 22nd Jan. 1814), daughter of Nathaniel Evans, Esq., of Ballywilliamroe, and granddaughter of Edward Eustace, Esq., of Castlemore. Issue: John Christmas, born 25th Dec. 1789, died on the 16th Oct. 1807; a lieutenant in the 8th West India regt.—Richard, a lieutenant in the Carlow militia, married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Charles Seymour, Rector of Kilonan, county of Roscommon, by whom he had six children. He died on 29th January, 1830.—John, above named, married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Beaumont Astle, Esq., of Beaumont in this county. Issue: 1, Beaumont. 2, Elinor. Said Beaumont (died 1810) of Broghill's-town, married, by special license, on 22nd January, 1802, Mary, daughter of James Shepard, Esq., of Paulville, in this county. Issue: John, (the author of this work), and four others.

David, son of the first named David, settled at Leighlin-bridge. He was more prudent than his brother in regard to his property. He married Susanna, daughter of James Poe, of Harley Park, in the county of Tipperary, Esq. Issue: James, who died young. David, settled at Castlecomer, county of Kilkenny. He married Anne, relict of ——— Younge, Esq., by whom he has nine children.

Mr. Brewer, alluding to Dunleckny, states in his "Beauties of Ireland" as follows: "The late proprietor, Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., M.P., bequeathed this demesne to ——— Ryan, Esq., the present (1826) owner of the estate, who, as we are informed, is the lineal male representative of the chief of the O'Ryan, toparchs of Idrone (in which Dunleckny is situated) at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion." There is much incorrectness in this. The truth is, that Mr. Bagenal *presented* the house and demesne of Dunleckny to his step-son, Bagenal Ryan, Esq., who speedily alienated or relinquished it and settled in England. The owner of the estate in 1826, and for many years previously, was Philip Newton, Esq. With regard to the lineal descent of Mr. B. Ryan from the O'Ryan, we cannot say more, than that we believe Mr. Ryan was of a county of Kildare family; certainly he and his





father were strangers in the county of Carlow. It is further indubitable, that in 1826, when Mr. Brewer was conferring the existing honour, the existence of Mr. Ryan had terminated, and he was quiet in his grave.—Indeed, we regret to say, that we have discovered many inaccuracies in Mr. Brewer's book; the inevitable result, probably, of the speedy production of an extensive work. Nor can we say, we admire the political tone of the production, which is not merely *ultra* Irish but *ultra* "liberal." It is not by flattering the passions, or espousing the cause of the Romish agitators, that the country will be benefited, or the integrity of the empire preserved.

**SHEPARD.**—The ancestor of this family came to Ireland in a military capacity; probably in the redoubtable army of Oliver Cromwell. In the inrolment of certificates (in the Chief Remembrancer's office) of landed property, granted to soldiers, &c. in the reign of Charles II., we find the names "Captain Thomas Shepard, William Shepard, John Shepard, and Robert Shepard." These Christian names have been all in use with the county of Carlow family.

James Shepard, Esq., of Tankardstown, otherwise Paulville, in this county, (died September, 1767), married Susanna, daughter of James Garrett, Esq., of Janeville. Issue: 1, Mary, (baptized 1 June, 1730), grand-mother of Jas. Frazer, Esq., Captain in the 26th regiment of foot. 2, John, settled in the county of Wicklow, where his descendants now reside, at Oatlands and Sheep-hill. 3, James, of Paulville, (died January 31st, 1800, aged 61), married Elizabeth, daughter of Ignatius Wickham, Esq., of Black-bull, in the county of Wicklow. She died 5th April, 1793, aged 45 years. The house and furniture of Mr. Shepard were consumed by the rebels in 1798; for which he laid a claim before the parliamentary commissioners for the sum of 231*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* This gentleman, at his decease, was possessed of property to the amount of at least 10,000*l.* sterling. The issue of his marriage was as follows:

1, Susan, married to Edw. Sherwood, Esq. 2, Sarah. 3, James, (baptized 5 Sept. 1775, died May, 1803). 4, Wickham, (bap. 1775), of Paulville, a solicitor. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Greene, Esq., of York-street, in the city of Dublin, and niece to Captain John Greene, of Millbrook, county Kildare. He died, without issue, on the 5th Nov., 1829. His relict has since married Richard Creighton, Esq., son of Surgeon Creighton, of the city of Dublin. 5, Mary, married to Beaumont Ryan, Esq. 6, John, (bap. 19 Feb. 1779, died in 1829.) 7, Thomas, (bap. 18 Feb. 1780, died ———), married ——— daughter of ——— Dejoncourt, of the city of Dublin, Esq. Issue: Elizabeth. 8, Elizabeth, died young. 9, Elizabeth, (bap. 8 September, 1782, died ———). 10, William, (bap. 3 September, 1783), married Catherine, daughter of Major Adams of Annalee, county of Cavan, by whom he has several children. 11, Robert, (bap. 15 December, 1784.) 12, Henry, (bap. 16 December, 1786), a lieutenant



H.P. of the 12th foot. Names of the Shepard family frequently occur as churchwardens, &c., in the registry-book of Tullow parish.

STEUART. The first member of this family who settled in the county was styled, we understand, the *Honourable* Colonel John Steuart. The title of *honourable* was then applied to all persons of civil or military rank. He purchased land at Leighlin-bridge. His son was William, who married ———, daughter of Sir Richard Butler, Bart., by whom he had issue John, (died 1819), who married ——— daughter of John Whelan, Esq. Issue, 1, William Richard, married ——— daughter of ——— Duckett, Esq. 2, a daughter married Rev. William Hickey of Wexford.

VIGORS.—Doctor Vigors, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, is ancestor of this family.

WATSON.—This family has been long settled in the county.

WHELAN.—The family of Whelan is of old standing in our county.

There are other respectable families resident in the county, but having lately settled in it, they do not class under the denomination stated at the head of this chapter. Of the late settlers, are the families of Bruen, Duckett, Faulkner, Newton, &c. &c.

All the families mentioned in this chapter are Protestant, with the single exception of the family of Blackney.

The Earls of Courtown, Aldborough Kenmare, and Bessborough, Lords Frankfort, Beresford, Downes and Cloncurry, the Hon. Hugh Howard, &c. possesses property in the county, but are non-resident.



## APPENDIX.

## No. I. Referring to page 15.

Slieumargie, or Slieumarigue, constituted a part of the county of Carlow in 1553, as is proved by an inquisition of that year, held to substantiate the king's title to the lands of Killeshin, &c. situated in the lordship of Slieumargie and county of Carlow. This district continued part of the county till the statute 3rd and 4th of Mary, chap. 2, incorporated the Queen's county.

The following scale of distances in the county will be useful. We should observe, that in the preceding work we have invariably employed the Irish measure, which is most familiar. It can be easily converted into English. The following table is in Irish miles.

From to	Carlow	Tullow	Rathvilly	Hacketstown	Leighlin-bridge	Washington-green	Borris	N.T. Barry	Clonegal	Graigenemanagh	Nurney
Carlow,		$7\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	6	8	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Tullow.....			$4\frac{3}{4}$	8	$9\frac{3}{4}$	10	$16\frac{1}{2}$	10	$7\frac{1}{4}$	21	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Rathvilly.....				$4\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	12	$25\frac{1}{4}$	12
Hacketstown.....					$17\frac{3}{4}$	18	$24\frac{1}{2}$	18	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$
Leighlin-bridge.....						2	$9\frac{1}{4}$	14	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Washington-green.....							$7\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Borris.....								15	$11\frac{1}{4}$	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Newtownbarry.....									2	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Clonegal.....										$18\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Graigenemanagh.....											$15\frac{1}{4}$

## No. II. Refer. to p. 17.

"This confident author (Spenser) attempts to prove that the surnames of Kavanagh, &c. were first brought out of Britain into Ireland. But that they are of an English extraction is so far from



being true, that they are originally Irish, as expressly appears by their genealogies, and are derived from Charles the great, king of Ireland."—KEATING. *Preface. Hist. Ir.*

No. III. *Refer. to p. 24.*

This account is given in the life of St. Munnu : " On a certain time there was a great council of the people of Ireland held in the *White-field*; between whom there arose a controversy concerning the order of celebrating Easter. For Laserian, abbot of Leighlin, who presided over 1500 monks, defended the new order, which was then lately sent from Rome; while others adhered to the old form. But St. Munnu did not immediately appear at this council, though every one waited for him. He stood by the old order, and came to the council the same day before evening. Then St. Munnu said to the abbot Laserian in the presence of all the people thus : It is now time to break up this council, that every man may depart to his own place. You have three options given you O Laserian : let two books, one of the old order, and another of the new, be cast into the fire, and let us see which of them shall escape from the flames. Or let two monks, one of yours and another of mine, be shut up in the same house, and let the house be set on fire, and we shall see which of them shall escape unhurt. Or let us both go to the sepulchre of a dead monk, and raise him up to life; and he will shew us which order we ought to observe in the celebration of Easter. To which St. Laserian answered. We will not proceed to judgment with you; because we know, that if you commanded *Mount-Marge* to be changed into the *White-field* and the *White-field* to be removed to the place where *Mount-Marge* stands, that on account of your infinite labours and great sanctity, God would immediately do this for your sake. Afterwards the people returned every one to their own houses."—Ware's *Writers of Ireland*, p. 23.

No. IV. *Refer. to p. 41.*

Hooker thus describes the Ossories, of which there were two :

" There be two Ossories, the one named the Upper Ossory, which is the ancient inheritance of the Macguilfathrikes, and who are the barons thereof; and this lieth in the diocese of Leighling : the other lieth on the north of Ormond, and is under the jurisdiction of the earle of Ormond, who is also the earle thereof, being named earle of Ormond and Ossorie. It is a diocese of itselfe, and the bishop thereof is named the bishop of Ossorie, whose see and house is at Kilkennie."—*Notes to Cambrensis.*

No. V. *Refer. to p. 42.*

RODERIC O'CONNOR to FITZ-STEPHEN.

" THE Britons may not by law of arms, display their ensigns in foreign possessions, nor dispossess the lawful heirs of their inheritance; but they are with licence of the Irish to pack home. It is a blemish of their nation to give aid to a shameful fact: neither





may the lechery of Dermot be mantled under British cloaks. Wherefore depart, and forsake him, that is forsaken of God and man; and here, by my messenger, receive to defray your charges, and transport you to your native soil."

FITZ-STEPHEN'S ANSWER :

"Your present I will not accept; nor will I break the faith and troth, I have promised to my friend Dermot; he forsaking not me, I will not forsake him, neither leave him distressed. You speak of lechery, what is that among martial men? I hear you have bastards yourself. To what end is your embassy? If Roderic give counsel, we need it not; if he prophecy, we credit not his oracle; if he command as a prince, we obey not his authority; if he threaten as an enemy, a fig for his monarchy."\*

No. VI. *Refer. to p. 59.*

The Knights Templars were instituted in the year 1118, and obtained their designation from their original residence near the Holy Temple. They wore a white habit, with a red cross on the left shoulder. The knights having fallen into dissoluteness, the order was totally abolished by the Council of Vienna, A.D. 1312.

No. VII. *Refer. to p. 76.*

Froissart notices this Mac Morrough Kavanagh in commendatory terms.

No. VIII. *Refer. to p. 95.*

Sir JOHN DAVIES gives the following account of the power of the lords who inherited the county of Carlow, as a county palatine till the reign of Henry VIII.:

"THESE absolute palatines made barons and knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories, erected courts for criminal and civil causes, and for their own revenues; in the same form as the king's courts were established at Dublin; made their own judges, seneschals, sheriffs, coroners, as escheators; so as the king's writ did not run in those counties (which took up more than two parts of the English colonies) but only in the church lands lying within the same, which were called the cross, wherein the king made a sheriff: and so, in each of these counties palatinate there were two sheriffs; one of the liberty, and another of the cross."

No. IX. *Refer. to p. 98.*

The Irish nation and people even from the beginning have been always of a hard bringing up, and are not only rude in apparel, but also rough and ugly in their bodies: their beards and heads they never wash, cleanse, nor cut, especially their heads; the hair whereof they suffer to grow, saving that they do use to round it: and by reason the same is never combed, it groweth fast together, and in process of time it matteth so thick and fast together, that



it is instead of a hat, and keepeth the head very warm, and also will bear off a great blow or stroke, and this head of hair they call a *glib*, and therein they have a great pleasure.—*Hooker's notes to Cambrensis.*

No. X. *Refer. to p. 99.*

There are in Ireland (*Temp. Elizabeth*) three sorts or degrees of soldiers: the first is the horseman, who commonlie is a gentleman borne, and he is armed with such armor as the service of that countrie requireth: the second degree is the kernaugh, and he also is a gentleman or a freeholder borne, but not of that abilitie to mainteine a horsse with his furniture, and therefore he is a light soldier on foot; his armour is both light and slender, being a skull, a left gantlet or a target, a sword and skeine, and three or four darts: the third degree is the *galloglasse*, who was first brought into this land by the Englishmen, and thereof taketh his name.—For galloglass is to saie, an English yeoman, a servant; his armor is a skull, a jacke, an habergeon or shirt of male, a sword and a sparre, otherwise named a galloglasse ax or halbert, and this man is counted the best souldier on foot, and the strength of the battell. These in all hostings have attending upon them a number of boies and kernes, and who doo spoile and kill all such as be overthrown and hurt in the fields.—*Hooker's Notes to Cambrensis.*

No. XI. *Refer. to p. 104.*

The following is a copy of the inscription on Bishop Meredyth's monument:

*Here lieth the body of Richard Meredyth, D.D., lord bishop of Leighlin and Ferns\* and dean of this Cathedral of St. Patrick's, who died August 3d A.D. 1597. In memory of whom and several of his family who lie here interred this monument is erected by Richard Meredyth of Shrowland in the county of Kildare, Esq., Charles Meredyth of Newton, Dean of Ardfert, and Arthur Francis Meredyth, Esq., both in the county of Meath, being the only remaining branches of his family. 1734.*

*Repaired A.D. 1768 by Sarah Meredith otherwise Paul (relict of the above Richard Meredith) Thomas Meredith of Newtown and Arthur Meredith of Dollardstown, Esqrs.*

No. XII. *Refer to p. 110.*

The Robert Harpoole, or Hartpole, mentioned in the text, was a strict, vigilant, and active officer. He is recommended to the Queen by the lord deputy of the day in very flattering terms; which probably procured him the honor of knighthood, which he afterwards enjoyed. A tomb has lately been discovered with the following inscription: "*Hic jacet Robertus Hartpole Constabularius de Catherlagh Septuagenarios interuit 3 Octobris 1594.*" An engraved representation of this monument is given by Mr. Sheffield Grace, in his very interesting Memoirs of the Grace fa-

\* This was an error: he was only bishop of Leighlin.



mily. Of the last of the Hartpoles, Sir Jonah Barrington furnishes an account in the second volume of his *Personal Sketches*,

No. XIII. *Refer. to p. 114.*

Hooker gives the following account of the "mere Irish" in the days of Elizabeth. The numerous atrocities recently committed by the lower orders in the south of Ireland, and the salutary effects produced by coercion, would almost render the picture applicable at the present day :

"And here may you see the nature and disposition of this wicked, effrenated, barbarous, and unfaithful nation, who (as Cambrensis writeth of them) they are a wicked and perverse generation, constant always in that they be inconstant, faithful in that they be always unfaithful, and trusty in that they be always treacherous and untrusty.—For withdraw the sword and forbear correction, deal with them in courtesy, and entreat them gently, if they can take any advantage they will surely skip out; and as the dog to his vomit, and the sow to the dirt and puddle, they will return to their old and former insolency, rebellion, and disobedience."—*Chronicles of Ireland.*

No. XIV. *Refer. to p. 148.*

A.D. 1608. KILLMACAHILL, diocese of Leighlin. By an instrument inrolled in this year, a moiety of this rectory was settled on the hospital of our Saviour Jesus Christ in St. Mary's churchyard of Kilkenny. *by Lucas Shee, son of Sir Richard Shee, the founder.*

No. XV. *Refer. to p. 303.*

A.D. 1823, Benedict Hamilton, Esq., brought an action to establish and recover the right of presentation to the parish church of Carlow. It appeared, that in Feb. 1721, lord Thomond, the patentee, had conveyed all his right, title, and interest in the lordship, manor, and castle of Carlow, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances to James Hamilton, Esq., for a sum of 20,000*l.* Mr. Hamilton was non-suited in the present action.

XVI. *Refer to p. 320.*

The following were the yeomanry corps of the county in 1798, so far as we have been enabled to obtain a correct list.

*Borris cavalry and infantry.* Captain—Walter Kavanagh. 1st Lieutenant.—Luke Hagarty. 2nd Lieutenant—Thos. Bishop. *Bagenal's-town infantry.* Captain—Beauchamp Bagenal. Lieutenant—Philip Brenan.

*Carlow cavalry.* Captain—Sir Charles Burton. 2nd Capt.—Wm. Browne. Lieutenant—Charles Burton.

*Carlow infantry.* Captain—William Burton. 2nd Captain—Hardy Eustace. Lieutenant—Edward Fitz-Gerald. 2nd Lieutenant—William Cooper Herring.

*Cloydagh and Killeslin cavalry and infantry.* Captain—John Staunton Rochfort. 2nd Captain—Harman Fitz-Maurice. Lieutenant—John Herring.





*Garryhunden cavalry and infantry.* Captain—Sir Richard Butler. 2nd Captain—Thomas Butler. Lieutenant—Charles Moore McMahon.

*Hacketstown infantry.* Captain—Thomas Hardy. Lieut.—William Saul. 2nd Lieutenant—Francis Thomas.

Serjeants—Edward Jones, Wm. Smith, Francis Vanston—*Protestants.*

John Bulger, Wm. Bulger, Wm. Coddle, Richard Codd, Benjamin Codd, Thos. Codd, Thos. Coddle, Josh. Coddle, John Dowling, Robert Ellis, John Ellis, Thomas Ellis, Joshua Farrell, Geo. Hawkins, Thomas Hobson, Darby Hannan, John Hannan, Richard Hannan, James Hannan, Wm. Hannan, Matw. Liston, John Langeral, Francis Lamb, John Lamb, James McDowell, John Manning, James Magan, Thomas McCutchin, Wm. Mara, Wm. Murphy, Josh. Noblet, Thomas Noblet, Charles Naylor, George Needham, James Neill, Andw. Ormsby, Josh. Pollard, Henry Pollard, John Presley, Thomas Roche, Thomas Smith, Samuel Sharpe, George Shercliffe, Henry Taylor, Richard Taylor—*Protestants.* James Byrne, James Cullen, Wm. Darcy, Jas. Kenna, James M'Donald—*Roman catholics.*

*Leighlin-bridge infantry.* Captain—John Steuart. 1st Lieut. James Thomas—2nd Lieut. James Carter.

*Mount-Leinster infantry.* Captain—Beauchamp Bagenal. 1st Lieutenant—John Sinnott—2nd Lieutenant—Thomas Stone.

*Myshal cavalry and infantry.* Captain—Robert Cornwall, 2nd Captain of cavalry—William Knott, Lieutenant—Beauchamp Colclough. Cornet—John Butler. 1st Lieutenant of infantry—Benjamin Butler. 2nd Lieutenant—Benjn. James.

*Tullow cavalry.* Captain—Edward Eustace. Lieut.—Robert Eustace. Cornet—John Thomas Whelan.

William Brewster, Richard Butler, John Boyle, Wm. Burgess, Paul Carter, James Eustace, Launcelot Gethins, L. Gethins, jun., William Hughes, Ambrose Harwood, John Hetherington, James Hetherington, John James, Edward Janies, Wm. Lee, Beaumont Ryan,\* David Ryan,† James Rawson, James Shepard,‡ Wickham Shepard,‡ John Shepard,‡ Thomas Stone, Joseph Swan, Thos Tomlinson, Gabriel Thorp, Charles Thorp, Richard Thorp, Pilsworth Whelan, Richard Warren—*Protestants.*

Patrick Byrne, Edward Byrne, Richard Cullen, Wm. Callaghan, Edward Coghlan, Syl. Coghlan, Edward Dargan, Mich. Dargan, Mich. Donohoe, Edward Dillon, Jas. Kinselah, Terence Kinselah, Thomas Kinselah, Garret Kelly, Wm. Kelly, Wm. Murphy, Jas. Nowlan, John O'Brien—*Roman catholics.*

Serjeants—Christ. Moore, Samuel Sempie—*Protestants.*

All the officers of the county were Protestants, with the exception of Lieutenant Philip Brenan of the Bagenal's-town corps, who, we believe, was a Roman catholic.

\* Father of the author.

† Uncle of the author.

‡ Maternal uncle of the author.



No. XVII. *Refer to p. 326.*

**AGHADE.** A vestry was held on 31st March, 1741. Signatures : *Bar. Vigors, minister:—William Bernard, Beaumont Astle, Churchwardens.—Henry Astle.*

An act of vestry on the 17th April, 1750, is signed in the following order—*Bar. Vigors, minister, Richard Butler, Wm. Brereton, Churchwardens—Beaumont Astle, Arthur Baillie, J. Echlin, Saml. Brownrigg, Philip Butler.*

Nathaniel Evans, Esq., and Mr. Arthur Baillie appointed churchwardens, at vestry, on the 31st March, 1752.

Vestry held on 13th June, 1757. Signatures : *Richard Butler, Beaumont Astle, George Brereton, Arthur Baillie, &c.*

Sir Richard Butler and Arthur Baillie, Esq., appointed churchwardens on 4th April, 1763.

We regret to have it to state, that there are but very few vestry books in the county of an old date, and in those there are obvious omissions. Most of them commence subsequently to 1798 ; at which period several were destroyed by the rebels.

No. XVIII. *Refer to p. 329.*

The following extracts are taken from accounts appended to the Kavanagh pedigree ; which bears date 1817.

**THE CHARTER HORN.** The horn is made of ivory, mounted and ornamented with gilt brass. It has been in the possession of the family of Kavanagh of Borris-Idrone from a very early period, and is supposed to have originally been the charter horn or tenure by which they held certain estates. The late Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., with the consent of his son, the present Walter Kavanagh, Esq., presented it to Trinity College Dublin, where it now remains, and is considered one of the greatest curiosities with which the museum of that university is enriched.

**THE FIGEEN.** This curious piece of antiquity was found in the demesne of Borris, in digging a ditch. It is composed of a mixture of silver and tin, and weighs 16ozs. 17dwts. These are commonly, though erroneously called MORAN'S RINGS, which were of a different character, and were worn round the neck of the king, and also of the chief brehon, or judge, who was prime minister.

**THE LIATH MEISICITH.** The very curious ancient box called the Liath Meisicith was for many ages an heir-loom in the family of Kavanagh of Borris-Idrone, until it was presented (together with the Charter Horn) as before stated, to the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, where it is now deposited and carefully preserved. It is made of brass cased with silver, and when presented to the university contained a number of loose sheets of vellum, on which were written some extracts from the gospel and prayer for the sick in the Latin language, but in the Irish character. There were also water colour drawings of the apostles, tolerably well executed, and supposed to have been the work of St. Moling, the patron saint of that part of the country, and who was a member of the family of Kavanagh, as appears by the pedigree ; although the box itself is



supposed by General Vallancey to be of much greater antiquity than the period at which St. Moling flourished.

No. XIX. *Refer. to p. 333.*

“Caroll Moore O’Daly was brother to the celebrated Donogh, a turbulent chieftain in Connaught, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his day, and particularly excelled in poetry and music. He paid his addresses to *Ellen* daughter of M. Kavanagh a lovely and amiable lady, who returned his affections more favourably than her friends wished, who disapproved of the connexion. It happened that an affair of consequence drew O’Daly to another part of Ireland, and the friends of Ellen seized the opportunity of his absence to promote the suit of a rival. By a variety of reports, artfully conveyed to her, she was induced to suspect the attachment of her lover, and was finally persuaded he had left the country to be married to another. The afflicted Ellen, indifferent now to every object, was prevailed on by her friends to acquiesce in their choice. His rival was favourably received, and a day was fixed for their nuptials, which were to be as splendid as the hospitable manners of the times, and the social propensities of the Irish called for on such an occasion. The report of these preparations soon reached the ears of the unfortunate O’Daly; he hastened his return, and arrived in Connaught on the evening before the appointed day. Under the impression of his feelings, he sought with his harp a wild and sequestered spot on the sea-shore, and inspired by the enthusiasm of the occasion he composed the song of “*Eibhlin A’ Ruin*,” which remains to this time an exquisite memorial of his skill and sensibility. Disguised as a gleeman or minstrel he next day gained easy access among the crowd of company that thronged to the wedding; and after exercising his talents in a variety of ways for the amusement of the guests, he was called upon by Ellen herself to play. It was then that, touching his harp with all the pathetic sensibility this deeply interesting occasion inspired, he infused his own feelings into the song he had composed, and breathed into his softened strain the very soul of pensive melody. The sympathetic heart of Ellen instantly felt its force; she recognized her lover in his disguise, and by that secret communication of sentiment that needs not the aid of words to convey it, intimated her unalterable attachment and her readiness to fly with him from this reluctant engagement. The plan of escape was instantly concerted, the guests were more liberally supplied with usquebaugh than even the festivity of the occasion called for; they were reduced to a state of insensibility and the happy lovers easily effected their escape.”—*Minstrelsy of Erin. Notes. p. 168.*

It should be observed, that the foregoing account seems to imply, that Ellen resided in Connaught; which must certainly be an error; as the Kavanaghs were always a Leinster family. Besides, tradition relates as we have stated in the text,—The scenes of some of Mr. Hartstonge’s poems are laid in the county of Carlow.





XX. *Refer to. p. 352.*

**RATHVILLY.** The following particulars are collected from the registry-book of the union. At a vestry held in the church at Rathvilly, on the 9th June, 1712, Messrs. Wm. Pendred and Edmund Mulligan were appointed churchwardens.

In 1716, Messrs. John Mulligan and William Watson were churchwardens.

In 1720, Messrs Robert Mulligan and Denis Kinsellah were churchwardens.

On 4th April, 1727, Messrs. Richard Mulligan of Baron-hill and John Pigot appointed churchwardens for the year.

About this period the signatures of Benjamin Neale (archdeacon of Leighlin) and of the Paul family frequently appear in the vestry book.

April 20, 1731, Robert, Edward and James Mulligan signed the act of vestry.

Vestry on 12th April, 1748. Ordered that the parish church of Rathvilly be immediately pulled down in order to be rebuilt.

Vestry on 31st March, 1752. It is agreed and ordered, that the seats of the church shall hereafter belong to the following persons. No. 1, to Col. Paul and Col. Minchin. 2, to the Rev. Mr. Euraght. 3, to the minister of Rathvilly. 4, to Mr. Pendred. 5, to Mr. Drought. 6, to Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Cooper. 7, to Knockava and Knocklishen. 8, to Mr. Robert Mulligan and his brethren. 9, to the inhabitants of Rathvilly. 10, to Mr. Saunders and Captain Lucas. 11, to Thomas Bunbury, Esq. 12, to William Bunbury, Esq.

Money expended by William and Thomas Bunbury, Esqrs. in building the new church, A.D. 1750—1751, 23*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*—Subscribers: Joshua Paul 20*l.*; William Bunbury 10*l.*; Thomas Bunbury 10*l.*; Benjamin Burton 3*l.*; Wm. Pendred 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; John Drought 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; Richard Mulligan 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; Robert Mulligan 11*s.* 4½*d.*; &c.

Vestry on 1st April, 1755, signed by *John Stratford*, and *Edward Stratford*.

At vestry on 5th Oct. 1757, Messrs. Francis Lucas, John Ryan, and Edward Coogan were appointed overseers of the high roads through the parishes of Rathmore, Straboe, and Rahill.

Messrs. John Ryan and Thomas Sharpe appointed churchwardens on the 23d March, 1761; and again on 13th April, 1762.—Act of vestry on 30th Sept. 1761, signed by *John Ryan*, churchwarden, and *David Ryan*.—Act of vestry on 5th April, 1763, signed *John Ryan*, churchwarden.

Act of vestry on 4th April, 1768, signed *Richard Brough*, curate, *Thomas Drought* and *Robert Mulligan*, churchwardens.

In April, 1771, Messrs. David Ryan of Rathvilly and John Waters were appointed churchwardens.

Act of vestry 3d April, 1774, signed *Richard Brough*, curate—*David Ryan*.





At vestry on 19th April 1802, Beaumont Ryan of Broghillstown, gentleman, appointed churchwarden for the ensuing year. Act of Vestry on 28th Feb. 1803, signed *Beaumont Ryan*, churchwarden.—At vestry on 1st March, 1803, Beaumont Ryan, gentleman, appointed to raise money in Broghillstown and Rahill to provide six substitutes for the militia.

No. XXI. Refer to p. 355.

TULLOW. The vestry-book of this parish is entitled "A register for the parishes of Tullowphelim, Ravilly, &c." Its most ancient date is 1696.

In 1740, 100*l.* was raised for rebuilding the church of Tullow.

At vestry on 8th June, 1743, Thomas Bunbury, Esq., and Mr. James Mottly, churchwardens made up their accounts; one item of which was 205*l.* paid John Johnson for building the church.

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The Carlow regiment of militia was embodied on the commencement of the war succeeding the peace of Amiens in 1802; and so continued till the 16th August, 1814, when it was disembodied. The regiment was again called into action on the 13th July, 1815, in consequence of the escape of Buonaparte from Elba; and remained on duty till the 26th March, 1816, when it was last disembodied. The following are the names of the officers of the regiment in March, 1816: *Colonel*—D. La Touche, jun.\* *Lieutenant Colonel*—Robert La Touche.† *Majors*—Richard Baillie, John Faulkner Cornwall. *Captains*—Benjn. B. Galbraith, Harman Herring, James Butler, Gilbert Rudkin, Pilsworth Whelan,‡ Thos. Henry Watson. *Lieutenants*—Richard Clifford, T.F. Eames, Richard King, B. M'Malon, Richard Ryan,§ John Sherlock, Henry Morton, Michl. Thorogood, Richard Butler, N. Bishop, John Horton, Thomas Procter, R. Byrne. *Ensigns*—Francis Courtenay, B. Hobart, C. Brough, William Hill, Wm. Cooke. *Paymaster*—Constantine Brough. *Adjutant*—Luke Haggarty. *Surgeon*—Arthur Reed. *Assistant do.*—Henry Leonard.

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The following members have been returned to parliament by the county: A.D. 1807, David La Touche and Walter Bagenal, Esqrs.—1812, D. La Touche and Henry Bruen, Esqrs.—1816 D. La Touche died; succeeded by R. La Touche, Esq.—1818, H. Bruen, Esq., and Sir U. Burgh.—1820, H. Bruen, Esq., and Sir U. Burgh.—1826, Sir U. Burgh became Lord Downes; succeeded by Thomas Kavanagh, Esq.—1826, H. Bruen and T. Kavanagh, Esqrs.—1830, H. Bruen and T. Kavanagh, Esqrs.—1831, Sir J. M. Doyle and Walter Blackney, Esq.—1832, Thos. Wallace and W. Blackney, Esqrs.

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The following is a list of the county of Carlow Grand-Jury at the July assizes, 1833, as the same has been printed: Sir Thomas

\* Commission dated 22nd Dec. 1795.

† Ditto 9th February, 1814.

‡ Ditto 7th September, 1808.

§ Ditto 26th August, 1806.



Butler, Baronet, Foreman: Henry Bruen, John S. Rochfort, William F. Burton, Jno. Dawson Duckett, James Eustace, James J. Bagott, Wm. R. Steuart, Jas. Butler, Wm. Duckett, Jno. Whelan, Robert Eustace, Henry Faulkner, John Alexander, Wm. Garrett, John Watson, Thomas H. Watson, Pilsworth Whelan, Harman Herring Cooper, James H. Eustace, Thomas T. Vigers, Samuel Elliott, Walter Blackney, Esqrs.



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